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Samuel Gompers, William Green, American Federation  
of Labor, AFL-CIO., John McBride





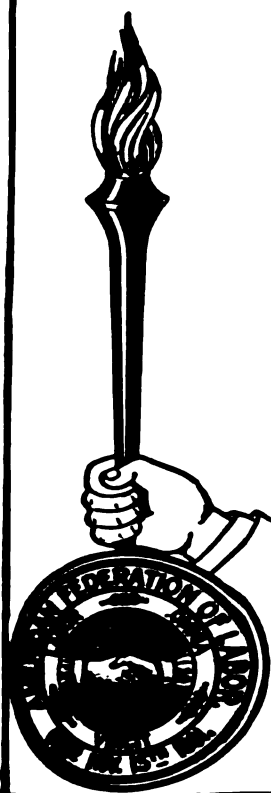


**AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST**

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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



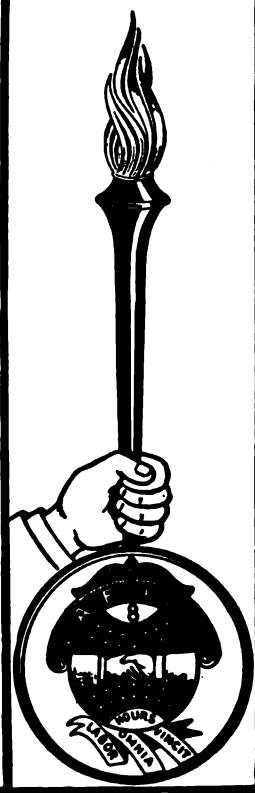
## Open Shop In Government Service

By WILLIAM T. KELEHER

---

## Magic Talisman

By J. J. DIRKS



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brated Carhartt Overall. No man belonging to Organized Labo  
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While I firmly believe that there is no man worthy t  
would resent the dastardly attempt to destroy my busine  
ized Labor, still, that no one shall be misled, I present t  
dreds that have come to my desk.

SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1904.

# BOYCOTT

he Celebrated Carhartt Overall, is operated upon Union principles that he should be made to suffer, instead of being commended for—*Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Indianapolis, Ind., July 1st.*

ing a Union establishment under Union conditions, placing the is practically demonstrating your friendship to the cause of Or—*Vashington, D. C., July 1st.*

their appreciation of the manly stand you have taken regarding *event Workers of America, New York City, June 25th.*

t home and abroad to be disputed, yet should any one doubt it, we n the matter under the seal of this Council.—*Samuel A. Watrous,*

our Union Label, and Organized Labor owes him a debt of grati—*Local Union, No. 74, U. G. W. A., May 31st.*

mirch the name of Hamilton Carhartt, manufacturer of the Cele—*ould be guilty of such a thing.—H. W. Sherman, Grand Secre-*  
*7, June 23d.*

ame, or with an ounce of red blood in his veins, but what y circulating malicious libels saying I am unfair to Organ—  
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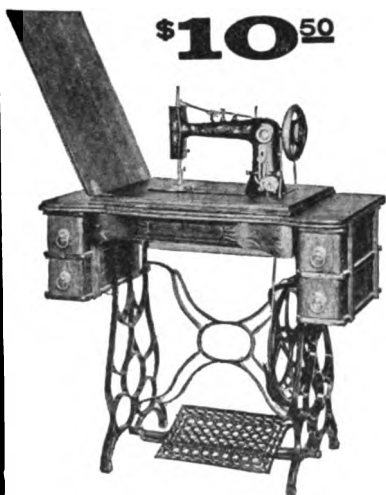


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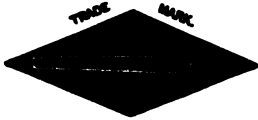
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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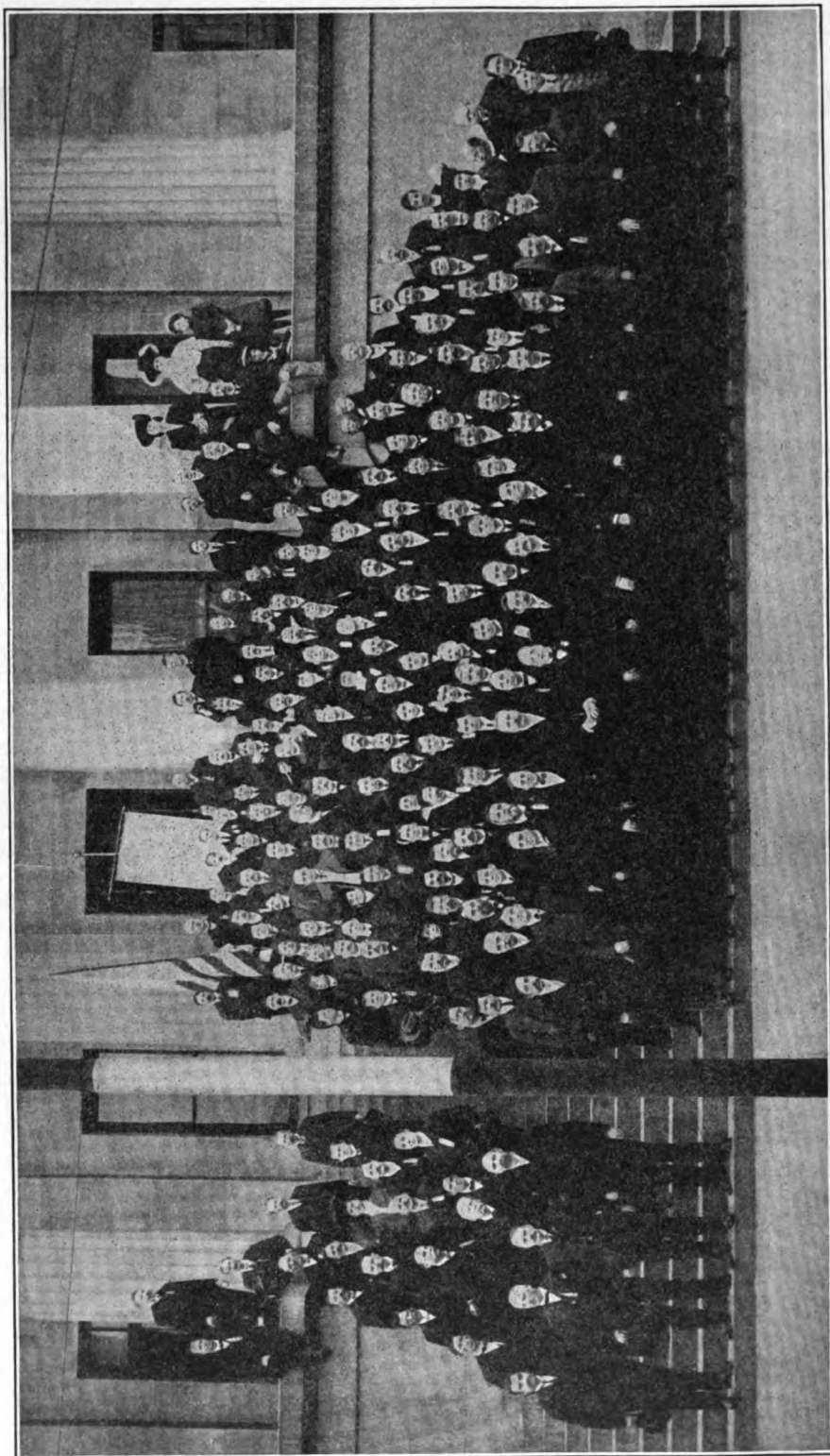
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AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER, 1904.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. 1

## OPEN SHOP IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

By WILLIAM T. KELEHER,

Law Department, Yale University, Class of 1904.



The opening years of the twentieth century find the world facing a momentous question, seemingly more important than any with which we have yet been forced to grapple. More important, because in the correct solution of

this problem lies the perpetuation of all the higher existing forms of government among the enlightened people of the world. This is so because of its relation to the everyday life and means of sustenance of the people. The problem in general is the relation which must be established between those two mighty forces of the industrial world, Capital and Labor. On an investigation of their existing relationship, we are confronted with many minor questions, seemingly as important and difficult as the general principle itself.

It seems, however, to be now generally admitted that the trade union, as an organization, is a necessary quantity in our industrial life of today, made so by the existing conditions of the working world, and the attitude of some of those men who employ vast numbers of their fellows. Reaching this stage, and conceding the trade

unions, we are confronted with important questions as to how much latitude should be theirs and what limits we should place upon them. That the powers of the trade unions should have certain specified limits in some directions, but much freedom in others, has been suggested by the courts. We are all familiar with the arguments for and against the strike, the lockout, the boycott, the blacklist, the union label, the apprentice question, and various other bones of contention. Among these, and by no means the least important, is the question of the open shop, so-called. The open shop strictly defined means a shop employing both union and non-union men. In other words, it is a non-union shop. Now, accepting the general premise that the trade union is necessary, and for the best interests of all, we must consider whether it is for the best interests of *each* individual workman to become a member of such an organization. To do this is but to go back to the first question, for if the union is necessary and a benefit to the majority, it must be that to all, and each member of the minority should bow to the will of the majority, for their interests will be looked after, and they will enjoy the

fruits of organization and prevent anarchy in the industrial world.

Only a glance at the history of our industrial development is necessary to show us, unmistakably, that organization of the workingmen in their labor unions has benefited and improved their condition throughout those crafts, in every manner, to an extent beyond estimate. Then, why give these same benefits and advantages to a few men, who so persistently refuse to join their fellows for a general uplifting, but endeavor, in every way possible, to retard and impede their progress?

Such, then, is the situation, and can we wonder that those men, banded together for mutual protection and defense, fight so zealously to maintain their position—a fight in which their very homes are at stake? It is but natural that the workingmen who band together for their mutual protection and advantage should repeat those sacred words of Christ, "He who is not with Me, is against Me." The knowledge of the principle underlying those holy words, and the realization of the danger of a division of his forces, compels the union man to fight so tenaciously for his cause. He is struggling along every line to build up a standard of American labor that will be in accord with the corresponding conditions of the country in which he lives.

So, having admitted the necessity of the organization of labor in our industrial world of today, has this union man not the right to demand, the majority being willing, that the minority must acquiesce? This is but to establish the principle of the union shop for the good of all. But it is maintained that this system, while perhaps it may do very well with private employers, can not be maintained in government employ. This can not be so, for if it can be proved that the principle of the open shop is a false one, then surely it should not be used by our national government to batter down the results of the best efforts of our great industrial army.

To recognize the principle of the union shop in all other parts of the nation, and then except the government employes, only means to use the government service as a club to destroy all that the honest and unceasing efforts of organized labor has accomplished.

Great fears are expressed by many that to recognize the union shop principle would

be to divest the government itself of any control over its employes, and place all power in the hands of the unions. They fear that it would be making the labor councils the courts of last resort. In this respect there is much unnecessary apprehension, for a glance at the history of the relations between the government and the protective associations of employes at Washington for over half a century will plainly show that such fears are groundless.

The mutual protective and benefit associations that are supported at the national capital, have a history of almost an ideal harmony with the government, and the question of the union or non-union shop is not so much a matter of contention as might be drawn from the fiery and exaggerated reports of the press.

The first thought that strikes one's mind at the present time in regard to this question is the much discussed and now famous "Miller case," that controversy pertaining to the bookbinder foreman in the government printing office at Washington. The misrepresentations that have been given to the ordinary labor dispute in connection with individual employers or corporations, in town or city, state or nation, can not begin to compare with the manner in which this unfortunate affair was represented to the people at large.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in Washington was denounced as fiercely as was ever any despot of ancient times. Its members were regarded as men without reason or judgment, attempting to force a system upon the national service which meant a worse kind of slavery than has ever yet been experienced by mankind.

This organization was made the scapegoat of its kind by the general press, with hardly a voice to defend or sanction the course which its leaders were certain was the right one; and that they were sure they were right is shown by the manner in which they so earnestly and persistently fought to accomplish their objects, and to carry out the principles which as men and American citizens they considered were the very best possible for them to live under subject to our statutes and our constitution. They took their stand upon those principles and endeavored to accomplish their purpose, despite the assaults they received and the abuse that was heaped upon them.

Why were they thus attacked? Because

their position was a false one? No, but because they were misunderstood. The impressions which we have received through the press of this man, who has been the cause of this bitter controversy, make us regard him as a martyr, a helpless, innocent, fighting in vain against the whole system of organized labor, and sure to perish unless rescued by the popular will. And so the rescue was accomplished, and the seemingly much abused and maltreated Mr. Miller was saved. But why was this rescue necessary? What placed this man in such a predicament—a predicament which has not before existed in the history of that union, which is now over fifty years old? The cause must have been extraordinary, and it was. A thorough investigation of the question did not seem worth while or was undesired, so we were treated instead to a general engagement of rapid firing all along the line at all the tenets of organized labor.

The most general impression given was that Mr. Miller was declared to be in contempt by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders because he refused to join their organization. This was false. William A. Miller was, and is today, anxious to join that organization. He was formerly a member, and being expelled for good and sufficient reasons, has been ever anxious to return to their fold. So this body of men can not be considered as a conspiring and scheming organization, thirsting for power and eager to have a hand in running the government. On the contrary, this society has one of the fairest records of any such in history. For over fifty years has it stood intact, and in all that time there has not been a single person in that department who was not anxious and willing to join its ranks, to be able to receive the blessings and assistance which such membership would mean, its docile and quiet policy being a temptation to enter rather than causing dread and arousing suspicion.

As this case has been the key-note of this question for some time it will not be amiss to give a brief explanation of it.

William A. Miller was appointed to the government service in July, 1899, coming from Minnesota, as an active worker and an earnest advocate for the interests of organized labor, and indorsed by those bodies in that State. Through such influence he was made foreman in the department of binding, and was endorsed further to this

position by his friends of organized labor. In this position the real character of the man began to reveal itself, and steps were immediately taken to determine what grounds existed for the flagrant charges that were circulated against him, against his character and his private life; for if these were substantiated, he was no fit person to be placed over American citizens, especially in the service of the government.

At this point shines forth the admirable conduct and desire for fair play on the part of the brotherhood, and the smallness and baseness of the individual. The charges lodged against this man were matters of record in different parts of the country. They were collected by the local council, and being so personal in their nature were kept from morbid public investigation. Mr. Miller was then summoned to answer, to defend himself, to declare his innocence to his fellow workmen, if he was innocent of those base charges; or was he really the character of person made out by them. This, I consider, they, his fellow workmen, as American citizens, had a right to do, and thereby preserve the purity of the American workshop, under the supervision of the government.

To this summons of his fellow men, although counsel was supplied him, he refused to respond, and absolutely ignored it. The result was that, not clearing or attempting to clear himself of the stigma which was upon him and which had been growing for so many years, he was expelled from the mutual association of his fellow men, and declared to be unfit for service among them as American citizens.

This decision was not rendered from mere hearsay, but was founded upon carefully authenticated records, which were produced at that time. However, Mr. Miller fulfilled the requirements of the civil service, and so was reinstated to his position, and "the incident was adjudged closed;" but, in spite of all, we can not say that a man's fellow workmen, with whom he is thrown in contact daily, moulding the lives of the younger associates and influencing all, can not have some say as to with whom they shall work.

Our present industrial system is intricate in the extreme, and the time has long passed when each of us can do just as we please. We can do so with due allowance for others' rights, and they must

be considered. It is not even necessary to resort to the old saying of our forefathers, that "you can not do *everything* that you have a right to do," for though it seems as if this should be so, our courts have told us that we must not, through many judicial decisions. We are forbidden to sell our bodies and souls to an employer. Our American workman can not sell his labor so as to injure his health, for though his labor is his own, his health is intimately connected with many others. This is established. Then, also, his labor is so intimately connected with that of others that he should not have an absolute right to barter it away to the detriment of the many. Surely they have an interest which he should recognize.

And likewise it should be granted that if a man refuses to conform to the ordinary standards of American morality and integrity his peers may declare, and justifiably so, that they will refuse to be thrown in contact with him. This requirement that he is asked to respect is the same for all, and only what is necessary to give him the ordinary esteem of his associates. Granting the body this right to expel a member for non-compliance with necessary rules, and the further right to refuse to associate with him in their daily work, is but the recognition of the rule of majority control, one of the fundamental principles of all intelligent governments and institutions of freemen.

How true, in this connection, is the maxim, "a house divided against itself shall fall." Full well is this understood by the observer of industrial development. This division between union and non-union men is sure to bring destruction to all. This is the reason that the union man so persistently demands that his non-union brother shall join him, not for his own selfish ends, but for the good of all. The union men but ask him to join in the effort for the common good, and to lend his assistance for the general welfare, that he may contribute his share to obtain those results which he will share with the others. Otherwise he is but a tool in the hands of his employer, to be used to destroy his fellowmen in their honest and noble efforts to live rightly and improve their homes and families, those families that are the hope of America today. Yes, it will destroy him, for it will mean the depression of the American workman to the European level by the

competing and warring elements of the market.

Once in the union these men have their vote and say, and the will of the majority rules. That can not be detrimental, for if any are to be inconvenienced, that is, if some must be, let it be the few rather than the many. But there need be none, for all working together can but produce harmony and happiness. Let this minority remain without the union, and they stand as those who would gratuitously feed upon the best efforts of their fellowmen, for the majority under the wise leadership of their most intelligent members can but raise the standard for all. But, if given his way, "our hero" would share the results of the honest efforts of the many without an effort on his own part.

Our leading manufacturers and employers admit that, where the unions are established, their best workmen are union men, and surely those men have a right to ask some consideration as to who shall be engaged with them, to maintain or tear down that standard which they, as honest and industrious American citizens, endeavor to sustain. For through this means alone—the means of organization—can all be looked after, and the closest connection be established between employer and employe.

We have found the results of our organized union shop to be most satisfactory in connection with our state governments, in many of which it is firmly established. The success of the project in the Dominion of Canada is above question. There we find the government recognizing the union label.

Looking at the whole question briefly, we find that it would be for the best interests of the individual employer to concede to his men organization, for by this means alone can real efficiency and satisfaction be obtained. Organization, or, as the master, Napoleon, would say, "concentration is all." Once efficiently organized, and then success. This can not be accomplished by any partial organization, but must include all. The non-union man must affiliate himself with the cause of all, and need not fear that he is surrendering his liberty, for with the whole it will be well protected, better by far than he can protect it alone.

Under such a system we need not fear an unreasonable assumption of power, for history tells us that the majority in a body of freemen are reasonable.

# A MAGIC TALISMAN.

## THE UNION LABEL, SYMBOL OF PURITY AND CLEANLINESS.

By J. J. DIRKS.

[Member of Typographical Union, St. Louis.]

**T**HE union label on an article does most certainly establish the inexorable fact that the goods are the product of union labor, but carries with it also the guarantee that the articles were manufactured amid sanitary surroundings, and that the Divine injunction, "cleanliness is next to Godliness," has been strictly adhered to. How important this is in the case of articles of diet a moment's reflection will indicate. The same considerations of hygiene apply in almost equal measure to wearing apparel, cigars, tobacco, and, in fact, any article with which we come in contact. In this twentieth century, the "microbe age," as it were, it is not strange that observing people should take kindly to a symbol of cleanliness like the union label.

Only the comparatively few who have beheld the unspeakable surroundings amid which the white slaves toil in the sweat shops can realize all the union label implies. Those who have repeated in righteous indignation the phrases "darkest Russia" and "benighted China" would hang their heads in shame to hide their blushes did they know but a small part of the story of the American sweat shop. Did the proud lady tripping along the highway, sniffing the gentle odor of the rose-laden air and charmed by the merry song of the birds in neighboring trees, but know the filthy and unhealthy disease-breeding conditions amid which were made the fine undergarments she wears, she would cast them from her as though they were writhing serpents.

A learned jurist has said "the union label is the badge of servitude." And so it is! But it is the servitude of the Christ-like altruist! The charge that organized labor seeks to create a labor trust is ably answered by the rejoinder of Samuel Gompers, that if it is a trust it is for the good of all and not for the benefit of a chosen few, as are commercial trusts.

The union label on an article is also a *prima facie* evidence that the workmen who

produce it receive wages commensurate with their dignity as free-born American citizens, and in keeping with the relatively high level of American living. Here dovetails the oft-repeated axiom that the better paid the workman is the more he has to spend—hence prosperity.

It has been said by some of the opponents of organized labor that the union label is a species of boycott against goods not bearing the label. The fact is that none of us breathe a breath that we are not guilty of boycotting something or somebody. Whether the element of concert of action enters or not, the principle remains the same. If one passes by one shop to trade at another he is, wittingly or otherwise, boycotting the first. The person who calls for the union label when making purchases is guilty of boycotting no more than the one who insists on "Jones' doughnuts" and will not allow the clerk to substitute "Smith's." You are simply exercising your inalienable right to spend your money as you desire. With comparatively few exceptions the union men and women of America are actively supporting the union label, for right well can they compare present healthful and comfortable conditions under which they work with those of the old sweat-shop days.

One very important phase of the union label propaganda, which has been neglected too long, is now gathering momentum.

I refer to the education of the women as to the aims and purposes of the union label. Women form a small per cent of the organized workers of America, so that relatively few of them know much about union principles. The male wage earner has hitherto, through thoughtlessness or neglect, failed to thus educate his women relatives on this important subject. But there are now being formed all over the country women's union label leagues and women's auxiliaries, destined to carry on the crusade that union-made money should be spent for union-made goods.

# EDITORIAL:

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION.** The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at San Francisco, has come and gone, and is now a matter of history. It was a convention which will live long and favorably in the minds of those who participated in its proceedings as delegates and officers, and also the large number of visitors who were in attendance from the opening to the close.

The convention was marked by faithful attention to the work in hand, and an intelligent and sincere effort to arrive at just and advantageous conclusions. The programme of work mapped out for the coming year, if carried out, is bound to be fraught with benefit to the workers and all the people of our country, and it will be helpful to those in other lands.

The opponents of the trade union movement can find little comfort either from the broad discussions of the various topics considered or the decisions reached, and less still to criticise from the high plane of intelligence, the great courage, the deep faith and high aspirations of the delegates to the convention. Those who expected to find their predictions verified of a lessening in the membership and diminution in strength, power, and influence of the trade union movement must be sadly disappointed by the official reports, showing an increase in our membership of over two hundred thousand in the past year. The workers, organized and unorganized, have reason for gratification and encouragement from the splendid and practical work accomplished.

The emphatic re-indorsement and declaration of the policy of Labor to resist reductions in wages will go far to demonstrate a new principle in the economic and social life, not only of our own people but of all nations. If closely and faithfully adhered to, it will give the labor movement of America the leadership of the world, and will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the old policy of the employers of reducing wages as a relief from industrial reaction is economically fallacious and socially unsound. Organized labor has shown and will show how wise is its policy and practice of preventing the curtailment of Labor's power of consumption.

Questions of jurisdiction were fully and amply discussed by the San Francisco convention, and with less acrimony than has marked the subject for several years past. A clear-cut purpose was manifest to maintain the integrity of the international trade union and by voluntary enforcement of discipline to secure the greatest cohesion, fidelity, and solidarity so that the best interests of all may be protected and promoted.

Work was outlined to organize the yet unorganized and bring them within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement. There was

a determination to obtain more effective laws for the prohibition of child labor and thus secure for the young the opportunities of home, the school-room, and the play-ground, where they may have time to cultivate their proper physical, mental, and social growth rather than to eke out a miserable and dwarfed existence in the factory or workshop.

The position of the trade union movement was made perfectly clear as to the claims of Labor upon modern society. The rights to which the workers are entitled were strongly emphasized; the wrongs from which they have suffered, denounced, and rectification insisted upon.

A clear-cut policy of legislative requirements and economic and social progress was declared for and a campaign for their achievement inaugurated.

The endorsement of the International Typographical Union in its effort to establish the eight hour work day, January 1, 1906, was heartily and unanimously given, and moral and financial co-operation was assured. Support was pledged to all other workers making an earnest effort for the shortening of working hours—that is, the establishment of the eight hour day.

It was an inspiration to witness the splendid manifestation of intense interest and sympathy of the representatives of the organized laborers of America in responding to the appeal of the Fall River textile workers for financial assistance. The unanimity with which an assessment upon all members of the American Federation of Labor was levied and the instantaneous pledges of delegates present to promptly pay the assessment was splendidly encouraging, and with all, hearty good wishes went out from the delegates for the success of the gallant, struggling men and women of Fall River.

Though frequently the discussions became very spirited, there was little or no bitterness or acrimony.

Though the convention covered a period of nearly two weeks, adjourning late on the second Saturday evening, the attendance was large, and scarcely an empty seat was discernible at its close when the delegates joined in stentorian chorus, singing the sweet refrain of "Auld Lang Syne," and adjourned after enthusiastically singing the national anthem, "America," and with three cheers for the American Federation of Labor and the great principles for which it stands and the great cause which it espouses.

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**SPECIMENS** We have previously had occasion to refer to the unfairness of **JOURNAL-ISTIC UNFAIRNESS.** with which great newspapers, laying claim to high intelligence and impartiality, are in the habit of treating organized labor and its representatives. Some additional illustrations have come under our notice, and we propose to deal with them briefly.

Recently the *New York Times* undertook to explain to its readers the "reaction" against trade unionism. According to this newspaper the original purpose of the union was beneficent, but the alleged trouble is that it has been "lost sight of almost completely, and the local union is scarcely more than a unit in the mobilized army, by means of which certain men of the Gompers type are 'making war upon capital.'"

The last statement is absolutely gratuitous and flagrantly unjust. "Men of the Gompers type" are not making war upon capital. They are making war upon foolish, greedy, and unreasonable employers who do not concede to labor the rights they loudly and aggressively demand for themselves. They are defending the elementary rights of the workman—the right of collective bargaining, the right to say upon what terms he will work, and with whom and for whom he will work. This is not making war upon capital, unless capital is entitled to reduce labor to involuntary servitude, which is an un-American principle.

Now, what original and beneficent purpose of the trade union has been lost sight of? The trouble, the *Times* believes, is with the local and national federations of the legitimate unions. It says, after tracing the development of the federal plan of labor organization:

The result is that if a strike occurs in, say, Boston, a leader from St. Louis is as likely as not to be found in control of it; strike funds are collected from a hundred sources and local issues are lost sight of in the desire of the national officers to score a victory independent of any real grievance to be corrected or wrong to be righted. If the employers are too strong in Boston to be beaten, sympathetic strikes are called in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and as many more cities as will respond. Then the railroad men are called upon to refuse to move freight which the national organization has put under the ban, and the whole commerce of the country is threatened with suspension until a local strike is settled.

In short, the editorial concludes, organized labor is now "a machine to move or stop as those who control it desire."

This picture is purely fanciful. It corresponds to no actual condition, and shows how ignorant the average editor is of the policies and methods of national unions and federated labor bodies. The alleged absolutism of labor leaders is a myth. Nothing is more democratic than the labor movement. No strike is called without the consent or positive instruction or direction of the members of the unions affected. There are no "bosses" in the great labor organizations of the country, and nothing is done without the fullest discussion, the freest consultation, and fairest conclusion.

Indeed, on this question of union leadership the press has been blowing hot and cold. When certain purposes require it, the labor leaders are represented as men of exemplary conduct and habits; as conservative, safe, wholly admirable guides, with whom it would be a pleasure to deal, if—the great mass could be depended upon to follow. On such occasions we are told that the whole difficulty with unionism is that the leaders have no real influence; that they can not bind their organizations or make contracts worth the paper upon which they are written; that the members are an "undisciplined, reckless, irresponsible mob," and that it will take decades to raise them to the high level of the leaders.

On the other hand, when the capitalistic editors find it convenient to traduce and slander the labor leaders, no words are strong enough to describe the contrast between these "tyrants," scheming and selfish "demagogues," and so on, and the "honest but trustful" members of the average union—the deluded and misguided workmen who would get along beautifully with the benevolent employer were they "permitted" by the "agitators" to make their own contracts and remain "free" men.

Now, when were the railroad men in sympathy called upon by an officer of any of our national trade unions to "refuse to move freight"? Our unfair critics will have a difficult task to point to any specific case. The fact of the matter is that during any controversy that portion of the press which is always against organized labor prints unauthorized and sensational statements, usually manufactured in their own offices and with the specific purpose in view of injuring the cause in which workmen may be engaged, and of throwing odium upon the organized labor movement by the assertion that "it has gone too far." And it is upon these specifically hostile ruminations of our opponents that their present equally unfair criticism is based.

Who is not familiar with the cant of the average writer for the daily newspaper? It is in this spirit that the *Times'* editorial above quoted was written. If we cared to consult the files of that paper we should easily find a score of articles written upon the other theory. This is an age of enterprise, and it would be unreasonable to expect the capitalistic press to deal with labor organizations on one, and that one an honest, theory.

Another New York paper, *The Sun*, has been giving the editor of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST advice with regard to the proper treatment of employers' associations generally, and the D. M. Parry association in particular. It says that it is an unfortunate thing that we "should have seen fit to attack the Citizens' Industrial Alliance with snarls and sneers," to denounce Parry as a "capitalistic agitator and ranter," and to assail the motives of the alliance with almost "unrestrained vituperation." It adds that criticism of the alliance is manifestly premature, and that a sane and creditable attitude would be to wish success to any moderate, well-directed, just-minded association of employers.

Now, what are the facts? So far as Mr. Parry is concerned, we have not a word or syllable to retract. What we have said of him has been said in almost the same language by scores of conservative daily newspapers. He started out with a wholesale indictment of *all* labor organizations and leaders, and with the statement that it was criminal to enter into any relations with them, or to consider conciliation, arbitration, or recognition of them. Indeed, so rabid has he become, that quite recently he contributed an article to one of the great popular magazines calling for the "Annihilation of all Labor Unions." He was so wild and rabid that no other words than "capitalistic agitator and ranter" fitted him. We called a spade a spade, and do not regret it.

As to the Citizens' Alliance, we criticised the resolutions and platform it adopted, and that was certainly not "premature." We recognize that it should be judged by its acts, but the adoption of a platform is an act of some importance, and we pointed out that there was much cant and an aggressive and hostile spirit in that platform. We adhere to our opinion. Should further action of the Citizens' Alliance indicate a better and saner spirit, labor will cheerfully give it credit for the change.

Moreover, we have said again and again that we welcome, instead of objecting to, reasonable and fair employers' associations, and expect much good from them. It is the militant, the violent, the double-faced alliances that we have denounced. The blacklisting employers who join anti-boycott

societies who aim at the disruption of unions through lockouts, who refuse to renew agreements, will get their deserts.

With honest and fair employers we have always urged the friendliest co-operation.

Why do our critics misrepresent the position and temper of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST? Because otherwise there would be no ground for their criticism and antagonism.

**PRESIDENT  
ROOSEVELT  
ON ORGAN-  
IZED LABOR.**

With the beginning of the short session of the present congress, President Roosevelt submitted his annual message. The document is replete with interest and strikingly characteristic of his individuality. He deals with a large number of interesting subjects, none overshadowing, however, his utterances on labor and labor organizations.

Both for current information as well as for the students of the labor movement of the future, we quote the following extracts from President Roosevelt's message:

I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage worker.

All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts.

But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens, and more especially all honorable public servants, must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course, any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations.

They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations.

They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage workers, who refuse to support their organizations or who side with those with whom they are at odds, for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

The wage workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety.

There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions, but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against non-union men who are in its employment or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the congress and not by banding together for the defeat of these congressmen who refuse to give promises which they can not in conscience give. The administration has already

taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature, but it will be wise for the congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Much can be done by the government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions.

I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the Bureau of Labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent.

It is greatly to be wished that the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Labor Bureau, should compile and arrange for the congress a list of the labor laws of the various states, and should be given the means to investigate and report to the Congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country, both as to wages, as to hours of labor, as to labor of women and children, and as to the effect in the various labor centers of immigration from abroad.

No christian and civilized community can afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of today ; for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degradation in the tomorrow.

There should be severe child labor and factory inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of the man is to work, to be the breadwinner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife. All questions of tariff and finance sink into utter insignificance when compared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying to shape conditions so that these two duties of the man and of the woman can be fulfilled under reasonably favorable circumstances.

If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are unhealthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of momentary material prosperity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

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Love divine, all love excelling,  
 God without and God within;  
 Love that far exceeds the human,  
 Man's humanity to man.

From the east like ancient sages  
 Come the heroes of today,  
 Armed with truth that coming ages  
 Will prove divine when love has sway.

Lifting burdens, bringing sunshine,  
 Like the Master dear of old,  
 Beckoning hands bid you welcome,  
 Willing workers of the world.

Peace and union, mighty forces,  
 In your hearts and hands you bring,  
 Listening ears, hear whispered voices,  
 "All is well" and love is king.  
 —Mrs. A. E. W.

# HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE'S SHIFTINESS.

It will be remembered that at the first session of the present Congress the eight hour bill was referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor for investigation along the lines quoted in the following letter. In reply to a query from that department, the following letter was written:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1904.  
Hon. VICTOR A. METCALF,  
*Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Recently I received a letter from the Hon. G. W. W. Hanger, chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor, requesting information regarding the subject-matter of a series of resolutions adopted by the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, relative to H. R. 4064, commonly known as the eight hour bill. Mr. F. J. Sherridan, one of the agents of the Bureau of Labor, called at my office with the same purpose in view.

I beg to say that had it been my intention to reply to the questions contained in the resolutions, I should have done so before this.

During the hearings before the House committee, the attorneys for the opponents of the bill submitted these very questions, in almost identical terms, and it appears that there was sufficient power or influence which they possessed to prompt the committee to adopt these resolutions.

Your attention is respectfully called to the phraseology employed in the questions, and the absurdity of some, and the palpable purpose of the remainder, as well as their contradictory terms. It will disclose how utterly obtuse on industrial and economic propositions and questions are the minds of those who conceived and formed these questions.

In my report to the convention of the A. F. of L., to be held on the 14th inst., at San Francisco, referring to this subject-matter, I take occasion to say:

Our eight hour bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, and in the House by Congressman R. B. Hitt, of Illinois. Extensive hearings were had on the bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and the House Committee on Labor. As the hearings upon this bill before the committees in previous congresses were so extensive, and are in print, we decided, therefore, not to present any further argument until our opponents had concluded.

The opposition followed their usual tactics of procrastination and of prolonging the hearings. The Legislative Committee, Vice-Presidents Duncan, O'Connell, and myself, rebutted the statements and arguments of our opponents, and insisted that there should be neither waste of time nor the report of the committee deferred. We were justified in believing that inasmuch as both committees of congress had reported this bill favorably at several previous congresses, there ought to have been no further delay. To our disappointment, the House committee acquiesced in the proposition of our opponents, and referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor an investigation of the subject, by adopting the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, requested to investigate and report upon the bill now pending in the House (H. R. 4064), entitled "A bill to limit the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," his said report to state his conclusions with regard to the following questions:

1. What would be the additional cost to the United States of the various materials and articles which it customarily procures by contract, which would be governed by the limitations set out in the said bill?

2. What damage, if any, would be done to the manu-

facturing interests affected by the provisions of the bill, if enacted?

3. Whether manufacturers who have heretofore furnished materials and articles to the government under contract would continue to contract with the government, if such contracts were within the peremptory eight hour limitation provided by the said bill?

4. What would be the effect of the enactment of the said bill upon the shipbuilding industry?

5. What effect would it have on any export trade?

6. Are the laborers of the country, organized and unorganized, who would be affected by the proposed legislation, willing to have taken away from them the right to labor more than eight hours per day, if they desire to do so?

7. What effect will this proposed legislation have, if any, upon the agricultural interests of the country?

A report upon this bill, along the lines indicated, is respectfully requested at the commencement of the next session of congress.

It will be observed that it is absolutely impossible for any living person to give an intelligent, comprehensive, and definite answer to at least four of these questions: that question number six is absurd and contradictory in its very terms. "If the laborers would be willing to have taken away from them the right to labor more than eight hours a day," they certainly can have no desire to work more than eight hours a day. If they are unwilling to have taken away from them "the right to labor more than eight hours a day," then they will have no desire to have that so-called "right" taken away from them. Imagine submitting for investigation a question to relieve workmen from more than eight hours of daily labor.

It seemed to me to be the purpose of the Committee on Labor to shirk its duty, and shift it upon another department, in the hope of burying the bill, or receiving some report upon which a negative action or no action at all might be taken upon the measure. And in further view of the fact that the bill had been reported favorably by both committees several times in previous congresses, that the House had passed the bill three times, I submitted to the Executive Council a request from the Department of Commerce and Labor for information upon the subject, and the conclusion reached was that the A. F. of L. as such should not participate in that investigation. It was felt that no intelligent or satisfactory result could be reached and that our participation in the investigation would give countenance to the committee's shiftiness.

Senator McComas, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, was desirous of pressing the consideration of the bill and making a favorable report from his committee to the Senate; but this could not be done by reason of the action of the House Committee on Labor. The bill, of course, has not lost its position, and will come before the committees at the forthcoming short session of this congress. Of course, the Federation will make every effort to secure favorable action thereon.

The position thus summarized conveys the judgment, not only of myself, but also of my colleagues of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., by whom it has been approved, and I have little hesitancy in believing that the convention will also approve the course that I have taken in the matter.

For your information and convenience, I inclose herein a list of the organizations of labor represented by the Executive Council.

Permit me to add that, in declining to furnish the information to the Department of Labor, as requested, is in no way due to any lack of respect for either the department or to its personnel. I could not undertake to answer these questions propounded, even if they were intelligently answerable, without giving countenance, and practical endorsement, to the shifty, unmanly, and evidently hostile attitude of the House Committee on Labor.

Very respectfully yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, American Federation of Labor.*

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

—FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC—

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes :

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### Glass Workers.

*Wm. Figolah.*—Trade is in fair shape. Our international union recently chartered new locals in Richmond, Va.; Detroit, Mich., and Rockford, Ill. We expended \$125 in death benefits during the month. We have had strikes on for the nine hour day at Boston, Rochester, and Buffalo, N. Y. Prospects for the coming year very good.

### Gold Beaters.

*W. Norris Batturs.*—The importation of German gold leaf has caused a great depression in the domestic trade in our industry. We urge all consumers to insist on the union label on all gold leaf, as this will remedy the slackness caused by the use of imported material. We won a strike recently in New York City for maintenance of our wage scale. We have had a small strike in Philadelphia. We shall make special efforts this year to advertise our label.

### Laundry Workers.

*Hannah A. Mahoney.*—Trade quiet at present. There is a general inclination shown by employers to force the "open" shop wherever possible, but we intend to stand for the "union" shop. We have had strikes on at Toledo and Philadelphia against the "open" shop. Have formed new unions at Albany, N. Y., and Seattle, Wash. A general effort will be made to extend our organization this year.

### Machine Printers.

*C. E. Casey*—Trade conditions good. Practically all members are steadily employed, and expect to be throughout the year.

### Paving Cutters.

*William Dodge.*—Trade in some of the eastern states dull; other places employment is fairly

steady. We formed a new union in North Carolina during the month. Had one death during month, and expended \$75 in death benefits.

#### Table Knife Grinders.

*Richard Odum.*—Condition of trade in our line was never better than at present. There is a good demand for skilled union labor. All union cutleries have been running full time. This can not be said of the non-union shops which employ cheap and

inferior workmen. Consequently the union factories have the best market for their goods.

#### Watch Case Engravers.

*Fred Witter.*—Business is dull in our industry at this time. Our unions throughout the west are holding their own and the nine hour day prevails throughout that section. Holiday business was not so good as usual last year, but we are hoping that this year will prove more prosperous for our trade.

## FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

### GEORGIA.

*Savannah.*—W. S. Harris:

Organized labor in good shape. There is a general tendency among the unions toward improvement in working conditions. Work is steady. Musicians organized recently and secured an advance of 50 cents per day. Stationary firemen have organized. Coal wheelers are likely to form a union in the near future. There is a growing demand for the union labels throughout this section.

### ILLINOIS.

*Danville.*—G. A. Hessler:

Work has been steady in most organized crafts. Have three new unions under way. Splendid work is done for the union labels. We shall make a special effort to keep up our union membership during the winter months.

*Du Quoin.*—Chas. H. S. Ross:

All union men in this vicinity have been steadily employed. Condition of the organized is very good and the unorganized, in some instances, profit by the superior conditions secured by the union men. Teamsters have organized. There is a gradually increasing demand for the union labels. Employers give organized labor the preference, because they feel that the most highly skilled men are in the union.

*Mt. Carmel.*—W. H. Wiseman:

Organized men have had steady work. Employment dull during winter months. Organized labor is in good shape. There is an increased demand for the union labels.

*Sparta.*—S. W. Skelly:

Conditions good for organized workers. There are not many unorganized workers in this locality. Work has been steady and plentiful, but naturally falls off during the winter months. Organized a federal union at Chester during the month. There is a growing demand for the union labels.

### INDIANA.

*Evansville.*—Emil Levy:

Button workers have organized. Organized labor is in satisfactory condition, but the unorganized do not fare so well. Work has been fairly steady until now. Bakers have a strike at a branch of the National Biscuit Company in this city.

*Huntington.*—I. J. Swihart:

Work has been steady among the organized workers but will be slack during the winter. Laundry workers are likely to organize. All unions are urging a general demand of the union labels. Em-

ployers give union labor the preference and public opinion is more fair to organized labor than formerly. Wages have kept up in nearly all trades, and we hope to see an improvement this year.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Krebs.*—W. M. Bell:

While there is yet room for improvement in all classes of labor in this section the condition of organized labor is good and far above the condition of the unorganized. Work is steady in some lines; others employed about three-fourths of the time. We have had no strikes recently.

*South McAlester.*—D. S. O'Leary:

Organized labor in fair shape, but the condition of unorganized labor is bad. Work is rather slack at this time of the year in the building line. Retail clerks in this city having some grievances with the employers but can not help themselves until they organize. Will try to get the bakers in line. The union labels receive fair support from union men.

### IOWA.

*Clarinda.*—A. G. Heer:

Organized labor in good shape and steady progress has been recorded for the past year. Work has been steady in most lines, but is now rather slack. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

Organized workers secure better wages than the unorganized workers in this locality. Teamsters have gained the 10 hour day and increased wages \$1 per week. Hack drivers are organizing. Work has been plentiful. Union men are treated with greater respect by employers than the non-union men. During the winter good work will be done in the way of organizing and preparing for the spring.

*Muscatine.*—Lee W. Lang:

Condition of organized labor improving, but the unorganized workers do not yet see the value of organization. Printers have secured agreement with employers, gaining shorter hours. We are continually agitating for the union labels.

### KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Several unions are being organized, among them a central body. Work has been steady in most industries. Organized labor leads as far as the working conditions and wages are concerned. There is a good demand for the union labels. Employers find the highest class of skilled workmen among the organized.

## LOUISIANA.

*Alexandria.*—J. M. Underwood:

Since the reduction of hours in some trades, the wages are gradually increasing. Union men have the preference in most cases of employment. Barbers and a federal union are about to organize. Work has been steady, but is dull now.

*Baton Rouge.*—Joseph L. Williams:

Condition of organized labor in this vicinity is good, but the unorganized are in bad shape. Every union man has been steadily employed. Brick and tile workers have formed union recently. Interior freight handlers and warehousemen will organize shortly. Bricklayers are holding their scale at 62 cents per hour. Painters also have strict union scale, minimum wage 30 cents per hour. Carpenters' wage scale ranges from 30 to 40 cents per hour, whereas the non-union men work for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Cotton pickers receive \$1 per hundred pounds; there are not enough pickers to gather in this year's crops. The sugar planters are at this time paying from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day to women cutters, a thing heretofore unknown. Sawmills are paying from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. The union labels are boomed, especially on all hats, shoes, and tobacco.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

There is a good deal of work here at this time, as the general harvesting season is now on. Bricklayers have secured the eight hour day and other unionized trades work the nine hour day. Shingle mills are working the 11 hour day, but we hope through organization to abolish this. On request of the unions two factories now have a fortnightly pay day.

## MAINE.

*Biddeford.*—Geo. W. Schneider:

Condition of organized labor in this vicinity is improving, but the textile workers, the main industry here, need more thorough organization. Molders after being out 13 weeks secured their demands. The organized workers secure much higher wages than the unorganized; for instance, certain classes of union men receive \$11 per week where the same class of non-union men get \$6 per week. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Mullinocket.*—E. J. Graham:

Laundry workers have formed a union. Clerks are likely to organize in the near future. Work is steady for organized crafts. Condition of organized workers, owing to united effort, is 20 per cent better than that of the unorganized. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Portland.*—John C. Clarke:

Unions throughout this section have secured increased wages and, in some instances, shorter hours. Work is steady and union men are preferred, in most instances, by employers. Coopers and blacksmiths are getting ready to form unions. A woman's label league is being formed with a view to pushing the union labels to the front.

## MARYLAND.

*Annapolis.*—E. T. Beavin:

Skilled trades find steady employment. Union men work the eight hour day. Nearly all mechanics are organized and there is plenty of work.

Organized labor in flourishing condition. There seems to be no trouble of any sort. Marble setters have organized. We are advertising the union labels at all times.

## MICHIGAN.

*Jackson.*—James G. Henley:

Stationary engineers, bakers, and musicians have organized. Molders are ready to form union. Union teamsters work the nine hour day, while the non-union men still work the 10 hour day. Work has been steady in all branches, with the exception of machine railroad shops. We are trying to organize a woman's label league in order to push the work for the union labels.

*Manistee.*—W. H. Mumby:

Work has been fairly steady but is now rather slack. There is no marked change in the conditions in this section, but organized labor is making steady progress. We hope to interest the unorganized. Effective work is done for the union labels.

## MISSOURI.

*Caruthersville.*—S. L. Gentry:

Have two new unions under way. Work continues steady up to the opening of winter. Wages on the average are about \$1.50 to \$2 per day for unskilled men. We have had no strikes recently.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields:

Industrial conditions fair in this vicinity. Work has been rather unsteady, as is usual at this time of the year. The condition of the unorganized workers can not compare with that of the union men, although the latter leaves much to be desired.

*Jefferson City.*—H. F. Sarman:

Union men in this section as a rule have secured the eight hour day while the non-union men still have the 10 hour day. Work is steady in most lines. Condition of organized labor is steadily improving. We are trying for the eight hour day on municipal work. Teamsters are getting ready to organize. All union men urge the patronage of the union labels at all times.

*Novinger.*—W. H. Payne:

All trades are steadily employed with the exception of the miners, who, at this time of the year, are employed about two-thirds of the time. Condition of organized labor pretty fair throughout this vicinity. A ladies' label league is about to be formed. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Springfield.*—A. Dumaw:

Employment has been dull in some branches, but is improving and the outlook is much brighter. Organized laborers secure better conditions as to hours and wages than those who neglect to organize. One of the local unions recently presented wage scale and secured the same without strike. Good work is done for the union labels. Prospects encouraging for the coming year.

## MINNESOTA.

*St. Cloud.*—L. R. Porter:

All union men have been steadily employed and in demand by employers. Organized labor in good shape. Splendid work is done for the union labels. Work will be rather slack for the next three months, owing to the season.

## MISSOURI.

*St. Joseph.*—J. E. Murphy:

The outlook here is very bright for the coming year, although the packing trades, owing to the trouble of last summer, have been badly crippled. Work has been steady, but is rather slack now. Nearly all trades are organized. Union men patronize the union labels.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Orange.*—J. C. Taylor:

Organized workers have been steadily employed with fair wage scales, while on the other hand the non-union workers are not steadily employed and their wages are about one-half to one-third less than those secured by the union men. Retail clerks and meat cutters have secured the early closing in some stores. The mayor of the town is a union man. Meat cutters and horseshoers have organized. Teamsters and stage employes are about ready to organize. There is a good demand for all union labels, particularly cigarmakers, tobacco workers, printers, bakers, and hatters. Trades council is doing good work in adjustment of differences between employers and workmen.

## NEW YORK.

*Niagara Falls.*—R. M. Hendrick:

Nearly all local unions report progress and increased membership. There seems to be no trouble in any industry. We think the outlook good for the new year. Work has been steady but will be slack for the winter months. Condition of organized labor is far in advance of the condition of the unorganized; the latter are beginning to see it. The demand for the union label is steadily increasing.

## OHIO.

*Ashtabula.*—C. F. Davis:

Condition of organized labor in this locality is good in nearly all trades. Building trades were busy all last season. After the settlement of the masters' and pilots' strike the longshoremen had an unusually busy season. Other crafts have been pretty generally employed. There has not been any remarkable increase in the wages throughout this section during the last year, but all old contracts have been signed up. We are devoting time to strengthening the unions already formed, in preference to forming new unions, as yet. The union label is demanded by all union men.

*Crooksville.*—S. R. Frazee:

Work has been fairly steady in most lines. Everything quiet in labor circles, and the condition of the organized crafts is very satisfactory. Have two new unions under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Fremont.*—Fred. M. Sultzbaugh:

Organized labor in good shape. Work has been steady and the prospects are good for plenty of employment during the year. Good work is done for the union labels.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Easton.*—Wm. E. Terry:

Organized labor in the eastern part of the state is making a slow but steady gain. The average work day is nine hours, but wages are somewhat

lower than in the western part of Pennsylvania. Many of the unorganized crafts are working 1 and 14 hours per day and receiving part of their wages in store orders. There being no organization in the silk industry, they are poorly paid and have little or no protection for life or limb, some of the factories having not even fire escapes. Have reorganized boilermakers of Allentown. Tailors received increased wages, and the troubles of the brewery workers have been adjusted, with contract for the union label. A woman's label league has been formed in Easton, and is doing excellent work.

*Edwardsdale.*—James E. Jones:

Organized labor is rapidly gaining ground in this locality, and the workers are taking active interest in organization. The condition of the non-union workers is deplorable. Work is fairly steady.

*Philadelphia.*—Harry M. Tarr:

Conditions have improved somewhat since last report. Condition of organized workers is far above that of the unorganized. The condition of the textile workers has improved since last report. Have two new unions under way. Feather duster workers and slag roofers are about to reorganize. There is an increased demand for the union labels.

*Shenandoah.*—P. J. McNamara:

Industrial conditions fairly satisfactory. Work has been steady in most crafts. Working conditions in some cases were adjusted by an arbitration committee and remain unchanged. There is an increased demand for the union labels.

*Titusville.*—John W. Hemphill:

The crafts in this vicinity are very well organized. We have had a busy year, but work is not a little slack. We had only one strike during the year. Wages remain at a steady level and the condition of organized workers is far superior to that of the unorganized. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence.*—Lawrence A. Grace:

Organized labor in better shape than the unorganized and their prospects are brighter. Work has been fairly steady until this month. Carpeters organized recently. Several trades are about ready to organize. We are constantly urging the patronage of the union labels.

## TEXAS.

*Fort Worth.*—C. W. Woodman:

Organized labor is given the preference on all jobs in the building trades. The unorganized workers are awakening and many inquiries made regarding organization. Very few men idle at this time. Plumbers by strike won an increase of 50 cents per day in all shops but one. The contract calls for "union" shop and apprentice law with an arbitration clause in contract. regards conditions the union men secure much the best of it here. During the recent car strike in Houston some of the most prominent union men of the city were charged with boycotting. The matter will be taken to the supreme court and a chance will be given to test the anti-trust law. Many prominent lawyers declare the law unconstitutional.

## VERMONT.

*Burlington.*—Walter L. Boynton:

The union men secure good conditions, but the unorganized workers are in bad shape. We have had no strikes or lockouts. Nearly all union men are steadily employed. Custom tailors, shirt waist, and laundry workers are getting ready to organize. We have a special committee working for the union labels.

## WASHINGTON.

*Olympia.*—C. O. Young:

Organized labor has had steady employment all the year. New organizations are being formed throughout this section. The lumber industry is improving. The unorganized workers have unsteady work and receive less wages than the organized. Some organized trades have secured increased wages without strike. A citizens' alliance has been formed in Seattle and we may expect an attack from them in the future, but the unions will

hold their own. Pile drivers, bridgemen, laundry workers, and milk wagon drivers have organized recently. Loggers of Snokomish, press feeders, and cement workers of Seattle will probably organize in the near future. The union labels are well patronized.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

*Montgomery.*—L. B. Arthur:

Industrial conditions improving in this section. Everything moving quietly in labor circles. Will try to get new unions in line shortly. Good work is done for the union labels.

## WISCONSIN.

*Waukesha.*—George Golwitzer:

Work has been plentiful for carpenters and painters, but is slack all around now. Organized labor in fair shape. The unorganized workers work longer hours for less pay than the union men. We urge a general demand of the union labels.

# DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

## District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

*Organizers*, John A. Flett, Thos. F. Tracy.

## District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*Organizers*, Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Terce, Wm. E. Terry, Stuart Reid, James Sexton, Richd. Traunschweig, Emmet T. Flood, Thomas Flynn, Cal. Wyatt, P. H. Cummins, J. J. Towey.

## District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

*Organizer*, James Leonard.

## District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

*Organizers*, P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Chas. F. Davis, J. J. Keegan, N. W. Evans.

## District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

## District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

*Organizers*, H. M. Walker, A. E. Ireland.

## District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

*Organizer*, M. Grant Hamilton.

## District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

*Organizers*, Wm. S. Smith, C. O. Young, Chas. H. Gram.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

# BRITISH LABOR NEWS.

By THOMAS REECE.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 8, 1904.

**A** HARD winter is upon us. The signs and portents of its coming have broken the news to us gently, but the naked misery of widespread unemployed loses none of its crude horror thereby. It does not seem that any of the schemes of relief have done much more than to provide their authors with a petty and transient notoriety. Again it falls upon the trade unions to do a valuable service to society by keeping their unemployed members from starvation or pauperism.

The reserve funds, upon which the greedy eyes of certain aggregations of capital are fixed and into which they have been allowed to dip their hands by the judge-made Taff-Vale decision, are being used for this very right purpose, and so again the British public is reminded that only a very small portion of union funds goes in connection with strikes and lockouts.

The trade unions of the United Kingdom are, practically without exception, great insurance bodies, granting out-of-work pay, sickness benefit, old age pensions, traveling money, and tool insurance.

The movement toward the political representation of organized labor goes steadily on. Its ultimate aims may be obscure, but its immediate work in the direction of planting a strong trade unionist group on the floor of the national legislature is being followed up strenuously. Forty-nine candidates are running under the auspices of the various labor representative committees.

The Shipping Federation, a ship owner's combination, notorious for its antipathy to organized labor and the greatest supporter of the Free Labor Association, is much upset about the proposals embodied in the report of Chester Jones to the Home Office upon the inquiry into the means of rendering more safe the conditions of work on our docks and wharves. The unforgivable sin in these proposals for making more secure the lives of dock and shipworkers is the fact that money would have to be spent on safety appliances. These proposals are the result of pressure by the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress, a fact which alone is sufficient for the fierce hostility of the Shipping Federation.

The cigarmakers' strike has been settled by arbitration. The dispute arose in one of the principal factories of the Imperial Tobacco Company, the British counterpart of the American Tobacco Company (the trust), and was the result of the employers renewing the old discredited policy of returning alleged

badly made cigars to the maker, deducting a proportionate amount from his weekly wages. Our cigarmakers see more in the policy of "returns," however, than their employers would have us believe was there, and refused to have it back at any price. After many weeks cessation of work Sir William Markby was appointed by the board of trade, with the consent of both parties, to arbitrate. He decided that the employers shall not be entitled to return to the maker, cigars which are alleged to be badly made and unsalable, and to decline to pay for them. The real remedy of the employer is, decides Sir William, to discharge the worker if he thinks fit.

One weak point in British unionism is the multiplicity of unions in one trade. Our great unions, like the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which now has close upon 97,000 members, are the result of fusion and amalgamation. The smaller trades are beginning to see it. Latest example of all is that of the house and ship painters. The National Amalgamated Society, after a prosperous course of assimilation, has now taken in the London Central Association of House Painters. This union, which dates from 1864, cancelled its certificate of registration on October 15. House painters have been a difficult set of building trades workers to organize, the inrush of half-skilled outsiders keeping the remuneration low and the margin of unemployed big.

The outcry of railroad shareholders who found their dividends disappearing a few years ago is going after awhile a "new model" in railway management and operation here. This has taken time to make itself felt, but at last the great economizing factors of more powerful engines, bigger wagons, and larger trains are getting into swing. More people and goods are, therefore, carried, and at a lower expense. While, therefore, shareholder are seeing dividends increase, the railway worker does more work and takes on increased responsibility, with nothing more in the way of wages. What time, therefore, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants can spare from its parliamentary campaign is being put in to try and remedy this injustice.

Alderman Isaac Mitchell does not intend that there shall be a single union in this blessed land which has not had the benefit of federation thrust under its ear. A special deputation from headquarters is touring the country to that end. To promote affiliation, the dues have been reduced by one-third, beginning with the January payments.

Hugh Robinson, of Hamilton, Ont., says: "Many of the employers now realize that the union card is a guarantee of good workmanship, especially in the skilled trades, consequently there is a good demand for organized workers. The union men secure higher wages and better hours than the unorganized. Work is very plentiful.

During the past few years wages have materially advanced, agitation and education taking the place of strikes. City got out an injunction against street railroad company, compelling it to sell workmen's tickets to general public. The company complied. Custom tailors of Stratford have organized.

# OFFICIAL

## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.  
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### Special Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25, 1904.

To All Affiliated Local Unions:

At the request of the union interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concern has been declared UNFAIR:

THE NATIONAL ELEVATOR AND MACHINE COMPANY,  
HONESDALE, PA.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 25, 1904.

MR. JOSEPH W. SMYTH,  
Secretary, Central Trades and Labor Council,  
725 Mozart st., New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In connection with the subject-matter of complaint made against the Trades and Labor Council by the International Typographical Union and the correspondence in regard thereto which has passed between your executive officers and myself, I beg to say that report upon this matter was made by

the Executive Council to the convention of the A. F. of L., now in session in this city, and action taken thereon as recorded in the official proceedings of the eighth day's session, page 224. For convenience that part of the proceedings is attached hereto.

You will note that the action of the convention is that, unless the Trades and Labor Council removes from its unfair list the *United Trades and Labor Journal*, within thirty days from the adjournment of this convention, that its charter shall be withdrawn.

While conveying to you the action of the convention, as above referred to, the earnest hope is entertained that your council will act in conformity with the decision of the convention, and that there will be no necessity for taking the extreme measure of revoking the charter.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 12, 1904.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor, dated November 25, 1904, to hand. Same was read to council at our regular meeting Friday, December 9, 1904, and the *United Labor Journal* was taken from our unfair list as per orders of the American Federation of Labor convention.

Yours fraternally,

ROBT. E. LEE, President,  
JAS. A. WELCH, Secretary,  
Central Trades and Labor Council.

### Freight Handlers—Railway Clerks.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 9, 1904.

We, the undersigned, acting on behalf of our respective organizations, hereby agree that an amalgamation of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union and the International Association of Railway Clerks shall be formed on the following terms, subject to a referendum vote:

First. That all local unions of railway clerks in good standing on December 1, 1904, shall be entitled to delegates on the basis provided by the constitution of the International freight handlers to their convention in Chicago, January 18, 1905.

Second. That all indebtedness of the railway clerks shall be paid off if possible before the convention by themselves.

Third. That if any indebtedness then remains disposition of the same shall be made by the convention.

Fourth. That all other details of the amalgamation shall be settled by the convention, and shall be binding upon all members of both organizations.

(Signed) L. J. CURRAN,  
Pres. Freight Handlers.  
P. J. FLANNERY,  
Secy. Freight Handlers.  
F. J. DORSEY,  
Pres. Railway Clerks.  
DAN W. RICHMOND,  
Secy. Railway Clerks.

Approved by the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
Pres A. F. of L.

### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts

have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

#### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
**Flour.**—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.  
**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**Meats.**—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
**Pipes.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.  
**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

#### CLOTHING.

**Buttons.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Kremenitz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company.  
**Hats.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James K. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.; Hamey Bros., Lynn, Mass.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Onelta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

#### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

#### POTTERY, GLASS, AND STONE.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co., of Terre Haute, Ind.; Evans & Howard Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

#### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Etna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Davis Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio; Computing Scale Company, Dayton, Ohio; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Daston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.  
**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works, Rutland, Vt.; F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company, Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.  
**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.

#### STREET RAILWAYS.

**Terre Haute.**—Street Railway Company.

#### WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**Cooperage.**—Cincinnati Cooperage Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butler Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.  
**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Huttig Sash and Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.  
**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio.  
**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.  
**Pens.**—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.  
**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.  
**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.  
**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.  
**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.  
**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.  
**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company.  
 D. M. Farry, Indianapolis, Ind.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, NOVEMBER, 1904.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,287 unions making returns for November, with an aggregate membership of 84,668, there were 8.9 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,086 unions with a membership of 105,667, reported 1.2 per cent without employment.

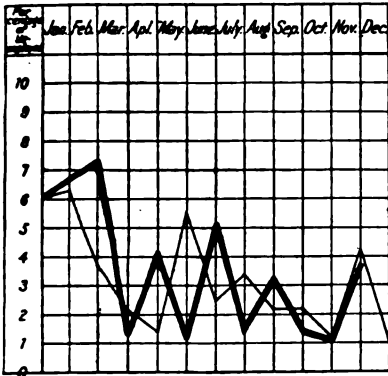


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1903.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1904; the lighter line for 1903.

Number of Affiliated Unions.

International Unions affiliated December 1, 1904...	121
State Branches.....	81
Centrals.....	573
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	1,181
Local Unions attached to Internationals (approximately).....	27,000

Charters Issued for November, 1904.

<b>FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Federal Labor Union, No. 11787, Guayama, Porto Rico.	
<b>LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
No. 11786, Interlocking Switch and Signalmen's, Boston, Mass.	
No. 11788, Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, Tampa, Fla.	
No. 11789, Newspaper Carriers, Wilmington, Del.	
No. 11790, Gas Workers' Protective, Malden, Mass.	
No. 11791, Needle Straighteners' Protective, Elizabeth, N. J.	
No. 11792, Bootblacks' Protective, Buffalo, N. Y.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of November. (The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand, November 1, 1904.....	\$107,797 92
Laborers prot (protective de obreros) 11649, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Baseball makers 10929, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c....	1 50
Federal labor 8921, tax, a, s, \$37.85; d f, \$37.85..	75 70
Federal labor 11324, tax, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20....	2 40
Federal labor 10751, tax, a, o, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35....	6 70
Laborers prot (obreras domesticas) 11668, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Hospital employes 11685, tax, sept, \$1.06; d f, \$1.06.....	2 10
Stone pavers helpers 10841, tax, sept, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Federal labor 9874 (federacion libre), tax, o, n, \$5.60; d f, \$5.60.....	11 20
Trades council, Barnia, Ont, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00

1. Trades and labor council, Escanaba, Mich, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	\$5 00
Central labor, Middleton, Conn, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Trades assembly, Charleston, W Va, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Federal labor 10639, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2.....	7 00
Stoneware workers 6888, tax, sept, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60; sup, 50c.....	7 70
Federal labor 8858, sup.....	1 60
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11773, sup.....	1 00
2. Laborers prot 9105, tax, a, s, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Oystermen prot 10417, tax, july, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15.....	8 30
Trades and labor council, Hancock, Mich, tax, j, j, a, s.....	2 50
Hat shop laborers 8859, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 7481, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25..	6 50
Federal labor 9371, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Federal labor 11766, tax, oct, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15....	2 30
Nail mill employes 9967, tax, a, o, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Ice mens prot 10176, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30..	2 80
Novelty advertising workers 10548, tax, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Interlocking switch and signal mens 11784, sup.....	10 00
Central trades, Bellefonte, Pa, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Lima, O, tax, a, s, o,.....	2 50
Central labor of Worcester, Mass, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, acct, n.....	7 00
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, oct, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; sup, \$1.....	16 00
Coal handlers 8355, sup.....	50
Federal labor 11499, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	5 50
Federal labor 11265, tax, a, s, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 60c.....	8 20
Actors national prot of A, tax, a, s.....	11 00
Cloth spongers and refinishers 10854, sup.....	5 00
3. Union obrera federada (federal labor 11787), sup.....	10 00

A MATTER OF HEALTH



**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure**

**HAS NO SUBSTITUTE**

SAMUEL SWAN, Prest.  
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.  
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

# THE David B. Crockett Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

## FINE VARNISH SPECIALTIES

**W**are the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



**OF LATE YEARS, HOWEVER,** others have taken advantage of the popularity of our goods to bring out numerous imitations which are offered under the same or similar names.

Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, stick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish. Please send to us freely for copies of our Architectural Hand-Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods. If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

**THE DAVID B. CROCKETT COMPANY,**  
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

8. Aluminum workers 8261, sup.	\$10 00
Laborers prot 8856, tax, nov, \$1.35; d f, \$1.85; sup, 50c.	8 20
Federal labor 11618, sup.	4 90
United textile workers of A, tax, a, s.	100 00
Federal labor 9611, tax, a, s, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50.	17 00
Federal labor 10760, tax, sept, 85c; d f, 85c.	1 70
Federal labor 11333, tax, j, j, a, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Federal labor 11635, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.	7 00
Federal labor 11716, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c.	1 20
Central trades and labor, Pawtucket, R I, tax, j, a, s.	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Bloomington, Ills, tax, j, a, s.	2 50
Free fed of workmen of P R, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.	5 00
Federal labor 6998, tax, a, o, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.	8 80
Paving inspectors and material testers 10679, tax, j, a, s, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.	4 80
Stone rammers 7219, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.	2 50
Tiemakers 11239, tax, a, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00
Stenographers and typewriters 11691, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
House movers 10720, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 70c.	1 40
Horse-nail makers 9656, tax, nov, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.	5 60
Rockmens 10631, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Intl asso of allied metal mechanics, tax, oct.	25 00
Tin-plate workers intl prot asso of A, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.	48 00
Intl slate and tile roofers of A, tax, may, to and incl oct, '04.	19 50
Oilcloth and linoleum printers 10630, tax, j, j, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4.	8 00
Drainlayers and helpers 10835, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Ice handlers and laborers prot 9553, tax, a, s, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 00
Newsboys prot 11568, tax, oct.	46
Stablemens prot 10075, tax, a, s, o, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.	6 60
Central labor union of Ada, I T, tax, j, a, s.	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Tampa, Fla, tax, a, s, o.	2 50
Trades and labor council, Mankato, Miss, tax, m, j, j.	2 50
Federal labor 7520, tax, oct, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.	8 10
8. Federal labor 8720, tax, a, o, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.	90 00
Federal labor 9626, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.	7 00
Federal labor 9985, tax, oct, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.	3 70
Federal labor 11409, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c.	80
Federal labor 11517, tax, a, s, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 25c.	3 25
Federal labor 8428, tax, a, o, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, \$5.75.	21 75
Stove mounters int, sup.	32 40
Telephone operators 11547, tax, a, o, 95c; d f, 95c; sup, \$1.20.	3 10
Bridge and structural workers, local 5, sup.	80
5. Hospital employees 10641, tax, oct, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.	4 10
Granite pavers 7184, tax, o, n, d, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.	4 50
Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, a, s, \$2.00; d f, \$2.00.	4 00
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, oct, \$5.65; d f, \$5.65.	11 30
Fishermens prot 11684, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.	4 50
Gill net fishermen 10473, tax, June, 90c; d f, 90c.	1 80
Sawmill workers prot 11487, tax, j, a, acts, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Women can workers 10584, tax, a, s, \$10; d f, \$10.	20 00
Electrical workers helpers 10510, tax, a, o, n, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.	2 10
Bootblacks 11516, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.	6 30
Horse-nail makers 10958, tax, oct, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95.	5 90
Trades and labor assembly, Sandusky, Ohio, tax, j, a, s.	2 80
Central labor union, Wilburton, I T, tax, j, a, s.	2 80
Federal labor 7204, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.	2 80
Federal labor 10269, tax, a, s, o, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	2 70
Federal labor 10834, tax, a, s, o, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.	5 60
Federal labor 11270, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Federal labor 11434, tax, a, s, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10.	10 20
Federal labor 11755, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c.	1 00
Suspender workers 11036, tax, a, s, o, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$5.00.	7 40
Federal labor 11185, tax, nov, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15; sup, \$1.00.	5 80
United garment workers of A, tax, oct, '03, to and incl sept, '04.	2,727 50
Amalgamated meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, may, to and incl sept.	840 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers 11738, sup.	10 00
7. Federal labor 8826, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Federal labor 8409, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, j, m, '05, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Federated trades, Stockton, Cal, tax, bal m, j, j, a, s, o.	6 00
Amalgamated wood workers intl of A, tax, mar, to and incl sept, '04.	875 00
Amalgamated leather workers of A, tax, j, a, s.	15 00
Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, sup.	31 00
Federal labor 8620, tax, nov, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90; sup, 50c.	4 80
Federal labor 8060, tax, nov, \$4.35; d f, \$4.35.	8 70
Federal labor 9373, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c.	3 25
Federal labor 9718, sup.	50
Federal labor 9762, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c.	70
Federal labor 10893, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.	5 00
Federal labor 11672, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Federal labor 11774, sup.	2 00
Composition roofers 8712, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c.	8 00
Firemens prot 9629, tax, j, a, s, \$8; d f, \$8.	12 00
Telephone operators 9857, tax, nov, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.	5 70
Mechanic helpers 10178, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Riggers prot 10298, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Bottle canners 10595, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.	2 50
Ivory workers 10993, tax, a, s, o, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.	4 50
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, oct, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.	2 40
Lathmakers 11841, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11639, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.	1 80
Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, nov, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; sup, \$1.	5 00
Federal labor 11771, tax, oct, 95c; d f, 95c; sup, 50c.	2 40
Stone masons 7049, tax, a, s, o, \$12; d f, \$12.	24 00

7. Suspender workers 8144, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	\$3 00
Vegetable ivory button makers 7548, tax, oct, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	4 40
Central labor union of Cambridge, Mass, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f	5 00
Newspaper couriers 11789, sup	10 00
8. United labor league, Sharon, Pa, and vicinity, tax, j, a, s	2 50
(Obrero protectora) laborers prot 11749, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Bricklayers 11669, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Laborers and mill workers and helpers 11485, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Artificial limb and brace makers 11856, tax, s, o, n, d, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60	8 20
Federal labor 10817, tax, sept, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Tobacco strippers 11422, tax, nov, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Riggers prot 10815, tax, nov, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Machine shearers and punchers 9880, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Clay miners and laborers 9810, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Laborers prot 9145, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Undertakers 9049, tax, nov, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Stablemen 9028, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Milkers prot 8881, tax, nov, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
Central trades and labor assem, Taylorville, Ill, sup	1 00
Martin Rivera (Punta Santiago Hermaca) sup	2 45
Juan Bantista Cruz (Guayane) Tabuoca, P K, sup	2 45
Local 5, natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, sup	8 50
9. Federal labor 9418, tax, nov, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	8 80
Federal labor 9896, tax, s, a, o, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Federal labor 10104, tax, oct, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Federal labor 10723, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 10882, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 10898, tax, s, o, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Car wheel molders and helpers 9848, tax, nov, 65c; d f, 65c	1 80
Laborers prot 9558, tax, nov, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Laborers prot 9788, tax, oct, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Laborers prot 10213, tax, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Pipe and boiler coverers 10551, tax, j, a, s, o, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60	3 20
Brewery laborers 10877, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Suspender workers 11261, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11807, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Stone pavers 11358, tax, oct, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	8 70
Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Riggers 11583, tax, nov, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90
Laborers prot 9750, tax, s, a, o, n, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
The twin territorial fed of labor, I T and O T, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Central labor union of Canton, Ohio, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Intl typographical, tax, oct	285 84
Amer fed of musicians, tax, nov	150 00
Federal labor 11248, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$2	5 20
Federal labor 11523, tax, s, o, n, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 80c	12 80
10. Central labor union, Bellows Falls, Vt, sup	8 00
Federal labor 10373, tax, s, o, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Federal labor 10261, tax, oct, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Federal labor 11388, tax, oct, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Shade workers 11570, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Optical workers 10084, tax, s, o, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Central labor union, Traverse City, Mich, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Twine stringers 11682, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, oct, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	8 80
Stone ramblers 7219, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Awning workers 9189, tax, s, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Sugar workers 11155, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 11831, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Optical workers prot 11881, tax, oct, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90	7 80
Pavers and pavers helpers 11559, tax, s, a, o, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Fire dept employees 11426, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Newsboys prot 10141, tax, oct	2 32
Ice handlers 8467, tax, s, a, s, o, n, \$9.40; d f, \$9.40	18 80
Curbstone cutters and setters 8512, tax, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00

# ST. LOUIS FAIR GRAND PRIZE

AWARDED TO

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10. Sewer and tunnel workers 7819, tax, oct, \$10; d f, \$10	\$201 00
Intl freight handlers and warehousemen tax, dec, '03, to and incl sept, '04	150 00
Intl of elevator constructors, tax, oct	11 00
Federal labor 9058, tax, s, o, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Central labor council, Petaluma, Cal, tax, sept, on acct oct, '04	1 00
Federal labor 10286, tax, j, j, a, s, \$6; d f, \$6	12 00
Federal labor 8788, sup	1 50
Assorters and packers 8816, sup	5 00
Central labor union, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Me, sup	50
Laborers prot 8079, tax, s, o, \$7.85; d f, \$7.85; sup, 40c	16 10
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.75	5 25
Laborers prot 11087, tax, s, o, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; sup, 50c	4 90
Millmen prot 10287, tax, o, n, \$15; d f, \$15; sup, \$1	81 00
11. Central labor union, Parsons, Kan, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n	7 50
Federal labor 6887, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50
Fibre workers 7185, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, nov, 80c; d f, 80c	1 00
Federal labor 8583, tax, oct, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Sewer diggers 8862, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Gilders prot 8880, tax, oct, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, s, o, \$6.70; d f, \$6.70	13 40
Federal labor 9083, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 9926, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Federal labor 10076, tax, s, o, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Federal labor 10201, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Gas workers 10678, tax, oct, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Federal labor 10816, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 10919, tax, oct, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
Federal labor 10964, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Paper handlers 11284, tax, s, o, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Ivory button workers 11272, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11491, tax, acct sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 11624, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	2 60

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11. Paper bag workers 11757, tax, oct, 96c; d f, 96c.....	\$1 90	14. Laborers prot 10842, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....	\$4 00
Central labor of Charlotte, N C, sup.....	2 00	Laborers prot 9080, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Horse-nail workers 6818, sup.....	5 00	Federal labor 11414, tax, oct, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Frank Gauthier, Ashland, Wis, sup.....	2 00	Federal labor 11654, tax, oct, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 80
12. Federal labor 10279, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50	Federal labor 11257, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Laborers prot 10981, tax, o, n, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 9435, tax, nov, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90
U S express co, Washington, D C, refund.....	1 25	Federal labor 8770, tax, nov, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Cement and asphalt laborers 11498, tax, o, n, \$40.50; d f, \$40.50.....	81 00	Federal labor 11068, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Pavers and rammers 10818, tax, oct \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	Federal labor 9715, tax, a, s, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Solar printers and operators 8710, tax, a, s, o, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85; sup, 50c.....	4 20	Federal labor 10817, tax, oct, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60
Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Federal labor 8854, tax, sept, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Telephone operators 10796, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Federal labor 10722, tax, bal oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Telephone employees 11268, tax, oct, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90	Federal labor 10983, tax, nov, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Hospital nurses and employees 10507, tax, oct, \$3 15; d f, \$3.15.....	6 80	Federal labor 11124, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Fishermens prot 9899, tax, s, o, \$5.80; d f, \$5.80	11 60	Federal labor 11843, tax, oct, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Hospital employees 10768, tax, o, n, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Federal labor 11579, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, oct	17 00	Federal labor 11728, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Trades and labor council, Hamilton, O, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n.....	5 00	Federal labor 11745, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$3.75.....	6 15
Sawmill workers 8377, sup.....	50	Icemens 9990, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2.25.....	7 25
Laborers prot 10629, tax, oct, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85; sup, 50c.....	6 20	Federal labor 9079, tax, oct, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, \$1.25.....	8 55
Artesian well diggers and levermens 10844, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.25.....	8 25	Alsea Bay fishermen's prot 11622, tax, oct, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, \$1.....	6 50
Laborers prot 10885, tax, nov, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$2.25.....	9 75	Federal labor 7479, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$3	6 00
Scalemens prot 11408, tax, s, o, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.50.....	6 50	Suspendermakers 9360, sup.....	16 00
Asphalt pavers 10518, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 60c.....	6 60	15. Central labor union, Vincennes, Ind, tax, o, n, d.....	3 50
Fire dept employees asso 10446, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.25.....	5 25	Trades council, Everett, Wash, tax, J, J, a.....	2 50
14. Central labor union, Conneaut, Ohio, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s, o, n, d.....	7 50	Annealers prot 8721, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Central labor union, Chelsea, Mass, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o.....	5 00	Boomers 9110, tax, nov, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Central labor union, Astoria, Ore, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00	Milk handlers asso 10882, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Wyandotte, Mich, tax, a, s, o.....	5 00	Sheet asphalt, gravel, tar, and slate roofers 8523, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
T S I & G W W 10948, tax, oct, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00	Plasterers helpers 8098, tax, a, s, o, n, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Coal handlers 9022, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Riggers prot 10298, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Canvassing agents 8613, tax, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Wholesale clothing clerks and packers 11042, tax, nov, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Coal handlers 8255, tax, s, o, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60	Galvanizers prot 11878, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Brass bobbin workers 8628, tax, nov.....	3 12	Sewer, gas, and water pipe laborers 9152, tax, o, n, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Starch workers 8988, tax, n, d, '04, J, '05, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Laborers prot 8668, tax, oct, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	8 10
Iron ship drillers and tappers 10817, tax, a, s, o, \$6.20; d f, \$6.20.....	12 40	Federal labor 9502, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Sand cutters 9774, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Federal labor 8789, tax, oct, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Embossers prot 10821, tax, nov, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00	Federal labor 10748, tax, s, o, \$7.75; d f, \$7.75.....	15 50
Wall paper house employees 10777, tax, nov, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90	Federal labor 11514, tax, oct, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3 10
Hospital employees 10088, tax, nov, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90.....	11 80	Federal labor 9716, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
City sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, sept, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	Federal labor 8583, tax, nov, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Produce and fruit handlers 11720, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Federal labor 11585, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
File workers 10048, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 11605, tax, a, s, o, \$4.90; d f, \$1.90.....	9 80
Laborers prot 10528, tax, m, J, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11440, tax, a, o, n, d, \$15.20; d f, \$15.20.....	30 60
Laborers prot 11004, tax, oct, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3 10	Federal labor 11449, tax, oct, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10; sup, \$1.....	7 20
		Federal labor 11528, tax, o, n, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 50c.....	2 70
		Federal labor 11782, tax, nov, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 56c.....	3 36
		Stone pavers 7814, sup.....	3 00
		Intl journeymen horsehoers of U S and Can, local 2, sup.....	3 00
		16. Central labor council of Grand Rapids, Mich, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50
		Central labor union, Pottstown, Pa, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50



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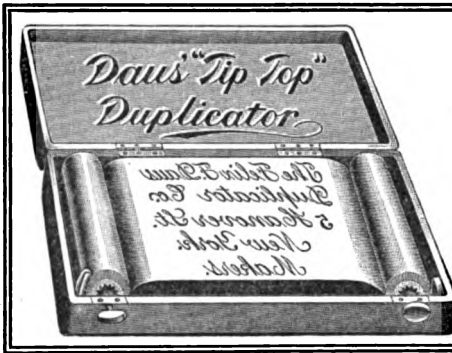
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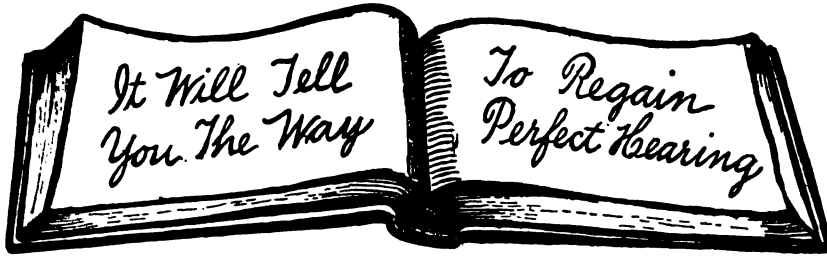
16. Federal labor 10702, tax, a, s, \$8; d f, \$8.....	\$12 00	17. Federal labor 11648, tax, a, s, o, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	\$6 20
Federal labor 8217, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Federal labor 8162, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 11377, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Federal labor 10956, tax, nov, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Federal labor 11388, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11600, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 10095, tax, nov, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Federal labor 11611, tax, o, n, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Federal labor 8798, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Federal labor 9504, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Wire workers 11497, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Laborers prot 9512, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Watch workers 9961, tax, oct, 11.25; d f, \$11.25.....	22 50	Federal labor 9738, tax, sept, acct oct, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Oystermen prot 10417, tax, aug, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	8 50	Federal labor 11620, tax, oct, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Laborers prot 9145, tax, nov, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Fishermens prot 11025, tax, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Laborers prot 11357, tax, oct, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Federal labor 11478, tax, oct, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85; sup, 25c.....	8 95
Federal labor 9659, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10906, tax, nov, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20; sup, 50c.....	6 90
Beltmakers and helpers 10204, tax, o, n, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	4 80	Federal labor 9138, tax, nov, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, 32c.....	7 82
Needlemakers 11433, tax, oct, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Suspendermakers 10842, sup.....	16 00
Pipe layers 9744, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 8906, sup.....	2 00
Gas workers 11633, tax, oct, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90	Federal labor 11587, tax, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.....	5 00
Gas workers 9840, tax, oct, \$18.50; d f, \$18.50.....	27 00	Federal labor 11460, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 50c.....	2 70
Suspenders workers 11294, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Mineral water bottlers and workers 11317, sup.....	16 00
Twine stringers 8711, tax, o, n, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 00	18. Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhang-ers of A, tax, oct.....	289 82
Milk bottlers 9689, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Intl bro of teamsters, tax, nov.....	420 75
Bootblacks 11624, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Central labor, Honesdale, Pa, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Plate glass workers 11365, tax, oct, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40	Federated trades council, Neenah, Wis, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Federal labor 11595, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.....	5 00	Trades and labor council, Kenosha, Wis, tax, s, o, n, d, '01, j, f, '06.....	5 00
Shoe polishers and porters 11014, tax, sept, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 40c.....	2 80	Trades assembly, Norwich, N Y, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Crown, cork, and seal workers 10675, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, 50c.....	5 00	Fibre pressmen 9331, tax, o, n, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	7 80
Telephone operators 11781, tax, nov, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90; sup, \$1.....	8 80	Rammermens 9120, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 10555, sup.....	25	Federal labor 11311, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 40
17. Federal labor 11158, tax, dec, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00	Federal labor 10932, tax, oct, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Trades and labor council, Pine Bluff, Ark, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00	Federal labor 8584, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25; sup, 50c.....	7 00
Trades and labor council, Ft Smith, Ark, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50	Federal labor 11008, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Scalemakers 10233, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Regalia and badge workers 11159, tax, a, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 50c.....	6 50
Lastmakers 9771, tax, oct, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50	19. United gold beaters natl of A, tax, o, n, d.....	4 95
Home nail makers 7180, tax, nov, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50	Stenographers and bookkeepers prot 11597, tax, o, n, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Casket trimmers 10659, tax, a, s, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80	Stoneware potters 11598, tax, oct, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Artisan well diggers 9821, tax, oct, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Granite workers 9289, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Pavers prot 8895, tax, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Tin foil workers and helpers 11115, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Saw grinders 11310, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 50c.....	2 00
Gas workers 10088, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Laborers prot 9317, tax, oct, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Wool sorters and graders 9026, tax, o, n, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	Laborers prot 11663, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Stone pavers 11394, tax, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federal labor 9875, tax, a, o, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Stone pavers 10490, tax, aug, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10	Federal labor 10892, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 9668, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11459, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11661, tax, nov, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50		



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19. Federal labor 8971, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50...	\$5 00	23. Central labor, Shelbyville, Ind, tax, J, J, a,...	\$2 50
Federal labor 10651, tax, nov, \$20; d f, \$20;	41 00	Trades and labor assem, Cortland, N Y, tax,	2 50
sup, \$1	7 25	a, s, o, .....	15 70
Federal labor 9646, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	50	Slate workers 10016, tax, nov, \$7.85; d f, \$7.85	2 70
sup, \$2.25	2 50	Printers roller makers 10688, tax, nov, \$1.85;	1 90
Laborers prot 10812, sup, .....	8 00	d f, \$1.85 .....	2 60
21. Trades and labor assem, Sioux Falls, S D,	8 00	Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8934, tax, nov,	2 80
tax, a, o, n .....	3 00	95c; d f, 95c .....	4 80
Bootblacks prot 10807, tax, july, \$1.50; d f,	70	Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, nov,	1 50
\$1.50 .....	1 80	\$1.30; d f, \$1.30 .....	10 00
Boilermakers machine helpers 9574, tax,	8 00	Federal labor 8818, tax, o, n, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30...	3 00
nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50 .....	3 00	Federal labor 11083, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c .....	1 40
Suspendermakers 11022, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c	1 40	Federal labor 1187, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1 .....	6 00
Cut nail workers 7029, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 90c...	1 40	Laborers prot 11637, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	2 50
Derrickmens 9499, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1 .....	6 55	Federal labor 11684, tax, nov, 70c; d f, 70c .....	5 00
Cloth examiners and spongers 11542, tax, a,	20 70	Federal labor 8941, tax, m, a, \$1; d f, \$1 .....	9 00
s, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.51 .....	4 20	Federal labor 10633, tax, nov, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75;	19 90
Federal labor 11285, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c...	3 30	sup, \$10 .....	2 10
Federal labor 10488, tax, nov, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	3 50	Federal labor 8281, tax, oct, \$4; d f, \$4; sup,	2 10
Federal labor 11518, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c .....	9 60	55c .....	2 10
Federal labor 11438, tax, oct, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75...	2 50	Laborers prot 11752 (protectora de la myer),	8 00
Federal labor 6854, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	3 30	tax, oct, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80; sup, 40c .....	8 10
Federal labor 11499, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2 .....	9 00	25. United brewery workers, 1 week's assessmt...	9 00
Laborers prot 10217, tax, bal, a, s, 70c; d f, 70c	2 50	Commercial telegraphers, 3 weeks assessmt...	2 10
Federal labor 11651, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	2 50	Central labor union, Waco, Tex, tax, m, j, j	11 00
sup, \$1.55 .....	7 50	United neckwear cutters 0889, tax, o, n, d,	2 10
Federal labor 11760, tax, oct, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35;	1 50	\$2.50; d f, \$2.50 .....	8 00
sup, \$4.00 .....	1 20	Pavers and rammers 9831, tax, d, '04, j, f, '05;	4 00
Federal labor 11761, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	3 30	\$1.50; d f, \$1.50 .....	2 10
sup, \$1.20 .....	3 50	Scale workers prot 7592, tax, oct, \$9.95; d f,	2 10
Laborers prot 9549, tax, nov, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40;	2 50	\$9.95 .....	2 10
sup, 50c .....	1 50	Stone pavers helpers 10841, tax, nov, \$2.45;	2 10
Telephone operators 11035, tax, o, n, \$1.60; d	7 60	d f, \$2.45 .....	8 00
f, \$1.60; sup, 80c .....	12 50	Gravel roofers 9883, tax, oct, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55...	2 10
Federal labor 10977, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4; sup,	5 00	Street laborers 11603, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	1 50
\$1.60 .....	1 20	Hospital attendants and nurses 10603, tax, a,	8 00
22. Central labor council, Franklin, Pa, tax, J,	1 00	o, n, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05 .....	4 00
a, s, .....	2 50	Assorters and packers 8316, tax, oct, \$5.50;	1 00
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N Y,	2 50	d f, \$5.50 .....	2 10
tax, a, m, j, .....	7 50	Flagstone cutters 11308, tax, a, s, o, \$1.05; d f,	8 00
Federated trades council, Orange, N J, tax,	1 50	\$1.05 .....	2 10
a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, .....	7 60	Federal labor 10572, tax, a, s, o, \$4; d f, \$4 .....	2 10
Tiemakers 11239, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c .....	12 50	Federal labor 9826, tax, s, o, n, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	1 50
Bootblacks prot 9236, tax, a, s, o, n, \$3.80; d f,	5 00	Federal labor 11445, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c .....	6 00
\$3.80 .....	1 20	Federal labor 9998, tax, nov, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25...	4 00
Cemetery employes 10634, tax, nov, \$6.25;	1 00	Federal labor 11519, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$1 .....	8 00
d f, \$6.25 .....	5 00	Federal labor 9900, tax, a, s, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	1 00
Tobacco strippers 10227, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f,	1 20	Federal labor 9898, tax, oct, 80c; d f, 80c .....	1 00
\$2.50 .....	3 70	Federal labor 10798, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c .....	4 00
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers,	5 00	Hat frame makers 11780, sup, .....	2 10
11555, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c .....	3 00	Federal labor 10882, tax, nov, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25;	8 75
Great South Bay oystermens 8201, tax, a, s, o,	5 00	sup, \$1.25 .....	1 72
\$1.45; d f, \$1.45 .....	6 00	Federal labor 10974, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c;	18 75
Egg inspectors 11701, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	30 00	sup, 72c .....	7 00
Water department workers 6356, tax, j, a, s,	6 50	Poultry game dressers and handlers 10065,	26
\$3; d f, \$3 .....	1 50	tax, o, n, d, \$7.95; d f, \$7.95; sup, \$2.85...	18 75
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, oct, \$15;	2 30	Federal labor 7513, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c; sup,	1 50
d f, \$15 .....	7 50	50c .....	7 00
Laborers prot 11788 (protectora de braceros),	8 20	Asphalt Pavers 10513, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3;	26
tax, nov, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25 .....	1 10	sup, \$1 .....	6 00
Laborers prot 8654, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c .....	4 50	Domestic prot 11653, sup, .....	4 20
Federal labor 11139, tax, o, n, \$5; d f, \$5 .....	1 40	26. Hat fur blowers and mixers 11887, tax, o, n,	9 00
Federal labor 11768, tax, oct, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15...	1 00	\$3; d f, \$3 .....	3 90
Federal labor 10241, tax, nov, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75...	1 00	Pipe caulkers and repairers 11465, tax, nov,	18 00
Federal labor 11740, tax, a, s, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60...	2 50	\$2.10; d f, \$2.10 .....	
Federal labor 10587, tax, oct, 55c; d f, 55c .....		Soap, soda, and candle workers 10385, tax,	
Federal labor 11593, tax, s, o, n, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25		nov, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50 .....	
Cornell university, sup, .....		Stablemen 10380, tax, nov, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95...	
Curbstone cutters and setters 8512, sup, .....		Stoneware potters 7117, tax, o, n, d, \$9; d f, \$9	
28. Trades and labor assem, Davenport, Ia, tax,		Central labor union, Norfolk and Ports-	
o, n, d, .....		mouth, Va, tax, j, j, a, .....	

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21. Central labor union, Penn Yan, N Y, tax, a, m, j, j, a, a, o, n, d.....	\$7 50	28. Bookkeepers and stenographers asso 10849, tax, j, j, a, a, o, n, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85; sup, 7c.....	\$10 77
Trades and labor assem, Quincy, Ill, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50	Federal labor 11477, tax, a, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, 25c.....	9 25
Trades and labor council, Walla Walla, Wash, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50	Federal labor 9989, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11842, tax, a, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00	Asbestos workers 10040, sup.....	50
Federal labor 9688, tax, a, o, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80....	7 80	Local 80, intl ceramic and encaustic tile layers, sup.....	4 00
Laborers prot 9627, tax, oct, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70	Assorters and packers 8818, sup.....	5 00
Laborers prot 10295, tax, nov, \$8.55; d f, \$8.55....	18 10	Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, oct, \$7; d f, \$7; sup, \$3.50.....	17 50
Intl longshoremens asso, 8 weeks assessm't	1500 00	Federal labor 8367, sup.....	2 00
Journymens tailors of A, 3 weeks assessm't	480 00	Intl slate, quarrymen splitters, and cutters, tax, nov.....	4 00
Laborers prot 11004, sup.....	50	29. Federal labor 6998, tax, nov, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	2 50
P O clerks 8708, tax, oct, \$16.25; d f, \$16.25; sup, \$7.....	39 50	Federal labor 8139, tax, a, o, n, d, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Federal labor 11751, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$6.55.....	8 95	Federal labor 10818, tax, oct, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45....	4 90
3. Patternmakers league of N A, 3 weeks assessments.....	110 70	Laborers prot 11576, tax, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, tax, oct.....	220 62	Protectors de damas (servants prot 11738), tax, sept, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Natl alliance bill posters and billers of A, tax, o, n, d.....	21 00	Pile drivers 11828, tax, a, o, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Saw-tooth drop forgers 10043, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Green glass gatherers 8723, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Central labor union, Taunton, Mass, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.....	5 00	Hospital employes 11685, tax, oct, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Oyster shuckers and selectors 10440, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Suspendermakers 10842, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Intl photo engravers of N A, tax, o, n.....	15 55
Suspendermakers 9600, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	16 50	Wire workers 11497, sup.....	06
Base ball makers 10929, tax, nov, 65c; d f, 65c	1 30	Hospital employes 10841, tax, nov, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05; sup, \$5.25.....	9 85
Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, tax, a, o, n, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Tub molders helpers 7452, tax, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.75.....	7 75
Sugar workers 10519, tax, oct, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00	30. Horse-nail workers 10582, tax, nov, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 90
Federal labor 10837, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Sailmakers 11775, tax, nov, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Federal labor 9636, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Stoneware potters 8302, tax, o, n, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40.....	6 80
Federal labor 7241, tax, nov, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25....	4 50	Needlemakers 9988, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11716, tax, a, o, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Metermakers prot 11250, tax, oct, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Federal labor 8785, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Stenographers and typewriters 11691, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Federal labor 11270, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00	Fibre sanders 7296, tax, oct, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45....	2 90
Federal labor 8083, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Aluminum workers 8261, tax, nov, \$13; d f, \$13.....	26 00
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9605, sup.....	16 00	Federal labor 9465, tax, a, o, n, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00

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30. Federation of labor, Ft. Wayne, Ind, tax, bal, sept.....	\$0 25
Central trades and labor union, Providence, R I, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Federal labor 10087, tax, s, o, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 10190, tax, nov, \$4.70; d f, \$4.70; sup, \$1.75.....	11 15
Federal labor 10404, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 10083, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Soda bottlers and helpers 11765, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c; sup, 10c.....	90
Mineral water bottlers and workers 11817, sup.....	16 00
Small supplies.....	1 75
Premiums on bonds.....	15 00
Advertisements AMER FED.....	1,825 44
Subscriptions AMER FED.....	42 72
	<u>\$121,599 80</u>

### EXPENSES.

1. One month's rent in advance, G G Seibold, secy.....	\$175 00
Ice, Amer Ice co.....	7 80
Organizing expenses, Harry T Vollmer.....	10 00
2. Expenses to San Francisco convention, J Kelly.....	216 80
Expenses to San Francisco convention, R L Guard.....	216 80
Expenses to San Francisco convention, Saml Gompers.....	224 00
Expenses to San Francisco convention, Frank Morrison.....	224 00
Organizing expenses, Geo H Taylor.....	50 00
3. Organizing expenses, Jas Brown.....	100 00
2 doz erasers, \$2; 1 doz ribbons, \$5; 1 rm no 6 legal paper, \$1.25; Smith Premier typewriter co.....	8 25
3 clocks, R Harris & co.....	4 50
Telephone service, Chesapeake and Potomac tel co.....	25 45
1,000 stencils, \$1; 2 rolls tape, 80c; 3 tubes ink, \$1.02; the Elliott co.....	2 82
Printing 500 voting blanks, 11 changes, \$4; 5,000 pass words, \$12.50; 600 letter circulars, \$5; 400 letter circulars, \$4.50; 500 letter circulars, \$4.50; 1,500 letter circulars, \$6.00; 200 voting blanks, 8 changes, \$3.50; 600 convention calls, \$12; 250 lists of paid organizers, \$3.50; 200 special notices, \$2.75; 5,000 report and order blanks, \$20; 3,000 supplemental convention calls, \$24; 600 note circulars, \$2.50; 2,000 nat. labor bills, \$18; 2,000 address to candidate for congress, \$18; 2,000 address to candidate for legislature, \$10.80; printing 12,000 stamped envelopes, \$15; 100 postals, and printing, two sides, \$3.00; 500 bill heads, two colors, \$4; 3,000 due cards, Spanish, \$21; 5,000 trades unions, \$9.50; 5,000 alms, \$10.50; 250 paid organizers, \$3.50; 10,000 no 10 senate envelopes, two forms, \$38.20; correcting list of organizations, \$20.80; The Trades Unionist.....	289 05
4. Appropriation to amal meat cutter and butcher workmen of N A, H. D. Call, secy Appropriation to united garment workers of A, B A Langer, secy.....	840 00
Repairing trunk, James S Topham.....	2,272 50
6,000 1-c stamps, p o dept.....	1 50
Organizing expenses, Horace A Duke.....	60 00
Organizing expenses, I T Rose.....	9 00
Carpenter work, W W Winfree.....	8 05
Organizing expenses, C P Connolly.....	5 19
Organizing expenses, E T Flood.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Thomas Flynn.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, A. E. Ireland.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	150 00
4. Organizing expenses, H M Walker.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, C O Young.....	150 00

5. One suit case, Saks & Co.....	\$12 00
One gross stencils, John C Parker's Son.....	1 75
Organizing expenses, Geo B Squires.....	35 00
Appropriation to intl freight handlers and warehousemen union of A, P J Flannery.....	150 00
9. Bal expenses auditing books and credentials, J F Grimes.....	170 00
Expenses auditing books and credentials, Geo Mackey.....	175 00
Expenses auditing books and credentials, J F Dempsey.....	115 24
Stenographic work, San Francisco convention, Mary East Burke.....	165 00
Organizing expenses, J J Keegan.....	200 00
Typewriting, 60c; telegrams, \$4.66; telephone, 90c.....	6 16
Expenses fraternal delegates, Briggs House.....	20 00
10. Organizing expenses, Thos Flynn.....	200 00
Strike benefits for 2 weeks ending nov 5 and 12 to federal labor 10928, R A Bridges, pres; Fred Kerns, secy.....	186 00
Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	250 00
18. Strike benefits for 1 week to poultry dressers 9050, R I Wisler.....	20 00
Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	5,000 00
22. Preparing list of absentees, San Francisco convention, Adrian Jones.....	48 00
25. Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	100 00
26. Organizing expenses, Thos F Tracy.....	200 00
Expenses arranging for special train, Thos I Kidd.....	50 00
Expenses arranging for special train, James O'Connell.....	25 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco, Cal, Thomas I Kidd.....	66 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco, Cal, Jas O'Connell.....	66 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco, Cal, Wm J. Spencer.....	66 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco, Cal, Max Morris.....	66 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco, Cal, Dan J Keefe.....	66 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco, Cal, D A Hayes.....	66 00
Organizing expenses, Thomas Westoby.....	10 00
Legal services, Henry Cohen.....	500 00
Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias.....	128 28
28. Stenographic work, Clement Bennett.....	6 40
Services as asst secy, San Francisco convention, Will J French.....	100 00
Services as sergeant at arms, San Francisco convention, Aug Seaman.....	45 00
Services as messenger, San Francisco convention, A E Smith.....	48 00
Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Jas C Cain.....	84 00
4 weeks' salary, J W Lowe, bookkeeper.....	64 00
4 weeks' salary, J W Bernhard, bookkeeper.....	64 00
4 weeks' salary, F C Alexander, bookkeeper.....	83 00
4 weeks' salary, J Kelly, stenographer.....	83 00
4 weeks' salary, R L Guard, stenographer.....	61 00
4 weeks' salary, K Carey, stenographer.....	59 00
4 weeks' salary, L McAllen, stenographer.....	61 00
4 weeks' salary, D L Bradley, stenographer.....	59 00
4 weeks' salary, A L McCoy, stenographer.....	61 00
4 weeks' salary, A G Russell, stenographer.....	61 00
4 weeks' salary, I A Gaver, stenographer.....	51 00
4 weeks' salary, F L Faber, stenographer.....	51 00
4 weeks' salary, J Gallaher, stenographer.....	51 00
4 weeks' salary, G D Witter, stenographer.....	15 00
1 week's salary, J F Sherier, stenographer.....	58 00
4 weeks' salary, M Sinclair, stenographer.....	58 00
1 week's salary, A P Boas, stenographer.....	17 00
4 weeks' salary, I M Rodler, typewriter.....	51 00
4 weeks' salary, A Boswell, typewriter.....	52 00
1 week's salary, A Z Soblenits, typewriter.....	9 00
4 weeks' salary, E Valesh.....	100 00
4 weeks' salary, D J Nielsen, clerk.....	47 00
4 weeks' salary, B S Thomas, clerk.....	39 00

4 weeks' salary, D F Manning, clerk.....	68 88
4 weeks' salary, L A Sterne, clerk.....	52 00
4 weeks' salary, M R Edmunds, clerk.....	48 00
1 week's salary, Laura Black, clerk.....	9 00
1 week's salary, M C Hatch, clerk.....	9 00
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy...	208 84
Tacks, 5c; sharpening knives, 80c; caning chair, \$1; notary public, 50c; keys, \$1; newspapers, 17c; postage due, 78c; shipping trunks and boxes to San Francisco, Cal, convention, \$2.50; hauling, \$2.00; express, \$6.90; car tickets, \$8; J W Love.....	28 80
Hauling AM FED, J W Lowe.....	4 50
Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	5,000 00
Rent of typewriter and table, San Francisco convention, Smith Premier typewriter co.	3 00
Newspapers, San Francisco convention, S F Call.....	3 20
Printing daily proceeding, Phillips, Smythe & Van Orden.....	1,148 80
Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Geo B Squires.....	30 00
Rent of hall, San Francisco convention, Will L Greenbaum.....	400 00
Typewriter, San Francisco convention, Remington typewriter co.....	8 15
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy.....	10 71
Postage on AM FED, p o dept.....	48 44

<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>	<b>\$28,858 50</b>
Balance on hand Nov 1, '04.....	\$107,797 92
Receipts for month of Nov.....	18,771 88
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>121,569 80</b>
Expenses for month of Nov.....	28,858 50
<b>Balance on hand Dec 1, '04.....</b>	<b>96,216 80</b>
General fund.....	14,782 42
Defense fund.....	83,498 88
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>98,216 80</b>

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.



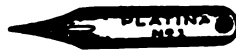
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII

FEBRUARY, 1905.

No. 2

## UNION LABOR AND THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

By VICTOR YARROS.

**I**T IS rightly inferred by certain editors of daily newspapers that the action of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor means the deliberate continuance of those policies and purposes for which the Federation has heretofore stood openly and definitely.

These observers comprehend the situation. There is to be no backward step in any direction, and least of all with regard to such issues as the union label and the union shop. Labor is warned that this attitude will intensify the hostility of employers, but the bugaboo of a Parryized combination of all employers has no terror for us. There are employers and employers. The intelligent, sensible, and fair-minded sort will cheerfully deal with union labor on the reasonable and proper terms it generally presents.

This brings us to the recent New York conference of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, which adopted a series of Pickwickian resolutions. We have repeatedly said, and say again, that the so-called open shop movement is hypocritical, as is the rant of the Parry employers about "Americanism" and "individual liberty." Let us glance at these precious resolutions:

The open shop. Demanding only good faith and fair dealing, it (the alliance) discriminates against neither union nor independent labor.

There is both malice and hypocrisy in the use of the word "independent" to characterize non-union labor. Is union labor "dependent?" Is it "dependence" or slavery for free and self-respecting men to co-operate in the pursuit of proper ends? Would the alliance describe employers who do not belong to the Parry organization as "independent" and alliance employers as "dependent?"

But this is a small matter. There is more serious deception in the pretence that the open shop doctrine as applied by the Parryized employers does not involve discrimination. It really involves the most absolute discrimination; more, it aims at the destruction of unionism. One of the leading speakers at the conference let the cat out of the bag. He said the alliance would not prevent a man from joining or remaining in a union, but it would not deal with unions, recognize them in any wise, or accept the principle of collective bargaining. And this is the Parry idea of "impartiality," of "fair dealing" with unions.

Any organization which wages war

against agreements with labor and collective bargaining is a menace to industrial peace and progress. It is mediaeval, barbarous, and unworthy of respectful consideration.

Another of the resolutions declares, "the right of private contract, with equal obligation upon employer and employe." What does this mean? Who denies the right of private contract? No one, except the fanatical and hypocritical advocates of the open shop.

The union shop rests on the right of private contract, and no sophistry of prejudiced judges can obscure this truth. It is the Citizens' Industrial Alliance which seeks to destroy the right of employers and union men to contract freely and amicably for the employment of union men exclusively in any given establishment.

Omitting some equally fallacious and empty resolutions calculated to deceive the shallow, we come to the last, "The enforcement of the law."

By all means, say we. Let the law be enforced. Let it be enforced against all

those who violate it, including bribers, rebate payers or beneficiaries, tax dodgers, employers of children below the legal age, and so on. Organized labor asks equal rights in legislation and strict enforcement of fair laws. The alliance did *not* want the law enforced in Colorado, against the Bells and the Peabodys. It does not want "law and order" anywhere so long as it profits by tyranny and lawlessness. When it preaches "loyalty" to labor it is ridiculous. In fact, the alliance under Parry and his ilk is an organized public humbug and nuisance. There is no honesty or decency in it. It does not dare avow its real object—the destruction of unionism. But organized labor and its real friends among employers and the public know what it is and what it stands for.

Here we are, and here we rest—committed to the union label, to collective bargaining, and to the union shop, wherever feasible, along with other measures promotive of the welfare of labor and society as a whole.

---

### THE CLOCK STRIKES TWELVE.

Listen, bondmen, great and small,  
The clock strikes twelve.  
Justice soon shall reign for all,  
The clock strikes twelve.  
Faint not on the weary way,  
Just ahead the light of day  
Is breaking through the vapors gray,  
The clock strikes twelve.

CHORUS—  
Tick, tock, tick, tock,  
Listen to the chime  
Floating out in melody,  
Along the path of time.  
Let us then be brave to do,  
There is work for me and you,  
Just be earnest, tried, and true,  
The clock strikes twelve.

With hopeful hearts await the dawn,  
The clock strikes twelve.  
Yes, even if your coat's in pawn,  
The clock strikes twelve.  
Work there is for all to do,  
Let us rise and make this true,  
What we want is help from you,  
The clock strikes twelve.

Faction rule is near its end,  
The clock strikes twelve.  
Maybe this will hit you, friend,  
The clock strikes twelve.  
But no matter, grin and bear,  
Thunder storms but clear the air,  
You must help to make things fair,  
The clock strikes twelve.

PAUL VERONIQUE.

# UNION LABEL EDUCATION.

By WILLIS L. HALL.

**W**HEN thousands of Chinese were imported at San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad builders, many white laborers were displaced by the cheaper coolies. On the completion of the railway construction work these Chinese picked up skilled trades, such as shoemaking, cabinet working, and cigar-making, thereby displacing many more white men. The members of the cigar-makers' union, seeing the startling menace of this system, began an agitation not only against the employment of the Chinese, but decrying the purchase of goods of their making as well.

To distinguish the products of the Caucasians a white label was placed upon each cigar box, on which label was printed a statement that the cigars were made by white men, and it was requested that white men should buy no others. This was the first union label.

Subsequently the color was changed to blue. By persistent agitation, advertising, and missionary work the cigarmakers have succeeded in convincing many people that the best plan is to purchase only cigars which come from boxes bearing this distinguishing mark. Their example has been followed by organized workers in other lines.

A list of the various union labels would be rather lengthy and need not be given here. The aims and objects of the union label, with reasons why both union and non-union people should demand label goods, are of more importance and may be briefly stated.

The aims and objects are :

1. To advertise the fact that there is a union of the craft making the goods labeled.

2. To guarantee that all such goods have been produced under fair conditions as to hours, pay, and surroundings of employes.

3. To increase the demand for such goods and thus convince employers that it pays to have the approval of organized labor and its friends.

Why purchase union label goods ?

1. Because they are produced by people receiving fair pay and treatment.

2. Because the label guarantees such goods to be free from disease germs so often carried by articles produced under the "sweating" process.

3. Because the price for quality is practically the same as for non-label goods.

4. Because the buyer can be assured that he is not purchasing the life blood of oppressed men, women, and children, but the product of honest industry.

5. Because such purchasers will strengthen labor organizations and encourage them to make further efforts to benefit the working people.

6. Because it will put more money in circulation by causing greater demand for and consumption of such goods, with consequent increased employment of organized, well paid workers.

The union member should know every union label in use, and in making purchases always ask for goods of the class named. At the present time he can get cigars, tobacco, brooms, soaps, hats, shoes, clothes, collars, shirts, stoves, harness, wagons, furniture, horseshoeing, horseshoe nails, beer, barrels, printed matter, and many other things thoroughly union made and so distinguished by the labels they bear. He naturally wants fair wages and conditions himself, desires that consumers should buy things produced by the union members of his craft in preference to others, and so it should be a cardinal principle with him that goods without the badge of unionism should not be purchased.

For people not connected with organized labor it is a rather difficult undertaking to get them to give this matter the attention it deserves. There are the careless ones, and others who will have the lowest priced goods under any and all circumstances. These latter can rarely be reached. But many others need only the presentation of facts to turn them into ardent supporters of the union label.

In some of the larger cities a movement has gained much headway among women, which may be termed auxiliary to the work of the trade unions.

While it is true there has been much difference among consumers generally to the

subject, it is also a fact that a very large element, composed of the thinking men and women, is now opposed to conditions which exist in the absence of labor organizations. Such do a very large share of the buying. When they are told of the vile and dangerous conditions under which the sweat shop goods are produced, they are only too anxious to avoid making purchases of such articles. On learning how prison-made goods are sold so cheaply as to demoralize trade, they promptly declare against them. Then, if the advocate of the union label principle be wise, he will show that the purchase of the label goods is security against the evils just mentioned, and thus a permanent friend is gained for the label cause. The desire for cheapness is not the ruling principle with all purchasers. There is much humanity left in the world, and to that appeal must be made.

That well paid workingmen are good citizens is an undeniable fact.

The poorly paid worker by reason of his lack of money must be poorly housed, poorly fed, miserably clad, and his family perhaps compelled to ask charity, while efforts to educate the children, if undertaken at all, must stop early because of inability to meet necessary expenses. This tends to lower the general standard.

Union workers, however, secure the best wages. They have wage scales based on the cost of living. Consequently, when they put the stamp of unionism on the products of their toil it is assurance that good American citizens have been engaged in making the articles, and the money paid therefor by the purchaser will be well expended. Such people are valuable in any community. They are the men who will make and keep the country great; who stand for progress and enlightenment for all the people all the time.

To get the matter properly before the public small pamphlets are prepared by some unions containing a few label facts and a fac simile of every union label in use. The American Federation of Labor pub-

lishes a handsome colored fac simile of union labels. In the form of memorandum books these pamphlets are distributed by thousands everywhere. The central bodies in most cities publish such a book. Conveniently carried in the pocket or handbag, these books would be ready for reference instantly. Intending purchasers could at once ascertain if there were union label goods of the class desired, and the fac simile of the genuine labels would enable them to readily detect counterfeits.

Object lessons are very convincing. Photographs of work-rooms in tenements, where whole families live, cook, eat, and sleep all in one room, sometimes with one or more ill in bed and generally overcrowded to suffocation, are published by the cigarmakers, garment workers, and other unions and bring vividly before purchasers the awful conditions under which many goods without the union label are produced. Contrasting with these deplorable scenes are shown views of bright, healthful workrooms, where the union members ply their vocations in comfort during reasonable hours.

A simple presentation of "look on this picture and then on that," is often a more effective argument than hours of talk or tons of literature. Many magazine articles have also been published in recent years dealing with the contrast between the surroundings and wages of union and non-union workers. Other methods have been used with greater or less success. All should be pushed vigorously. Every union should set aside a part of its funds for this specific purpose and the appropriation should be a liberal one. The best minds in the unions should be constantly employed in devising and executing plans for effective work. The creation of public sentiment favorable to the union label is a long, educational process, but if pursued diligently and unrelentingly is predestined to success. Nothing should be allowed to interrupt the work until it is a universal custom to demand the union label on every article purchased.



## THE DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

The dream of the world as it is to be  
 Fills all my soul, till I can not write  
 Of aught save the vision of Liberty  
   That shines through the Future with golden light;  
 Of aught save the soul of the Master white,  
   When at His coming to earth again  
 He shatters the scepter of brutal Might,  
   And rules with Love in the courts of men.  
   So bright is this hope that it leads me on  
   And bids me sing of the Dawn, the Dawn.

So full is my soul of the People's wrongs,  
 Of the hate and greed that oppress the earth,  
 That I have no place for the old-time songs  
   Of heartless pleasure, or idle mirth.  
 I long for the era to come to birth  
   When wolves no longer shall rob the fold;  
 When men shall be judged by intrinsic worth  
   And not the externals of stolen gold;  
   When the reign of Mammon is overthrown  
   And those who labor shall have their own.

So full is my soul of the agony  
 Of the struggling poor, that my spirit peers  
 Through mists of the Future and strives to see  
   Some sign of promise in coming years;  
 And like a smile as it breaks through tears,  
   Or like a bow as it spans the sky,  
 Above the wreck of the Wrong appears  
   A temple of Hope in the bye and bye.  
   You may call it only a dream, if you will,  
   But it brings me balm—I would dream it still.

In the fire of Freedom I'd dip my pen,  
 And in the burning characters I would write  
 Of queenly women and god-like men  
 And children whose faces are filled with light,  
 In an era when Justice shall render bright  
   The life of the People in every isle;  
 When over the gloom of the human night  
   Shall break the sunlight of God's own smile;  
   When the reign of the anarch of Force shall cease,  
   When men shall labor and share in peace.

So full is my soul of the dream and light,  
 Of the swing and music of Liberty,  
 That of naught can I bring myself to write,  
   Except with that 'tis in harmony.  
 I hear the anthems of men made free,  
   As they float in chorus from all the lands;  
 A vision of equals there comes to me,  
   A vision of equals and helping hands;  
   And, thrilled with that thought, I would sing, would sing,  
   Of a time when the earth contains no king.

—J. A. EDGERTON.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**PRESIDENT ELIOT'S CURIOUS CONCEPTION OF LIBERTY.** At a recent meeting held in New York City, President Eliot, of Harvard University, placed himself out of harmony with the expressions for the maintenance of industrial peace between organized labor and employers, the peace to be maintained with honor, by declaring that the essential is the maintenance of peace with liberty; and that organization of labor, and of employers agreeing to industrial peace, was an invasion of liberty.

It would seem that with all his splendid learning and attainments, academically considered, he has encrusted himself in industrial conditions of the latter part of the eighteenth century, when industry first emerged from the feudal into the present wage system of labor. For it is not difficult to imagine that during that early period of our present industrial system the concept of liberty for which President Eliot stands was essential to the well being of all. He evidently does not understand that the liberty of the workman who then owned the tools with which he performed his labor and through which he enjoyed an amount of independence in changing his employer, has long since passed into oblivion, and that instead we find to-day that industry is conducted upon an entirely different plane.

The great inventions in machinery and the vast improvement in the tools of labor have so divided and subdivided and classified work that each workman performs but a comparatively infinitesimal part in the production of a finished article; that the tools are owned by the employers; that industry is concentrated in great plants under the direction of comparatively few persons; that the workmen have therefore lost their individual industrial independence and liberty, and that only in so far as they associate themselves for the benefit and protection of all, do they regain their individual as well as their collective independence and liberty, with the opportunity of the attainment of that greater liberty in order to place them in the position to afford them the greater freedom to contract.

No man can assert in our day that an individual workman in seeking employment from one of the great corporations enjoys the freedom of contract to determine the conditions upon which his labor shall be sold to the corporation. It is not an answer to say that he need not make the contract for the sale of his labor, that he may go elsewhere, for with present-day industrial methods and concentration of industry not only are nearly all the occupations under the control of few persons, but often they are under one direct management.

Upon the occasion in question the writer hereof took advantage of the moment to say:

May I ask your indulgence for a moment? I desire to make just one remark which I believe I ought to make, and that is that the laborer for centuries has been a

slave until he has developed into a wage earner and a free American citizen ; that any associated effort that shall give the laborer a shorter workday, which means larger leisure, more opportunities for the cultivation of his mind and his body, more opportunity to devote his attention to the well-being of himself and his fellows and his family, any associated effort that shall tend to the uplifting of the wage earner, must of necessity tend to the improvement of the conditions of all the people, and that this means larger liberty and opportunity ; that there is no such thing possible as the improved material conditions of the working people involving slavery or the loss of freedom ; that freedom, as Heine puts it, is bread ; that bread is freedom, and that without bread there is no such thing as freedom and liberty. I would not feel called upon to say this were it not that the statement made this evening was a repetition of one made today, from which I then felt and now feel called upon to express my dissent."

There was neither time nor opportunity to say more then. We simply refer to it now, and inquire what, after all, is in the mind of President Eliot and those few, and we are pleased there are very few who think with him, when he speaks of "peace with liberty." Surely he can not have in mind the wage earners of our country.

And, after all, what is liberty ? Is it some fanciful phrase with which to conjure, signifying nothing real or tangible ? Was there ever in this world a people who, in their normal conditions, were hungry, and who at the same time enjoyed liberty ?

Real liberty was never yet *conceded* to any people. Liberty comes from power, and conscious power, and that conscious power intelligently and humanely wielded.

The individual workmen in modern industrial affairs have no power, and are conscious of the lack of that power. Conditions compel them to accept terms of employment as determined, not by themselves, not by themselves and their employers, but by their employers alone.

A man who must sell his labor upon such conditions as his employer may determine, can not by any form of reasoning be regarded as either free or enjoying liberty.

The association of workmen with workmen in industry instills courage and independence in the collective individuals. It places them upon a plane where they have an opportunity of determining the conditions upon which their labor may be disposed. In other words, it gives them the greater opportunity of freedom to contract to obtain better results for the only power which they possess, their power to labor. It brings to them shorter hours of daily toil, with more opportunity for rest and leisure and the cultivation and education of their higher and better natures. It gives them a larger return in the form of wages for the labor they perform, and thus affords them the better opportunities to satisfy their more intelligent, civilizing desires and aspirations. It raises the whole character and caliber of not only the wage earner himself, but of his wife and his children, and helps to give them the opportunity for education, improvement, and refinement which makes for a higher and better civilization.

No amount of sophistry, whether proclaimed centuries ago or repeated today, can convince the workmen of our time that the organizations of labor, which have secured so many advantages for the toilers, are a denial or abrogation of the liberty which the workers would otherwise enjoy. It is a misnomer and a travesty which the wives of the workmen readily

recognize, to say that their husbands are denied their liberty because they have a well-established union of their trade when the home and the fireside are made brighter and better and the lives of themselves and their children happier by reason of the unions of labor.

Thinking workmen, and the studious in all walks of life, will be unswerved by fallacies even when uttered by a scholar who should know better.

---

**A JUST COURT DECISION.** In view of the many judicial (?) utterances that plainly betray class bias, prejudice, and confusion in the treatment of labor questions, it is highly gratifying and refreshing to dwell on a recent decision by the Brooklyn appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, in which enlightened and sound opinions on some of the most important of these questions are clearly, ably, and convincingly expressed.

We have been confident all along that the more impartial and judicious judges would gradually free themselves from the old fallacies and absurdities of what we may call the "plutocratic attitude" toward the contentions and principles of organized labor. The anti-union shop decisions, for example, are so hollow and unintelligent that we could not believe that the highest courts would affirm them. The same is true with regard to laws prescribing for government or public works eight hours per day, or the union rate of wages.

A few weeks ago the chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals, in declaring an eight hour law unconstitutional, explained that he was following precedents against his own strong belief and convictions, and even took occasion to say that owing to prejudice, doctrines are applied by some judges in labor cases which would not be considered or tolerated for a moment in ordinary commercial cases. This was a most significant remark. How true it is, our readers know too well. We commend it to the Parryites, as we commend to their study the Brooklyn decision we propose to discuss here.

The case was that of a certain non-union employe of a printing company against that company and certain organizations with which a union shop contract had been voluntarily made. The carrying out of this contract would have led to the discharge of the non-union plaintiffs, and they applied for a sweeping injunction to prevent the contracted parties from proceeding under their agreement, and also to prevent the organized workmen from organizing a strike, picketing, boycotting, or otherwise "interfering with the business of the company as a means of compelling it to execute the contract."

The lower court granted the injunction so far as it applied to the union workmen; but the appellate court radically modified it in several particulars. It will be profitable and interesting to consider the points involved separately.

The prohibition of any strike by the defendants, said the court (Justice Jenks writing the opinion), can not stand. Calling an agreement to strike, a conspiracy, does not change its character. A man who has not bound himself to an employer by contract

can not be bound to him by law, and therefore he may quit work if the conditions—*any conditions*—are not to his liking; and what one *may lawfully do alone he may do in concert with others*.<sup>\*</sup> Hence it is not unlawful to organize a strike in order to procure the observance of a union shop contract."

The prohibition of picketing could not stand either. The word in the injunctive order was qualified (as it is, we may add, in many court orders now-a-days, thanks to sharp attorneys and pliant judges), and might signify a lawful act. The court said:

Picketing may simply mean the stationing of men for observation. If in the doing of this act, solely for such purpose, there be no molestation or physical annoyance, or let or hindrance of any person, then it can not be said that such an act is per se unlawful.

The court went on to discuss other forms of picketing that might be illegal, and distinctly implied that not all picketing for persuasion and entreaty could be prohibited. Here, indeed, the court does not go far enough in recognizing the right to use arguments and moral suasion, but it recognizes the soundness of the principle for which we have been contending several years.

Nor could the sweeping prohibition of boycotting be permitted to stand. To boycott is not necessarily to offend the law, said the court. A man may bestow his patronage where he pleases, and he may ask others to do as he does. A boycott may cause loss to the victim, but this is immaterial to the law so long as the boycotters, be they few or many, simply seek to better their own conditions and not maliciously to injure the boycotted person or persons.

This is the position for which we have persistently contended in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST as against the nonsense and hypocrisy of those who denounce every act of boycotting as criminal and un-American, and so on.

Finally, as to the contracts of the union shop, the effort to secure the discharge of the non-union men, the court saw nothing wrong or illegal or contrary to public policy in the arrangement. We quote:

If the employer preferred to have these workmen work for him on the conditions that he should employ none but their fellows, increase their wages and settle the hours of labor, than to have them strike and organize a boycott, I can not see why in the exercise of its rights to regulate its own affairs it could not follow this course and make the agreement.

Is either party to the contract seeking to avoid it? If the employer has the right to employ whom he chooses and the employes have the right to work for whom they choose, and under such conditions as they may impose, is an outsider to be heard that the agreement between employer and employe must not be performed because perforce thereof the employer can no longer keep him in service? How can he be heard unless he has some vested right of retention by his employer? Assume that the agreement is performed, what results to the plaintiffs who refuse to join the union? Their discharge from this employment. But is not the employer free to discharge them even without reason or for any reasons which may seem to him sufficient, no matter how shortsighted, unjust, or arbitrary? Independent of the obligation of contract, the workman may quit employment and the master may discharge the workman, beyond the interference of the courts. If the employer can compel the employe to work against the latter's will, this is servitude. If the employe can compel the employer to give him work against the employer's

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\* The italics are ours.

will, this is oppression. If the courts sit to prevent discharges of workmen or to require workmen to remain in service, they exercise a paternal and visitatorial function beyond my ideas of their province.

Compare these wise and sober words with the preposterous and confused reasoning (or what passes for it), in the decision of Judge Adams of Cook county.

Is it unreasonable to suggest that those "patriots" who prate about freedom, liberty, and "Americanism" will ponder and digest this opinion? It will do them good.

In the meantime, is it not strange that the New York newspapers, which have had so much to say upon these subjects, have not found time or space to comment on the decision of the appellate division of the supreme court of their country and state? They evidently liked the Adams' opinion better. But, gentlemen, why not meet and refute the logic of the latter and more elaborate opinion—if you can?

**MORE SOCIALIST PERVERSION.** Recently a socialist at a meeting of the New York Central Federated Union, held two days after the meeting and the incidental dinner of the Civic Federation, took occasion to attack the President of the American Federation of Labor for "mingling with the enemies of labor," eating "scab bread," and smoking "scab cigars." Of course no one who knows the consistent course that the President of the American Federation of Labor has tried to live, attached any credence to the attack, except the socialists who uttered and repeated it, and the worst anti-union capitalist papers which published it.

We pay attention to the attack not to convince the enemies of the trade union movement, that is, the socialists and the Parryites, but those who do not know the facts and who may have their judgment warped by reason of the constant repetition of the slander.

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the Civic Federation, other than to say that it is an association made up of representative men in the ranks of organized labor and a large number of great employers of labor, with representatives of the general public, for the discussion of the economic problems affecting the workers and the people, and it aims to be helpful in bringing about more rightful relations between the workmen and their employers. It is not an association in which men surrender their convictions or the independence of their positions, nor are decisions rendered binding upon any one. It seeks to bring representative men in all walks of life together, to be helpful to their fellows. It has made conferences possible between organized labor and employers of labor, including large corporations, when without it, many conferences would have been impossible. It has thereby been helpful in preventing conflicts, and also in paving the way for the adjustment of difficulties, and in no instances have these conferences, in which strikes and conflicts were avoided or adjusted, been other than helpful to labor. So much for the Civic Federation itself.

But the socialists, who take every opportunity to decry the trade

union movement and declare that strikes are futile to protect or promote the interests of the working people, attack the trade unionists when the effort is made by them to avoid a strike, or to bring one to an honorable and advantageous close. And it is because the trade unionists, by their practical course, bring success and advantage to labor that the political socialists realize that their predictions are groundless, their philosophy unsound, and, therefore, gleefully distort any course which the trade unionists may pursue.

Concede, for the sake of the argument, that there are enemies of labor who attend the meetings and the incident dinner of the Civic Federation; how is it possible for trade unionists to controvert their position unless by meeting them face to face, and as stoutly and as ably as they can, present the contentions and demands which organized labor makes upon them and upon modern society?

During the meeting referred to, and which was the cause of the last socialist attack, the representatives of labor as manfully and as strongly as could be, presented the position of organized labor.

For verification whereof we refer to the printed proceedings of that gathering.

A few years ago the socialist candidate for President of the United States, Mr. Debs, was the guest of the Millionaires' Twentieth Century Club at Sherry's, New York. Did the socialists charge him with "mingling with the enemies of labor," or of eating "scab bread," or of smoking "scab cigars?" Did the socialists denounce Lawrence Groundland, the socialist writer, when he, a few years ago, was the guest of the Millionaires' Coterie? Do they denounce their traveling organizers and spokesmen for these things? The American Labor Union placed a boycott on the Boot and Shoe Workers' union label; on the union label of the Brotherhood of Papermakers, and threatened a boycott on the union label of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Did the socialists in New York or elsewhere criticize or denounce these anti-trade union acts and tactics? "Not on your life!" And the reason is not difficult to find when it is known that the American Labor Union is the natural offspring of that piratical union-wrecking concern, the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Now, as to the facts in the case in point, those who know anything of the practice of the president of the American Federation of Labor are aware that it is his custom to abstain from partaking of the things at the "festive board" anywhere, and particularly when he is expected to address the gathering, and he did so upon the occasion referred to.

The editor of the "Music Trades," Mr. John C. Freund, in the weekly issue of his paper following the utterances of the attack, publishes the statement, founded upon absolute fact, that he "sat right next to Mr. Gompers," and says: "He (Mr. Gompers) was entirely innocent of any such infringement of the laws of organized labor."

We repeat that the attack made upon us is wholly unfounded, false, and contemptible.

An incident worthy of note is the fact that the New York Central Federated Union strongly censured one of its local unions by an almost

unanimous vote, because, influenced by the socialists' mischievous attacks, the local withdrew its delegate who attended the dinner above referred to.

In 1903, while the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor was in session, a similar malicious falsehood was circulated in regard to us by the socialists, and notwithstanding all those who were in a position to speak authoritatively and accurately refuted the base slander, the socialists repeated it with increased ferocity after its refutation, and when they knew it was untrue.

When we at Boston called the attention of a socialist newspaper reporter to the fact that he had sent a maliciously untruthful statement to his paper regarding us, his answer was, "You know I am a socialist." That answer is so generally typical of socialists' statements regarding the trade union movement and its active advocates, spokesmen, and defenders, that one is logically led to inquire whether it is naturally inherent in their makeup, or simply due to the "metaphysical dope" they have imbibed, and which they brand and pass off on the unwary under the euphonic name of socialism.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Demand union labeled goods under all circumstances.

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He who will not strive for the right is equally guilty with the wrongdoer.

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The shorter workday insures higher wages and more permanent employment.

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The union should be maintained at all hazards in defeat as well as in victory.

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Organization is synonymous with independence in the lexicon of the wage worker.

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Are you a member of your union and earnestly striving for the right and to attain justice?

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A reduction in the hours of daily labor will not only prove a present economic advantage but will also greatly help to defer an industrial crisis or stagnation.

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Every local union should have one or more copies of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST each month kept on file by the secretary and easily accessible to the members. The official information is of vital interest and everything in the magazine is of value to union members.

# BRITISH LABOR NEWS.

BY THOMAS REECE.

LONDON, ENG., *January 2, 1905.*

Further steps have been taken toward the very desirable object of bringing about an amalgamation of the two great divisions of British miners—the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Northumberland miners. A joint convention at Carlisle has discussed points of difference. On the question of a minimum wage and independent representation in Parliament there is practical agreement. The question of the legal eight hour day, however, still stands in the way. Toward some settlement of this trouble the Northumberland miners are being invited to ballot upon the advisability of adopting the French miners' method—taking the reform in small instalments, a quarter of an hour at a time.

At the end of November there was seven per cent of the members of our trade unions out of work. This is far above the percentage of all recent Novembers, and getting dangerously near the disastrous figures of 1892 and 1893, when 8.3 per cent and 7.2 per cent were registered. On the other hand, the recent lower ratios of unemployed trade unionists in November were exceeded in 1889 and 1899, with 1.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively. The one hope is, a rapid improvement will set in in the next four months. This seems likely in view of the growing improvement visible in connection with some of our leading industries.

It has to be borne in mind, of course, that the percentage figures I have given, by no means show the misery of the recent and immediate labor situation. Reductions in the wages of whole groups of workers are recorded in many cases. In South Wales 150,000 coal miners have been cut down five per cent. In the shipyards of the northeast an all-round reduction has also been enforced after lengthy negotiations. Low prices obtained on contracts, not dearth of orders, is offered by the employers for this shaving scheme.

Amongst the unorganized, the unskilled, and the "laborer" element the want of work is acute,

and in great industrial centers and places like the dock districts half the population is on the verge of starvation. Borough councils are being forced into a hurried expenditure of thousands of dollars here and there for relief work rather than see thousands of able-bodied men driven into the poor houses and prisons or exasperated into riot and insurrection. The suffering is rendered more acute by the gradual advances in rent and the price of foodstuffs during the last few years.

An important strike has only just been avoided in connection with the Nottingham lace trade. In olden days the people of that midland city were not so law-abiding as they are now, and in the reform riots of 1834 the castle was burned. The present trouble has been running for a long time. Employers claimed that they could not go on paying the accustomed wages, outside competition in the lace trade being so severe. A joint committee of masters and men, therefore, set to work to amend the wages list. Some 3,500 workers, mainly in the weavers' department, were affected by the changes proposed, and being the least paid people in the trade they were the least inclined to have their remuneration cut down. A majority vote demanded that the whole question should be reopened, a proposition promptly rejected by the factory owners. The latter have, however, agreed to defer any reduction until after the opening of the new year, when, probably, the board of trade will be appealed to as umpire.

Since the Taff-Vale decision and the difficulties and dangers which it added to the old policy of strikes, the movement towards the direct political representation of the trade unions in the Imperial Parliament has been growing.

There are already 14 labor members in the House of Commons. Six are direct representatives of the miners' unions, four have signed the constitution of the Labor Representative Committee, while the other four, John Burns, Richard Bell, Henry Broadhurst, and W. R. Cremer, are unattached labor members.

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General Organizer Stuart Reid writing from Little Falls, N. Y., says:

"Just at the close of my work for the year it was great pleasure to report a decisive victory for our race. We captured the strongest union in Little Falls. It was formerly an assembly of the Knights Labor, but has been an independent organization for over a year. It is known as the Protective Association of Jack Spinners, has a membership of over one hundred, and a treasury of \$900. The new year finds it in the ranks of the United Textile workers. I worked with its members for two

weeks to show them the uselessness of an independent organization.

We have one more independent union here, but its affiliation will be comparatively easy."

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The Putnam Nail Company, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of the New Putnam horseshoe nails, are sending out a sample nail bent in the form of a seal ring instead of the usual yearly calendar. This souvenir ring will be sent free to any one making application to the Putnam Nail Company.

# TRADE UNIONISM IN EUROPE.

By HANS FEHLINGER.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, *Jan. 3, 1904.*

**T**RADE unionism has developed into a potent factor in the modern industrial life of nations; it grows as manufacturing industries develop. The workmen realize that it is a necessity for them to organize to protect the rights of labor against the employing class and prevent its economic standard being lowered to the limit of bare subsistence.

The governments of all European countries were in the past, and are at the present time, to a greater or less extent unfriendly towards labor organizations and always ready to suppress the associations of wage workers for any reason or for no reason at all. Notwithstanding all antagonism, trade unions have grown steadily, and their membership in the principal European countries amounts now to about five millions.

It is true the membership of the unions forms only a fraction of those who live by labor; but, being generally the most skilled in their respective trades and the intellectually active element of the working class, trade unionists can and do influence labor conditions very materially.

The influence of labor organizations will be more or less prominent, according to the economic and political development of a country, and the methods employed by the unions in attaining their purposes.

In Great Britain as well as in the German speaking parts of Europe and in Scandinavia, trade unionism rests upon a more solid foundation than in southern and eastern Europe.

In the countries named first, the system of high membership dues was adopted and the unions are capable of paying benefits to their members in cases of distress, thus preventing the workers from

becoming a charge upon charitable institutions. The fluctuation in membership is at the same time considerably lessened and the unions become more permanent.

Employers can be sure that agreements entered into with those organizations will be faithfully observed.

The workmen of Roman Europe, being behind in some respects, have not been able to raise labor unionism to a similar high standard, while among the Slavs of the East, trade organization is in the very beginning.

The following table shows the membership of trade unions in Europe according to the latest data available :

Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,922,780
Germany.....	1,330,662
France.....	614,204
Austria.....	177,594
Italy.....	150,000
Belgium.....	100,000
Denmark.....	88,098
Switzerland.....	70,000
Sweden.....	69,351
Spain.....	46,896
Hungary.....	41,148
Holland.....	30,000
Norway.....	17,972

The number of organized workmen in proportion to the whole population is highest in Great Britain, Denmark, and Germany.

It is noteworthy, however, that even in the remote countries of southern and eastern Europe where the constitutional form of government is established and the possibility of combination exists, the progress of unionism has been considerable during the last year or two.

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## SOCIALIST TACTICS.

By F. G. R. GORDON.

After denouncing President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., John Mitchell, and other tried and true labor leaders for a year; after insinuating that such men as Gompers and Mitchell are traitors to our cause; after doing all in their power to bring discredit upon the chosen labor leaders of the nation; after flirting with the American Labor Union and giving that political union all the aid possible, the red flag gang appears on the floor of the San Francisco convention with the boast that they, and they alone, are the only true friends of organized labor.

That they only stand for a true labor union policy and, with the boast of friendship in their mouth, they proceed to circulate a miserable lying

document in an effort to defeat President Gompers for reelection. Having been caught with the goods they make themselves indecent in their illogical but abject apology for their damnable tactics. Indeed, these red flaggers think no one but themselves have any brains or honesty. Anyone and everyone who dares to disagree with this gang of land pirates is called a scoundrel, a thief, a traitor or worse. Talk about the party that believes in the brotherhood of man! Ye gods, it's the kind of brotherhood that would not only put the knife into your back but turn it round after the stick! And these are the kind of tactics by which the socialists imagine they can win the two million trade unionists of America. Bosh! Bosh! Bosh!

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

—FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC—

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes :

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### Broommakers.

*Oliver A. Brower.*—Trade conditions fair. We have had one strike for increased wages and against the "open shop." We have to contend with competition of prison-made brooms. The citizens' alliance is very aggressive in some localities, but are not able to discourage our members. With the assistance of the Dominion Labor Congress we have been able to eliminate prison labor in prisons in Canada.

### Cement Workers.

*T. K. Ryan.*—On account of the nature of our work, the condition of trade at this time of the year is dull. We do not expect any change until the opening of the spring season. We try to keep up our membership during the dull months and expect to be in good shape when the busy season begins.

### Garment Workers.

*B. A. Larger.*—No doubt union men are aware of the drastic struggle between the clothing manufacturers and the United Garment Workers of America. The manufacturers' association is putting forth every effort to disrupt the organization of the United Garment Workers in all the large clothing centers, particularly in Rochester, where the struggle has been on for one year. The strike in Rochester resulted from the manufacturers refusal to confer with our local union of that city, and subsequent refusal to confer with our national organization and representatives of the A. F. of L. It is not a question of wages, but of securing the eight hour day. The establishment of the eight hour day in the clothing trade of the country will make it so much easier to establish the eight hour day in your own craft. One great work of organized labor at the present time is to establish

a shorter workday. We trust that readers of the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST** will do all in their power to aid and assist us in the establishment of the eight hour day in the clothing trade.

#### **Glass Workers.**

*Wm. Figolah.*—Conditions in our trade fair, considering the season. We have strikes on at Boston and Buffalo to enforce a nine hour workday and in Columbus, Ohio, against a reduction in wages. About ninety persons are affected.

#### **Gold Beaters.**

*W. N. Batturs.*—General condition of trade dull for this time of the year. We attribute the falling off in trade to the importation of German gold leaf. Under present conditions American gold beaters can not compete with the imported leaf. If organized labor would demand union labeled gold leaf there would be less of the German gold leaf imported. We appeal to all organized labor to demand our label and thus stop the sale of the imported gold leaf.

#### **Laundry Workers.**

*Hannah A. Mahoney.*—Trade conditions in our line are slack at this season. Shop conditions unsanitary in some localities and lots of room for improvement. The Paterson, N. J., strike has been declared off. We have also had strikes at Toledo, Ohio, and Dunkirk, N. Y., against "open" shop. We have formed several new locals in the eastern part of the country. About \$900 has been expended for the benefit of the unemployed.

## FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

### **ALABAMA.**

*Selma.*—J. H. Bean :

Organized labor is in better condition today than ever before. The unorganized can now see the difference in their condition, as compared with the organized, and they will more readily come in line. Wages remain about same as last report. We have had no strikes. The constant demand for the union label has created a number of union stores in this locality. It is less than five years since we began to organize this section, and, while much remains to be done, the progress has been very satisfactory.

### **ARKANSAS.**

*Gwynn.*—Geo. H. Jones:

This town is almost wholly organized. We have but few unorganized workers here. Organized trades are doing very well. Have a new union under way. The union labels are well patronized.

### **CONNECTICUT.**

*Norwich.*—H. Frasier :

Organized labor progressing steadily, but there are some trades here that need organization. Work was fairly steady until the winter season. Musicians of Willimantic have organized. An organizer who could devote his whole time to the work of organization could do great good in this locality, but in the absence of that I spend all my spare

#### **Machine Printers.**

*C. E. Casey.*—Present trade conditions are better than for five years past. Practically all members are working steadily. This satisfactory condition is partly the result of active co-operation of the paperhangers, as well as other trades affiliated with the A. F. of L.

#### **Table Knife Grinders.**

*Richard Odum.*—Cutlery industry in very good shape. Manufacturers have not been able to fill their orders. There has been a great demand for union table knife grinders.

#### **Watch Case Engravers.**

*Fred Witter.*—Trade conditions fair in union shops, and our busy season before the holidays was fairly satisfactory. From four to six days' work per week is now the general rule in union establishments. The non-union shops have less steady employment. In some union shops we have the nine hour day.

#### **Wire Weavers.**

*E. E. Desmond.*—Trade conditions good. All shops made good time during the season and most of our members have been steadily employed. We have made an agreeable settlement with the Wisconsin Wire Works, of Appleton, Wis.; have granted them the use of our label and placed them on our first list. Papermakers in general are doing all they can for the recognition of our label and with their undivided support we can look for a thoroughly organized trade in the near future.

time in the work. There is a good demand for the union labels in this locality.

### **ILLINOIS.**

*Chicago.*—D. J. O'Connell :

There is a scarcity of unorganized people in this vicinity. Organized labor making good progress. Work was steady and wages good up to the winter months. The eight hour day is general among the building trades, and the nine and ten hour day in the factories. Condition of the organized crafts is much better than that of the unorganized. All union labeled goods are patronized. While much work needs to be done, yet it is evident that organized labor is securing many things for the workers.

*Decatur.*—A. B. Loebenberg:

Work is steady in most trades. Organized labor in good shape. The unorganized crafts in many cases share the benefits obtained by the organized workers. Wages are fairly good in all lines. We have had no strikes during the past year. We do all we can to extend the patronage of the union labels.

*Havana.*—L. A. Nichols:

All unions are holding their own. Employment slack in this vicinity, but that is to be expected in winter. The cigarmakers have a strong local union, and no cigars sold here without the union label. All union labels are well patronized. A special effort is being made during the winter to

spread the educational work among the unions already organized.

*Kewanee.*—Adam Menche and E. A. Whitney: Organized labor is strong in this section. Nearly every craft is organized and progressing. Employment has been steady and some of the factories in the season were unable to get enough men to work. Wages have been fairly satisfactory in all trades. Building trades were busy until December. Work in the factories and mills continues plentiful. The unorganized in some trades share the benefits secured by the union men. Prospects are good for the coming season. We expect to better the condition of all trades this year.

*La Salle.*—Emmet Flood:

All crafts are fairly well organized in this city. Wages are good and work is steady for the season in all lines with the exception of building trades and mines, which are now slack. The coming spring promises to be one of the busiest ever in this city for the building trades. Union labeled goods are demanded by all union men.

*Rockford.*—J. W. Aspegren:

Organized labor in fine shape. Carpenters' union now has a membership of over 200. Printers have reduced hours to eight hours and fifteen minutes per day and unionized a big job shop. All other unions are progressing. A union printer has been appointed superintendent of the state printing plant at Pontiac, Ill. All union labels are well patronized.

*Sparta.*—S. W. Skelly:

Condition of organized labor is very encouraging as compared with the condition of the unorganized. There are not many unorganized workers in this locality. Employment rather dull, but we expect a busy spring.

## INDIANA.

*Elkhart.*—Geo. Sargent:

Organized laborers secure higher wages for less hours than the unorganized. The condition of the unorganized workers is unsatisfactory and their work is very uncertain. Employment is steady in the season for union men. All stores carry a full line of union labeled goods, as the union labels are demanded by all union men. We will do a good deal of preliminary organizing work during the winter and expect to have several trades in line in the spring.

*Logansport.*—Mrs. O. P. Smith:

The women workers employed in factories in this city, with the exception of those in cigar factories, where the girls are mostly members of the women's label league, receive very small wages, and the sanitary conditions of the factories are not what they should be. There is a good demand for labor but wages are not as high as they should be, on account of lack of organization in some lines. The organized workers secure much better wages than the unorganized. The union labels are well patronized. Laundry workers and garment workers are about to organize. We are making a special effort to organize the women workers.

*Moscow Vernon.*—James K. Kreutzinger:

The condition of the organized workers, owing to their own efforts, is much better than that of the

unorganized. Work is dull during the winter. Carpenters have secured some concessions. We are steadily working for the union labels. Some of our locals are holding entertainments and inviting prominent speakers to make addresses explaining the aims and objects of unionism.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Chickasha.*—John Brewer:

Prospects are bright for the union men in this vicinity as soon as spring opens. Conditions for the organized are poor. We expect work will be steady in most lines. A federal union was organized recently. Good work is done for the union labels.

*South McAlester.*—D. S. O'Leary:

Organization is going on steadily. All trades in good shape and have steady employment, with the exception of miners, who are not steadily employed at this time of the year. The standard union rate of wages is very much higher than that of the unorganized. The building trades are busily at work on a large hotel building. A union depot is also being erected. Clerks and laundry workers will form unions shortly. Good work is done for the union labels.

## IOWA.

*Clarinda.*—A. G. Heer:

The unorganized workers in this locality are in poor shape, but they now realize that their only hope lies in organization. Work is dull during the winter. One new union about to be organized. We patronize all union labels. The merchants carry a greater supply of union labeled goods than ever before. A strong effort will be made this winter to bring into line those trades yet unorganized.

*Davenport.*—Frank E. Eichhorn:

Work was steady up to January. Organized labor in fair shape. The unorganized, in many instances, share the benefits secured by the organized workers. A women's label league is doing good work for the labels. Have a new union under way. The existing unions will keep their membership up and do considerable missionary work during the winter.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

Organized labor making steady progress. Union men secure for themselves more work and better pay than the unorganized. Work is fair, considering the season. We have a strong label league here. Hack drivers and livery stable men are organizing. Not much work will be done this winter, but the unions already organized will keep up their membership, and in the spring we will start a vigorous campaign among the unorganized.

## KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Condition of organized labor is steadily improving. Union men are in demand by employers. Work seems to be plentiful in this section. The lowest paid workers in this section are the unskilled laborers working for government on macadam road, receiving \$1.20 for eight hour day. Organized a central body, also teamsters, during the month. Cooks, waiters, and retail clerks will organize in the near future.

*Fort Scott.*—F. E. Scott:

Labor conditions have improved since last report. Work seems to be steady in all lines, considering the season. Unskilled laborers are in demand. The union labels are well patronized.

*Lawrence.*—S. P. Byrd:

Have good prospects of organizing several new unions in the near future. Work is rather dull at this time. Organized labor improving steadily.

## MAINE.

*Portland.*—John C. Clarke:

All trades report increased wages or reduced hours. Condition of organized labor is very good compared with that of the unorganized. Union men are generally preferred by employers. Blacksmiths, horseshoers, and women's label league are getting ready to organize. We have a legislative committee of the state branch preparing and pushing bills for the benefit of the workingmen.

## MARYLAND.

*Annapolis.*—Edward T. Beavin:

Organized labor making fair progress. There are no troubles of any kind to report. The unorganized laborers are working on a lower wage scale than the union men. Work is steady. Plumbers are expecting to form union. We advertise the union labels throughout the town.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Haverhill.*—Geo. A. Keene:

Wood workers and blacksmiths are about to form unions. Work is fairly steady, considering the season. We are constantly agitating the union labels. The shoe workers' troubles of the past year have interfered to some extent with the progress of other unions, but we hope for more favorable conditions this year. Much organizing work is needed and the active members of the unions help greatly in what spare time they have.

## MICHIGAN.

*Albion.*—James Douglas:

Through the efforts of the trades council the condition of the organized workers is improving, and the work of organization will be steadily kept up. The union men secure much better conditions than the unorganized. Carpenters are getting ready to organize. Good work is done for the union labels. A number of the merchants here seem friendly to our cause and voluntarily handle union made goods. We hope to organize the clerks this year.

*Houghton.*—John S. Allen:

Union men have been steadily employed up to the winter season, while the unorganized workers only had work about two-thirds of the time. Building trades have increased wages slightly. The condition of organized labor, owing to its own efforts, is at least 50 per cent better than the unorganized. Bookbinders and retail clerks have organized. Teamsters, patternmakers, and machinists are ready to organize. Union organization is regarded more favorably at this time by the general public than at any time before.

*Manistee.*—Walter H. Mumby:

Several mills and factories closed down for a

week or 10 days for annual repairs, otherwise inside work has been steady during the month. In every way is the condition of the organized workers far superior to that of the unorganized, and this is due to union effort. The retail clerks have gained the early closing every evening with the exception of Saturday.

*Port Huron.*—W. P. Wallace:

Nearly all branches of industry, with the exception of laborers, are organized. We demand the union labels on cigars and tobacco. The employers have been pushing the open shop idea, but our unions continue to organize and work for better conditions.

## MISSOURI.

*Flat River.*—R. J. Hubbard:

All organized trades in fair shape and have steady employment. A large number of union men have secured the eight hour work day and 20 per cent increase in wages. An ordinance requiring fortnightly pay day was recently passed. Have two new unions under way.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields and S. P. Dukes:

Industrial conditions fair and work is steady. Union men secure more steady employment and receive 15 per cent higher wages than the unorganized. There is an increasing demand for the union labels. Local unions all have label committees. We have no strikes on hand and everything in labor circles is peaceful at present.

*Jefferson City.*—H. F. Sarman:

Industrial conditions fair. Wages have increased since the trades have organized. Work has been steady. Stone masons have formed union. All unions advocate the demand of the union label. The unskilled laborers have not improved their conditions much, but we are trying to show them the necessity of constant effort even after organizing.

*Novinger.*—G. B. Queen:

Condition of organized labor is good and steadily improving. There is but a small number of unorganized workers in this locality. Work is steady in all lines with the exception of coal miners, who are only employed about three-fourths of the time. Clerks are trying to secure early closing. Clerks at Connellsville are about to form a union. A general campaign is on for the union labels.

*Springfield.*—H. A. W. Juneman:

Industrial conditions improving and employment is fairly plentiful. We have had no recent changes in wages. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

## NEBRASKA.

*Lincoln.*—T. C. Kelsey:

Cooks and waiters have formed union. Have two other new unions under way. Organized trades secure far better conditions for themselves than the unorganized. The latter are in bad shape. Work is steady. Our label league is doing excellent work for the union labels. The unions have secured a number of improvements in wages and conditions without strike. We make a special effort to educate our members and to build up a favorable public opinion on the outside.

## NEW YORK.

*Amsterdam.*—Oliver A. Brower :

Condition of organized labor improving. The unorganized workers are accepting 20 per cent less wages than the union men. Work is slack in textile and some other lines, but has been better than usual at this season. Clerks, butchers, and blacksmiths are organizing. An active campaign is carried on for the patronage of the union labels and as result there is a good demand for them.

*Dunkirk.*—Peter G. Schwartz :

Condition of organized labor fair. Work is steady considering the season. Laundry workers of Fredonia are organizing.

*Glens Falls.*—H. L. Younger :

Organized labor in good shape and the prospects are bright for good conditions the coming season. Papermakers have signed agreement for eight hour day with the largest paper factory in the world. They are likely to gain this agreement in another large paper factory in this city. Work is steady, considering the season, in all branches, with the exception of the cement workers. Laundry workers will organize shortly. This is a good field for a general organizer as much work in the way of organization can be done. The union labels are pushed.

*Port Chester.*—Wm. Rander :

A great deal of good work has been done by organized labor during the past year. In the year since we formed a central body here we have added four locals, namely, the plumbers, hod-carriers, tinnners, and bartenders. The work of the label committee of the central body has greatly increased the sale of union labeled goods, especially hat, shoes, clothing, cigars, and tobacco. Barbers, bartenders, and lathers have organized recently. We expect to accomplish still more this year on the foundation laid by hard work last year.

## OHIO.

*Blatchford.*—G. W. Schackert :

Bartenders and barbers have organized. Clerks and team drivers of Murray City are about to organize. Brick workers organized a month ago and secured advanced wages. Work has been steady. Unorganized workers have bad conditions and work long hours for small pay, but are rather slow to see the necessity for organization.

*Cleveland.*—Michael Goldsmith :

Employment is rather dull in all crafts at this time of the year. Bartenders of Elyria have organized. Several injunctions have been issued against unions, but they have not discouraged them. We are booming the union labels.

*Crooksville.*—S. R. Frazee :

As regards conditions, the union men are far ahead of the non-union. Organized labor making good progress. Miners and pottery workers are steadily employed considering the time of the year. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Fremont.*—Fred. M. Sultzbaugh :

Organized labor in the lead in this vicinity as regards industrial conditions. Machinists have formed a local here and are now in good working order. They are having some trouble maintaining their scale in one company, but expect to be successful. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Portsmouth.*—George T. Watters :

The past year has been the most successful in the history of organized labor in this city. So much good work has been done that union workers now have far better wages and working conditions than unorganized workers. An unfair brick manufacturing concern has closed down its plants in this city. All newspapers here have adopted the union labels. Teamsters and retail clerks are about ready to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

## OKLAHOMA.

*Oklahoma.*—Paul C. Wilson :

Work continues steady in this section. Some good work will be done this winter in the way of strengthening unions already organized. We are working for an eight hour law. Brewery workers have organized. Bartenders, laundry workers, newsboys, and laundry wagon drivers are about to form unions. All union labels are well patronized. This city is growing rapidly, and there is every promise of a prosperous year.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Berwick.*—Wm. E. Terry :

Industrial conditions have greatly improved in this section, especially in the iron and steel trades. Car builders secured increased wages. Carpenters have contract signed for the year with an increase of 27 cents per day and nine hour day. All indications point to a prosperous season and the outlook is very bright for the building trades. There have been no industrial disturbances here during the past season. The employer and employees are beginning to respect each other's rights and settle all misunderstandings by conference. All articles bearing the union label find a ready sale here, especially caps, which are largely used at this season of the year. Electrical workers of Williamsport organized recently. A central labor union has been formed in this city. Wheel molders and electrical workers of this city are about to organize.

*Meadville.*—Geo. S. Wagner :

Condition of organized labor good with the exception of the Erie Railroad shops where the boilermakers are on strike and about two-thirds of the machinists have been laid off. Prospects are good for an early settlement, as the officials of the railroad have requested a conference with committees in the various shops and the trouble will no doubt be adjusted satisfactorily. All other trades are steadily employed. The unorganized workers here are in poor shape.

*New Castle.*—Philip S. Evans :

Organized labor in demand by employers. It is almost an impossibility for a non-union man to secure employment here. Printers recently secured the eight hour day without strike. In nearly all trades the eight hour day is the general rule. We demand the union labels on soap, flour, hats, shoes, clothing, cigars, and on all printing. Printers are doing specially good work in pushing their label.

*Pottsville.*—Jere Brennan :

Organized labor making excellent progress. On the other hand, the unorganized are in poor shape, without any hope of improvement, unless they

realize the advantages of unionism. Label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

*Titusville.*—John Hemphill:

Organized labor is steadily gaining ground. Union men secure better working conditions and are more steadily employed, and at higher wages and shorter hours, than the non union workers. Work was steady all fall, but has recently been slack on account of the weather.

### VERMONT.

*Burlington.*—Walter L. Boynton:

Industrial conditions steadily improving. The erection of the new postoffice will give employment to a number of men. Several new buildings at Fort Ethan Allen will employ union labor only. Work seems to be steady in all lines. We have committee working for the union labels.

### VIRGINIA.

*Lynchburg.*—James Brown:

Organized labor making good progress, but the unorganized are working long hours for small wages. Work is fairly steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. Tobacco workers have formed a union. Freight handlers are about to organize. Good work is done to push the union labels to the front.

*Roanoke.*—W. H. Noell:

Industrial conditions here are better at this time than they were last year, as the unions are getting closer together and there is a better understanding of the trade union principles. Work is fairly steady. A general organizer of the American Federation of Labor visited this locality recently and some very successful work in the way of organization was the result. Pipefitters of Bluefield, W. Va., organized. Blacksmiths have organized with a good membership.

### WISCONSIN.

*Sheboygan.*—Charles H. Cone:

Industrial conditions fair in this vicinity. Employment dull, but expected to pick up when spring opens. Sheet metal workers expect to form a union shortly. A strong agitation is carried on for the union labels.

*Watertown.*—Eugene Killian:

Sheet metal workers have organized a good union. Molders are getting ready to organize. Employment is steady, even in building trades. Organized labor making good progress. Cigarmakers and printers are working hard to push the union labels to the front.

## DOMINION NOTES.

*Hamilton, Ont.*—Hugh Robinson:

Employment was very steady, especially in the building, engineering, and textile trades, up to the winter season. It is beginning to dawn upon the unorganized workers that better wages and shorter hours follow organization. Tailors in Fort William and Port Arthur have obtained substantial increase in wages without strike. Tailors of Wallaceburg and Port Arthur organized recently. Printers and

barbers of Port Arthur are interested in unionism and will shortly organize. We are persistently pushing the union labels to the front.

*London, Ont.*—Charles J. Meaden:

All organized crafts are working steadily to build up their membership. Leather workers and cap-makers have organized. Good work is done for the union labels by all trades, particularly the cigarmakers.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

### District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

*Organizer*, John A. Flett.

### District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*Organizers*, Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Pierce, Wm. E. Terry, Stuart Reid, James Sexton, Richd. Braunschweig, F. H. Cummins, E. E. Greenawalt, H. L. Eichelberger, J. J. Keegan.

### District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

*Organizers*, James Leonard, James Brown.

### District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

*Organizers*, P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Chas. F. Davis, N. W. Evans, Thos. F. Tracy, Emmet T. Flood, Cal. Wyatt.

### District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

*Organizer*, Thos. Flynn.

### District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

*Organizers*, H. M. Walker, A. E. Ireland, M. Grant Hamilton, C. W. Woodman.

### District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

### District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

*Organizers*, Wm. S. Smith, C. O. Young, Chas. H. Gram.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.  
PUBLISHED BY

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## Official Circular To Affiliated Central Bodies.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1906.

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: For some time past discussion has been had as to the advisability of having a few general laws, founded upon basic principles, which would be suitable for adoption by central bodies. The Executive Council so recommended in its last report to the San Francisco convention, and a resolution upon this subject was introduced. The committee reported and the convention decided that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for report to the twenty-fifth annual convention, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa. The undersigned was directed by the Executive Council to correspond with affiliated central bodies with a view of securing from them expressions of opinion and suggestions for the purpose of formulating some general and uniform laws for central bodies.

You will, therefore, oblige me and render our movement much service, if your central body will appoint a committee to take this matter under careful consideration, and to make such recommendations as the committee may deem will be most suitable and effective in carrying out the purposes of this circular.

Of course you will understand that there is no intention to establish hard and fast rules in all cases, for we

realize that there are certain industrial conditions which preclude their possibility, but experience has demonstrated that a few general laws resting on basic principles would prove a great advantage to central bodies, to the general movement, and to the great cause for which we stand.

From the propositions and suggestions which central bodies will submit to me will be formulated the recommendations to the Pittsburg convention, and which will be subject by the convention to addition, amendment, modification, or rejection. However, in order to accomplish the best results, the matter is taken up thus early in the year so that it may receive the best possible consideration, and your co-operation is earnestly requested.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and with best wishes for success in the coming year and the years to come, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

## We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

**Flour.**—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.

**Meats.**—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

**Pipes.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

## CLOTHING.

**Buttons.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Kremenitz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company.  
**Hats.**—J. H. Metelson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Jaines K. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.; Hamey Bros., Lynn, Mass.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Onetta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

## PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

## POTTERY, GLASS, AND STONE.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co., of Terre Haute, Ind.; Evans & Howard Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

## MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.  
**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works; (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company,) Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.  
**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.

## STREET RAILWAYS.

**Terre Haute, Ind.**—Street Railway Company.  
**Houston, Tex.**—Houston Electric Company.

## WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.  
**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio.  
**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Cooperage.**—Cincinnati Cooperage Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Slave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butler Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Huttig Sash and Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Pens.**—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.

**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company.  
 D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1904.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,271 unions making returns for December, with an aggregate membership of 90,125, there were 2.1 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,237 unions, with a membership of 84,663, reported 3.9 per cent without employment.

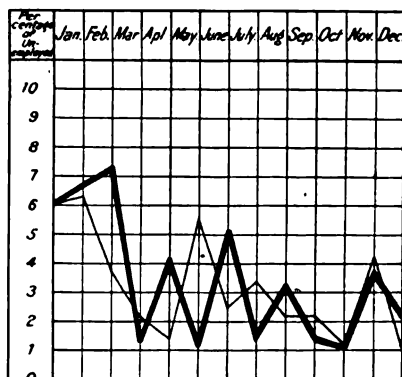


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1903.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1904; the lighter line for 1903.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of December, 1904. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand December 1, 1904.....	\$98,216 80	
Federation of trades, Atlanta, Ga, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, J, '05.....	5 00	
Central labor union, Salem, Mass, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50	
Lumber handlers 8449, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	
Pavers and rammers 7182, tax, J, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	
House movers 10720, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	
Horse-nail makers 10550, tax, dec, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40	
Ordinance mens 9585, tax, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	
R & R transfer mess and clerks 11639, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	
Oyster workers 10497, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	
Horse-nail makers 10653, tax, nov, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50	
Gold pen makers 8080, tax, oct, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	
Federal labor 9713, tax, n, d, \$11; d f, \$11.....	22 00	
Federal labor 11165, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	
Suspenders makers 8144, sup.....	16 00	
Newsboys prot 11671, tax, s, o, \$3.20; sup, \$1.50.....	4 70	
Shingle sawyers and bunchers 9899, tax, nov, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05; sup, 50c.....	4 80	
Horse-nail makers 7180, sup.....	2 25	
Federal labor 11761, tax, nov, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$2.00.....	6 20	
Local 34, quarry workers intl, sup.....	50	
2 Central labor union, Duquoin, Ill, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50	
Federal labor 11491, tax, bal s, o, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50	
Federal labor 9423, tax, nov, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	
Federal labor 11158, tax, Jan, \$6; d f, \$6; sup, \$1.....	15 00	
Suspenders workers 10093, tax, nov, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	
Fishermens prot 8906, tax, J, a, s, \$4 50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	
Button workers prot 7023, tax, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8984, sup.....	50	
Cooks and waiters 10698, tax, oct, \$5.75; d f, \$5.75; sup, \$3.....	20 50	
3 Trades council, Pana, Ill, tax, mar, '04, to feb, '05.....	10 00	
Federal labor 8193, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	
Federal labor 11535, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	
Stenographers, bookkeepers, typewriters, and assistants 11773, tax, nov, \$1 d f, \$1.....	2 00	
Hair-pinner 10899, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.80.....	5 80	
Egg inspectors 8343, tax, o, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, nov, \$7.50; d f, 7.50.....	15 00	
Int'l brick, tile, and terra cotta workers alliance, tax, o, n, d.....	68 00	
Steel plate transferers asso of A 8956, tax, oct, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	4 30	
Window glass snappers natl prot asso, tax, dec, '04, J, f, '05.....	24 00	
United mine workers of A, 3 weeks' assessment.....	6,780 00	
Federal labor 11747, sup.....	1 50	
Federal labor 11429, sup.....	4 75	
Federal labor 9850, tax, nov, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, \$7.....	30 00	
Federal labor 11741, sup.....	2 00	
4 Glass bottle blowers asso of U S and Can, 3 weeks' assessments.....	210 00	
Int'l of the united brewery workmen of A, bal on assessment.....	640 00	
Natl print cutters asso of A, tax, o, n.....	4 08	
Int'l of the united brewery workmen of A, tax, dec.....	180 00	
Charmakers Intl of A, tax, oct.....	209 50	
United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, oct.....	14 72	
Federated trades council, Portland, Ore, tax, n, d, '04, J, '05.....	2 50	
Trades and labor assem, La Grande, Ore, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00	
Federal labor 11088, tax, nov, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	
Federal labor 10917, tax, nov, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60	
Federal labor 8284, tax, oct, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	
Federal labor 1 761, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	
Federal labor 8333, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 00	
Federal labor 11409, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	
Riggers prot 11661, tax, n, d, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	
5. Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, n, d, \$9; d f, \$9.....	\$18 00	
Newsboys prot 11568, tax, nov.....	46	
Car wheel molders and helpers 11569, tax, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	
Optical workers prot 11381, tax, nov, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 80	
Brushmakers Intl, tax, n, d, \$7.52; sup, \$2.25.....	9 77	
Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, dec, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60; sup, 50c.....	5 70	
Federal labor 11414, tax, nov, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1.25.....	5 75	
Suspenders workers 11251, tax, dec, 40c; d f, 40c; sup, 32c.....	1 12	
Federal labor 9626, tax, nov, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$2.25.....	9 25	
Mineral and soda water bottlers 9275, sup.....	3 50	
Vegt ivory button makers 7546, tax, nov, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; sup, \$1.....	5 80	
Federal labor 11617, sup.....	50	
Union co trades council, Elizabeth, N. J., sup.....	50	
Federal labor 8328, tax, a, s, o, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, 24c.....	9 24	
Gas workers 10678, tax, nov, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20; sup, \$1.25; asst, \$12.....	21 65	
6. Ceramic, mosaic and encaustic tile layers and helpers Intl, tax, o, n.....	17 45	
Central labor council, Carbondale and vicinity, Pa, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50	
Central trades and labor assembly, Glen Falls, N Y, tax, Jan, to and inc dec, '04.....	10 00	
Stone planermens 10604, tax, nov, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	
Wardrobe tenders 10617, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	
Sawmill workers 10380, tax, J, a, s, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	
Stone pavers and sidewalk layers and curb setters 11358, tax, nov, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 70	
Artesian well diggers 9321, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10633, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	
Pavers and pavers helpers 11566, tax, nov, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30	
Chemical workers 10983, tax, o, n, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	

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6. Protectora de braceros (laborers prot) 11742, tax, o, n, \$6; d f, \$6.....	\$12 00	9. Fishermens prot 11684, tax, nov, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	\$2 32
Protectora de braceros (laborers prot) 11649, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Drainlayers and helpers 10835, tax, nov, \$6; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Federal labor 11604, tax, a, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Ivory button workers 11272, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 8060, tax, dec, \$4.35; d f, \$4.35.....	8 70	Machine shearers and punchers 9680, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 00
Federal labor 10833, tax, o, n, d, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40.....	6 80	Telegraph operators 9887, tax, dec, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65.....	5 00
Mill workers prot 11783, tax, nov, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Federal labor 8770, tax, dec, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 00
E W Leonard, Schenectady, N Y, literature.....	50	Federal labor 9373, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
7. Order of railroad telegraphers, 3 weeks' asst.....	450 00	Federal labor 8942, tax, a, o, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90.....	7 80
Commercial telegraphers of A, tax, o, n, d.....	80 00	Federal labor 9857, tax, a, a, o, n, d, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Elastic goring weavers, amal asso of U S, tax, o, n, d.....	1 71	Federal labor 9872, tax, a, o, n, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, \$1.25.....	3 00
Paving cutters of U S of Amer and Canada, tax, oct.....	6 89	Federal labor 10104, tax, nov, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Composition roofers 8712, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	Federal labor 10893, tax, oct, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	1 10
Brass bobbin workers 8623, tax, dec.....	3 12	Federal labor 11377, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Lumber handlers 9449, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Federal labor 11423, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Car wheel molders and helpers 9343, tax, dec, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80	Federal labor 11692, tax, bal, a, o, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Hat shop laborers 8856, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Central labor union, Stamford, Conn, tax, a, a, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	5 00
Paste makers 10567, tax, oct, \$2.80; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80	Intl bro electrical workers, tax, o, n, d.....	316 00
Street workers and laborers 10282, tax, o, n, d, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 80	Intl bro of foundry employes, tax, o, n, d, \$15; 3 weeks assessments \$30.....	45 80
Horn, celluloid comb, and novelty workers 10448, tax, o, n, \$12.40; d f, \$12.40.....	24 80	Watch case engravers Intl asso of A, 3 weeks assessments.....	9 00
Federal labor 7231, tax, nov, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80.....	9 60	Intl bro of teamsters, 3 weeks assessments.....	1,500 00
Federal labor 8564, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Pavers and rammers 10818, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.....	5 80
Federal labor 11672, tax, nov, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3 10	Water dept workers 6856, sup.....	5 00
Laborers prot 10191, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Central labor union, Malden, Mass, tax, a, a, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$3; sup, \$1.....	6 00
Laborers prot 8249, tax, o, n, d, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80; sup, 60c.....	7 20	Federal labor 9725, tax, o, n, d, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60
E M Rosselle, Hartford, Conn, sup.....	50	10. Annealers prot 5721, tax, dec, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Central trades and labor council, Kingston, N Y, tax, j, a, s, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	3 00	Iron ship drillers and tappers 10817, tax, nov, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Federal labor 11768, tax, nov, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, \$1.85.....	4 55	Gilders prot 8960, tax, nov, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Suspender workers 8144, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.30.....	4 80	Marble, mosaic, and terrazzo workers 10263, tax, n, d, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448, tax, o, n, d, \$14; d f, \$14; sup, 50c.....	28 50	Riggers prot 10315, tax, dec, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Federal labor 11747, tax, oct, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Telephone employees 11288, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Cement workers 11082, tax, oct, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05; sup, \$3.10.....	7 20	Twine stringers 11832, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 40c.....	1 40
Laborers prot 8079, sup.....	4 25	Laborers prot 11857, tax, nov, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
8. Laborers prot 8856, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, o, n, Intl elevator constructors, 3 weeks assessments.....	6 30
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, nov, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	Federal labor 7294, tax, nov, 45c; d f, 45c.....	96 00
Federal labor 6967, tax, n, d, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Federal labor 9461, tax, nov, \$9.50; d f, \$9.50.....	19 00
Federal labor 10751, tax, nov, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30	Federal labor 10819, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Mechanic helpers 10179, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Federal labor 11044, tax, a, o, n, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90.....	7 80
Horse nail makers prot and ben 6170, tax, n, d, \$12.95; d f, \$12.95.....	25 90	Federal labor 11477, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Ice mens prot 10176, tax, nov, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60	Paper bag workers 11757, tax, n, d, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 35c.....	3 75
Sewer diggers 8862, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Shingle sawyers and bunchers 9669, tax, dec, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05; sup, \$1.70.....	5 80
Scale workers prot 7592, tax, nov, \$9.95; d f, \$9.95.....	19 90	Cigarmakers Intl of A, sup.....	5 00
Tiemakers 11239, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Feather duster workers 10113, tax, sept, 35c; d f, 35; sup, 35c.....	1 00
Trades and labor council, Kalamazoo, Mich, tax, nov, '04, to and incl oct, '05.....	10 00	Laborers prot 9820, tax, a, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 45c.....	3 40
Central labor, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va, tax, a, o, n.....	2 50	Federal labor 8632, sup.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, St Paul, Minn, tax, July, '04, to and incl June, '05.....	10 00	12. United neckwear cutters 6989, tax, j, f, '04, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Journeyman tailors of A, tax, o, n, d.....	240 00	Artisan well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Stove mounters Intl, tax, o, n, d.....	24 75	Alsea Bay fishermens prot 11622, tax, nov, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Amer fed of musicians, bal on assessment.....	600 00	Tie carriers 11202, tax, oct, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Bottlers 10218, tax, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.....	7 00	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9138, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Federal labor 10279, tax, nov, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$1.25.....	8 75	Gas workers 9015, tax, n, d, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	3 00
Bolt and nut makers 9921, tax, n, d, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 30c.....	2 90	Federal labor 7481, tax, o, n, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Federal labor 11098, tax, nov, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, 50c.....	4 70	Federal labor 8568, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Suspender workers 10069, tax, dec, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.25.....	4 75	Federal labor 9083, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11771, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.....	5 00	Federal labor 9495, tax, dec, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90
Horse-nail makers 9656, tax, dec, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55; sup, \$2.....	7 10	Federal labor 11124, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Medicine workers 9702, tax, a, s, o, n, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$5.....	7 80	Federal labor 11613, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; d, \$2.50.....	2 20
Hospital employes 10088, tax, dec, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90.....	11 80	Federal labor 11738, tax, a, o, n, d, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
9. Laborers prot 9788, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Trade and labor assembly, Marietta, Ohio, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Bootblacks 11623, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 30c.....	1 80	Central labor, Newport News, Va, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Indurated fibre workers 7185, tax, nov, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Central labor, Portsmouth, Va, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Fish handlers and dressers 10876, tax, a, o, n, d, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Central labor, Portland, Me, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Stone pavers 7602, tax, n, d, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Wood, wire, and metal lathe Intl, tax, o, n, American wire weavers protasso Intl, tax, o, n, Laborers prot 10842, tax, o, n, d, \$1; d f, \$2.....	43 00
		Laborers prot 9523, tax, a, o, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
		Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, nov, \$10 66; 3 weeks assessment, \$31.60.....	92 35

12. United mine workers of A, tax, o, n, d, \$2.50; 39	
Federal labor 11331, sup, 50	
Federal labor 8083, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$; sup, 6 50	
50c	
Federal labor 10019, tax, nov, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; 3 90	
sup, 50c	
Federal labor 9502, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 5 25	
\$1.25	
Hospital nurses and employees 10507, tax, 9 10	
nov, \$3.55; d f, \$3.55; sup, \$2.	
Federal labor 10824, tax, o, n, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; 2 70	
sup, 30c	
Federal labor 11478, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; 5 40	
sup, 40c	
Gun engravers, designers, and emboss cutters 10244, tax, o, n, d, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 3 90	
30c	
Quarry workers Intl of N A, sup, 1 25	
Central labor council, Portsmouth, Ohio, and vicinity, sup, 5 20	
13. Laborers prot 7326, tax, n, d, \$2; d f, \$2 4 00	
Laborers prot 9578, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50. 5 00	
Laborers prot 10829, tax, nov, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95. 5 90	
Laborers prot 11004, tax, nov, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30 2 60	
Newspapers and mail deliverers 9463, tax, s, 150 00	
o, \$73; d f, \$75.	
Shoe pollabers 10831, tax, o, n, d, \$1.50; d f, 3 00	
\$1.50	
Telephone operators 10795, tax, dec, 00c; d f, 00c 1 20	
Undertakers 9049, tax, dec, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25 6 50	
Federal labor 7211, tax, o, n, \$11; d f, \$11 22 00	
Milkers prot 8881, tax, dec, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50 25 00	
Federal labor 9883, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c 1 20	
Federal labor 9925, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c 1 50	
Federal labor 10201, tax, dec, 95c; d f, 95c 1 90	
Federal labor 10064, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3 10 00	
Federal labor 11428, tax, o, n, \$2; d f, \$2 4 00	
Federal labor 11449, tax, dec, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70. 5 40	
Federal labor 11585, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c 1 00	
Federal labor 11681, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25. 2 50	
Trades and labor assem, (Carlinville, Ill, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, Jan, '05. 5 00	
Fullon county trades assem, Gloversville, N Y, tax, j, a, s 2 50	
Trades council, Johnston City, Ill, tax, dec, '05, to and incl nov, '04. 10 00	
Trades and labor assem, Kewanee, Ill, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, Jan, '05. 5 00	
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N Y, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d 5 00	
Central labor union, Southbridge, Mass, tax, a, s, o, n 2 50	
Int'l building employees of A, tax, sept. 4 00	
Int'l compressed air workers, tax, o, n, d 18 00	
Window-shade makers 11554, tax, June 80c; d f, 80c; sup, 90c 2 50	
Suspenders makers 9560, sup. 18 00	
Egg inspectors 8343, sup. 1 25	
Grain workers asso 11407, tax, a, s, o, n \$6; d f, \$6; sup, 74c 12 74	
Cemetery employees 10634, tax, dec, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25; sup, \$5.50 18 00	
Nail mill employees 9987, tax, n, d, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.25 6 25	
Federal labor 10885, tax, dec, 35c; d f, 35c; sup, 24c 94	
T S I & G W W 10943, tax, nov, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$2.86 11 95	
Federal labor 11602, sup. 50	
Federal labor 11798, sup. 10 00	
Central labor union, Berwick, Pa, sup. 10 00	
14. Gas workers prot 11790, sup. 10 00	
Needle straighteners prot asso 11791, sup. 10 00	
Boatblacks prot 11792, sup. 10 00	
Platers helpers 8096, tax, dec, 40c; sup, 70c 1 10	
Coal handlers 8022, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50 5 00	
Dispensary employees 11683, tax, n, d, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1 7 00	
Int'l glove workers, tax, o, n, \$11.67; 3 weeks' assessments, \$35.01 46 68	
Federal labor 10954, tax, dec, 35c; d f, 35c 70	
Federal labor 10299, tax, s, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3. 6 00	
Hospital employees asso 10725, tax, o, n, d, \$4.5; d f, \$1.50 9 00	
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c 1 50	
Pile drivers 9801, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50. 5 00	
Stone pavers 7314, tax, a, s, o, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50 15 00	
Stone rammers 7219, tax, nov, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25 2 50	
Window shade painters 10387, tax, nov, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10 4 20	
Central labor union, Concord, N H, tax, s, o, n 2 50	
Federal labor 7231, tax, dec, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80 9 60	

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14. Bro of painters, decorators, and paper hang- 297 45	
ers of A, tax, nov. assessments. 88 94	
Paving cutters of U S and Canada, 3 weeks 4 20	
assessments. 2 20	
Federal labor 9769, tax, nov, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10 4 20	
Federal labor 9079, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10. 2 20	
Federal labor 9165, tax, s, o, n, d, \$2; d f, \$2. 4 00	
Federal labor 9446, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2. 4 00	
Federal labor 9718, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c 1 50	
Federal labor 9720, tax, a, s, o, n, \$4; d f, \$1. 8 00	
Federal labor 9724, tax, o, n, 70c; d f, 70c 1 40	
Federal labor 10800, tax, nov, 40c; d f, 40c 80	
Federal labor 10943, tax, dec, 85c; d f, 85c 1 70	
Federal labor 11397, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50. 5 00	
Federal labor 11683, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c 1 50	
Federal labor 11695, tax, nov, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65. 3 80	
Trades and labor council, Lincoln, Ill, sup. 2 50	
Optical workers prot 11381, sup. 2 10	
Assorters and packers 8316, sup. 5 00	
Int'l shingle weavers, tax, o, n, \$18.44; sup, \$21.90. 40 34	
Mill workers helpers and laborers 11485, tax, oct, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 10c 1 50	
Central labor union, Washington, D C, sup 1 25	
Federal labor 11745, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$6.65 10 15	
Encides Lasanta, Manuala, P R, sup. 2 45	
Rafael Perez, Najmabo, P R, sup. 2 45	
Local 151, int'l journeymen horsehoers of U S and Canada, sup. 5 00	
Agricultural workers 11689, tax, nov, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50. 15 00	
Agricultural workers 11683, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5 10 00	
Agricultural workers 11688, tax, s, o, \$10; d f, \$10 20 00	
Agricultural workers 11696, tax, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4 8 00	
Agricultural workers 11688, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2 4 00	
15. Int'l typographical union, tax, nov 234 79	
Int'l boot and shoe workers, 3 weeks assess- 994 08	
ments. 255 00	
United hatters of N A, 3 weeks assessments 3 98	
Laborers prot 10235, 3 weeks assessments 5 00	
Central labor union, Adams, Mass, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, Jan, '05. 5 00	

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EUROPE AND AMERICA

15. Central trades and labor council, Clearfield, Pa, tax, a, o, n, ..... \$2 50  
Central trades and labor, St Augustine, Fla, tax, a, s, o, ..... 2 50  
Milk bottlers 9839, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c..... 1 00  
Fire dept employes 11425, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50..... 8 00  
Fishermens prot 11149, tax, o, n, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, 10c..... 5 80  
File workers 10048, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2..... 4 00  
Domestic helpers prot 11895, tax, bal a, o, n, d, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10..... 2 20  
Lace finishers 8948, tax, oct, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10... 6 20  
Milk handlers asso 10862, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c..... 1 00  
Plate glass workers 11865, tax, nov, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70..... 3 40  
Sheet asphalt, tar, gravel and slate roofers 8523, tax, dec, 40c; d f, 40c..... 80  
Stable employes 10041, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5..... 10 00  
Sugar workers 11155, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1..... 8 00  
Laborers prot 8683, tax, nov, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25... 2 50  
Laborers prot 9556, tax, dec, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50... 7 00  
Laborers prot 10320, tax, nov, \$5; d f, \$5..... 10 00  
Federal labor 8162, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50... 5 00  
Federal labor 8339, tax, o, n, d, \$15; d f, \$15..... 30 00  
Federal labor 9621, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1..... 2 00  
Federal labor 10261, tax, nov, 45c; d f, 45c..... 90  
Federal labor 11800, tax, nov, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55... 8 10  
Federal labor 11618, tax, o, n, \$6; d f, \$6 ..... 12 00  
Federal labor 11747, tax, nov, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 50c..... 3 80  
Federal labor 9725, sup..... 8 50  
Federal labor 11764, tax, o, n, d, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 80c..... 7 80  
Gravel roofers 9893, tax, nov, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, 50c..... 3 60  
Indurated fibre workers 7185, sup..... 4 25  
Labor trades council, Denison, Tex, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05, \$5; sup, 75c..... 5 75  
Gas workers 11633, tax, nov, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, \$1..... 2 60  
Newsboys 10414, tax, o, n, \$1.20; sup, 50c..... 1 70  
Isinglass glue workers 11799, sup..... 10 00  
16. Fish cleaners 11353, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5..... 10 00

16. Central labor council, Los Angeles co, Cal, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05..... 60  
Trades council, Tacoma, Wash, tax, sept.....  
Federated trades and labor council, Fresno, Cal, tax, sept .....  
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10808, tax, dec, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....  
Brewery laborers 10877, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....  
Plumbing and steamfitting supply-house workers 10210, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5.....  
Lastmakers 9771, tax, nov, \$4.10; d f, \$4.10.....  
Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, dec, 80c; d f, 80c.....  
Badge and regalia workers 11763, tax, o, n, d, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....  
Stoneware potters 11598, tax, nov, 80c; d f, 80c.....  
Novelty advertising workers 10548, tax, o, n, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....  
Plumbers, diggers, and sewer builders 9926, tax, o, n, d, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....  
Wholesale clothing clerks, and packers 11042, tax, dec, 90c; d f, 90c.....  
Granite workers 9289, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2.....  
Soda water bottlers and helpers 11765, tax, nov, 35c; d f, 35c; sup, 10c.....  
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....  
American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, nov, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....  
Federal labor 8279, tax, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, 75c.....  
Natl bro of operative potters, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$14.00; assessment, \$171.90.....  
Intl bro of electrical workers, 1 weeks assessment.....  
Cement workers 11082, assessment.....  
Intl typographical union, assessment.....  
Table knife grinders natl of N A, assessment  
Milkers 8861, assessment.....  
Fire dept employes asso 10446, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2.....  
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, nov, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....  
Federal labor 7145, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, acct a, \$3; d f, \$3.....  
Federal labor 9086, tax, o, n, d, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95  
Federal labor 9504, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c.....  
Firemens 9629, tax, o, n, d, \$6; d f, \$6.....  
Federal labor 9639, tax, nov, 35c; d f, 35c.....  
Federal labor 9985, tax, n, d, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70...  
Federal labor 10722, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....  
Federal labor 11345, tax, nov, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70...  
Federal labor 11429, tax, o, n, \$1; d f, \$1.....  
Federal labor 11460, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c.....  
Federal labor 11514, tax, nov, 80c; d f, 80c.....  
Federal labor 11716, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c.....  
Federal labor 11717, tax, o, n, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60...  
Federal labor 11741, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50...  
Fishermens 11777, tax, nov, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65...  
Central labor union, Fremont, Neb., tax, a, o, n.....  
Central labor union, Lynn, Mass, tax, a, s, o, United trades and labor council, Streator, Ill, tax, a, o, n .....  
Trades and labor assem, Uniontown, Pa, tax, a, s, o .....  
N H state fed of labor, tax, jan, to and incl dec, '01.....  
Amer bro of cement workers, tax, o, n.....  
Hotel, restaurant employes Intalliance, etc, tax, nov.....  
Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of Amer, sup.....  
Local 2 cement finishers rock asphalt layers and helpers, sup.....  
Suspender workers 9480, sup.....  
Federal labor 10639, sup.....  
Federal labor 8116, tax, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.25.....  
Intl steam engineers, sup.....  
Laborers prot 11400, tax, n, d, \$5.20; d f, \$5.20; sup, \$3.25.....  
Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of A, sup.....  
Plumbers laborers 11010, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, \$1.....  
Federal labor 11579, tax, nov, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40; sup, \$3.75.....  
Federal labor 10486, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.50.....  
Steam pipe and boiler coverers 9689, sup.....  
17. Ivory workers 10993, tax, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50  
Sewer and tunnel miners asso 10096, tax, a, o, n, \$10; d f, \$10.....  
Bottlers prot 8434, tax, j, a, s, \$5.70; d f, \$5.70...

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7. Gardeners and florists 10615, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '06, \$10.40; d f, \$10.40	\$20 80	19. Sawmill employees 10089, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, '05, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	\$25 00
Riggers 11883, tax, dec, 95c; d f, 95c; assessment, 57c	2 47	Printers roller makers 10688, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Cut nail workers 7029, tax, dec, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90	Lastmakers 9289, tax, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c; assessment, 30c	1 80	Sawmill workers 10450, tax, o, n, d, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	5 10
Planerers prot 10806, tax, n, d, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80	Tin foil workers 11115, tax, dec, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	8 80
Wire workers 11497, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 60c	2 80	Newsboys prot 9077, tax, o, n, d, \$2.25; sup, \$2.25	4 50
Laborers prot 9588, tax, a, o, n, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15	6 80	Dependentes and cocineros, cooks and waiters 10968, tax, dec, \$8.35; d f, \$8.35	16 70
Laborers prot 10191, tax, nov, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15	2 80	Mineral water bottlers 11817, tax, a, o, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 8920, tax, dec, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	8 80	Newsboys and bootblacks 8807, tax, o, n, d, Council of trades and labor, Detroit, Mich, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5 00
Federal labor 9133, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00	Trades council, Marshall, Tex, tax, a, s, o, Central trades and labor assembly, Springfield, Mo, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	2 50
Federal labor 10019, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Central labor union, Toledo, Ohio, tax, a, s, o Trades union assembly, Williamsport, Pa, tax, bal a, s, o, acc n	5 00
Federal labor 10285, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Federal labor 7087, tax, o, n, \$12.50; d f, 12.50	25 00
Federal labor 10802, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 60c	2 80	Federal labor 8684, tax, oct, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Trades council, Augusta, Ga, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '01	5 85	Federal labor 9641, tax, o, n, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Central trades and labor assem, Corinth, N Y, tax, a, s, o	2 50	Federal labor 11459, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Union county trades council, Elizabeth, N J, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5 00	Federal labor 11620, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Central labor union, Leominster, Mass, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5 00	Federal labor 6854, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 90c	3 90
Central trades council, Little Rock, Ark, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5 00	Federal labor 8326, tax, dec, 70c; d f, 70c; assessment, 50c	1 90
Trades assem, Oskaloosa, Ia, tax, j, a, s, Trades and labor council, Pontiac, Mich, tax, a, o, n	2 50	Federal labor 11849, tax, n, d, 70c; d f, 70c; assessment, 21c	1 61
Central labor, St. Joseph, Mo, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00	Federal labor 11769, tax, o, n, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 30c	2 30
Trades and labor assembly, Superior, Wis, tax, a, s, o, n	2 50	Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8934, tax, dec, 90c; d f, 90c; assessment, 54c; sup, 50c	2 84
Central labor, Watertown, Wis, tax, a, s, o, Brushmakers International, assessment	22 56	United neck wear cutters 6939, tax, mar, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$2.25	9 75
Intl brotherhood of blacksmiths, assessment	300 00	Intl flour and cereal mill employes, tax, o, n, \$9.70; assessment, \$29.10	38 80
Shoe mounters Intl, assessment	49 50	Intl united bro leather workers on horse goods, tax, o, n, \$40; assessment, \$120	1 245 00
Intl brotherhood of maintenance of way employes, tax, o, n, d, \$17.50; asst, \$345	517 50	Granite cutters natl of U S and Canada, assessment	300 00
Tackmakers Intl, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04	4 50	Natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, assessment	13 86
Intl asso of fur workers of U S A and Can, tax, o, n, d, '04	5 40	Intl shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers of Amer, assessment	101 13
Intl of steel and copper plate printers of N A, tax, o, n, d, \$16.50; assessment, \$33	49 50	Amer fed of musicians, tax, dec	150 00
Federal labor 10919, assessment, 90c; lit, lc	1 00	Slate workers 10016, assessment	4 80
Egg inspectors 8705, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$24.60; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$2.25	51 45	Artesian well diggers 9321, assessment	38
Hair spinners 10339, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$1	3 80	Federal labor 10651, assessment	12 00
Federal labor 10128, sup	10 00	Tin foil workers and helpers 11115, assessment	1 15
Federal labor 11248, tax, nov, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, 50c	3 80	Granite workers 9289, assessment	1 20
Bootblacks and porters 11724, tax, o, n, d, '01, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; assessment, 24c; lit, lc	2 85	Suspender workers 11251, assessment	25
Federal labor 8-06, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 2c	2 24	Starch workers 8938, assessment	24
Federal labor 8227, tax, o, n, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, \$2.50	4 80	Federal labor 9646, assessment	1 20
Federal labor 8327, tax, dec, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, 50c; assessment, 6c	2 80	Federal labor 8533, assessment	1 80
Farm laborers 11817, tax, o, n, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80	Federal labor 10983, assessment	60
Laborers prot 9317, tax, nov, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	4 40	Federal labor 11523, assessment	1 20
Wax and plaster model makers 11458, tax, dec, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90	Soda and mineral water bottlers 10893, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$4.10	8 10
Horse-nail makers 7180, tax, dec, \$8.25; d f, \$8.25	12 50	Federal labor 11006, tax, dec, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$2.25	5 75
Ship keepers prot 8970, tax, o, n, d, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80	Embossers prot 10821, tax, dec, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$1	8 00



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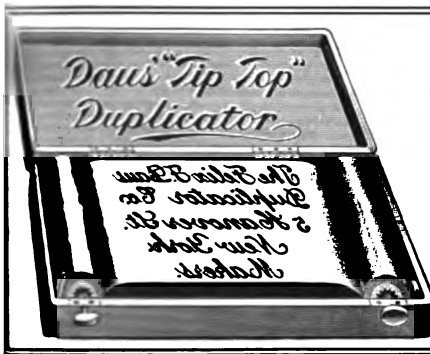
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19. Federal labor 11672, assessment.....	\$0 98	20. Federal labor 6968, tax, dec, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10....	
Federal labor 9848, tax, n, d, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55;	8 90	Federal labor 8369, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80....	
sup, 80c.....		Federal labor 8396, tax, s, o, n, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	
Federal labor 11185, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.80;	4 85	Federal labor 10840, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c.....	
sup, \$1.25.....		Federal labor 10932, tax, nov, 95c; d f, 95c.....	
Federal labor 8217, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	4 75	Intl slate and tile roofers of A, tax, n, d,	
assessment, \$1.50; sup, 25c.....		\$6.50; sup, \$5.75.....	
Egg inspectors 11234, tax, dec, \$7 50; d f, \$7.50;	21 00	Central labor council, Manistee, Mich, tax,	
assessment, \$4.50; sup, \$1.50.....		J, J, a, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	
Oystermen prot 10417, tax, sept, \$4.15; d f,	16 65	Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers	
\$4.15; sup, \$5.35.....		and helpers intl, assessment, \$17.45; sup, \$1	
Intl of the united brewery workmen of A,	2 40	Federal labor 11760, sup.....	
sup.....	7 00	Boomers \$410, tax, dec, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1	
Federal labor 9710, tax, o, n, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50...	5 00	21. Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers,	
Bootblacks prot 11834, sup.....	10 00	and assistants prot 11897, tax, dec, \$2.20;	
Oystermen and fishermen 11793, sup.....	10 00	d f, \$2.25.....	
Federal labor 11795, sup.....	10 00	Wardrobe tenders 10617, tax, dec, 60c; d f, 60c	
Interlocking switch and signal mens 11794,	10 00	Pavers helpers 10841, tax, nov, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45	
sup.....	10 00	Grain handlers 7445, tax, s, o, n, \$4.06; d f,	
Federal labor 11796, sup.....	10 00	\$4.06.....	
Laborers prot 11797, sup.....	10 00	Pavers prot 8395, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	
Trades assembly, Bridgeport, Tex, sup.....	10 00	Soap, soda, and candle workers 10885, tax,	
Central trades and labor council, Arkansas	10 00	dec, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	
City, Kans, sup.....	10 00	Needlemakers 11438, tax, nov, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	
Federation of labor, Mechanicsville, N Y,	10 00	Straw hat operators 9591, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1	
sup.....	10 00	Agricultural workers 11089, tax, d, '04, J, '05,	
Trades and labor assem, Ft Madison, Ia, sup	5 00	\$15; d f, \$15.....	
Central labor, Marquette, Mich, sup.....	5 00	Federal labor 9182, tax, o, n, d, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	
Federal labor 11592, sup.....	5 00	Federal labor 11189, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25...	
20. Asphalt pavers 11481, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 10410, tax, f, m, a, m, J, \$4; d f,	
Bottle canners 10585, tax, oct, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10...	4 20	\$4.....	
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, nov, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85...	3 70	Federal labor 11505, tax, oct, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10;	
Intl union of cutting die and cutter makers,		1 week's assessment, 22c.....	
tax, o, n.....	3 00	Federal labor 11755, tax, nov, 55c; d f, 55c.....	
Green glass gatherers 8723, tax, dec, \$1.35;	2 70	Laborers prot 8654, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c.....	
d f, \$1.35.....		Federal labor 8166, tax, s, o, n, \$8; d f,	
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers	1 20	\$8; assessment, \$1.20.....	
11555, tax, dec, '04, 60c; d f, 60c.....		Federal labor 9418, tax, dec, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30;	
Central labor council, Butte, Mont, tax, a, s,	5 00	assessment, \$1.....	
o, n, d, '01, J, '05.....		Federal labor 11269, tax, n, d, 70c; d f, 70c; as-	
Industrial council, Pittsburg, Kan, tax, s,	2 50	essment, 21c.....	
o, n.....	2 50	Horn, celluloid, comb, and novelty work-	
Central labor, Vineland, N J, tax, a, s, o.....		ers 10346, tax, dec, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65.....	
Federated trades council, Waukesha, Wis,	5 00	Horn, celluloid, comb, and novelty workers	
tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, J, '05.....	1 05	10346, assessment.....	
Federal labor 8288, assessment.....		Chainmakers natl of U S of A, tax, o, n, \$8;	
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8156, tax, o,	68 00	assessment, \$18.....	
n, d, \$30; d f, \$30; assessment, \$6.....	45	Intl of slate quarrymen, splitters, and cut-	
Federal labor 6876, assessment.....	3 00	ters, tax, dec, \$4; assessment, \$24.....	
Federal labor 7187, assessment.....		Machine textile printers asso, tax, n, d.....	
Amal asso elastic goring weavers of U S,	3 42	Intl bro of teamsters, tax, dec.....	
assessment.....		Natl print cutters asso of A, assessment.....	
City firemens prot asso 11481, tax, nov, \$15;	39 00	Bolt and nut makers 6921, assessment.....	
d f, \$15; assessment, \$9.....		Twine stringers 11632, assessment.....	
Tar, felt and waterproof workers 7566, tax,	13 80	Cloth spongers and refinishers 10354, asse-	
o, n, \$6; d f, \$6; assessment, \$1.80.....		ment.....	
Casket trimmers 10650, tax, o, n, \$2; d f, \$2;	4 60	Federal labor 11154, assessment.....	
assessment, 60c.....		Trades and labor assem, Decatur, Ill, tax, a,	
Columbia river fishermen prot 6321, tax, J,	10 00	s, o.....	
a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$5; d f, \$5.....		Trades council, Greensboro, N C, tax, s, a, o	



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Central labor union, Indianapolis, Ind, tax, A, & O.....	\$2 50	22. Coffee roasters and helpers 10250, tax, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$8 50; assessment, \$1.50.....	\$19 55
Patternmakers league of N A, tax, o, n.....	\$4 50	Ivory button workers 11272, assessment.....	2 00
Federal labor 8806, tax, o, n, d, \$16.20; d f, \$16.20; assessment, \$3.48.....	85 88	Laborers prot 9788, assessment.....	60
Pavers and rammers 10818, assessment.....	90	Federal labor 8770, assessment.....	80
Home-nail workers 10682, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 50c.....	3 30	Federal labor 10104, assessment.....	1 00
Newsboys prot 9077, assessment, \$2.25; sup, \$2.25.....	4 50	Car wheel molders and helpers 9843, assessment.....	39
United hatters of N A, sup.....	4 50	Icemen prot 10176, assessment.....	50
Factory truckers and stock movers 11741, assessment, 52c; sup, 50c.....	1 02	Intl freight handlers and warehousemen, intl, tax, o, n.....	30 00
Laborers prot 8249, assessment, 68c; sup, 75c.....	1 41	Wood, wire, and metal lathers intl, assessment.....	129 00
Local no 18, tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	1 25	Intl asso of fur workers of U S, assessment.....	10 80
Local no 75, hotel, restaurant employees intl alliance, etc, sup.....	7 00	Intl photo engravers of N A, assessment.....	62 64
Asphalt pavers and helpers 11778, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; assessment, 68c; sup, \$2.....	4 86	Federal labor 8203, tax, s, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	9 00
Local no 25, tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	2 25	Federal labor 10977, tax, o, n, d, '04, J, f, m, '05, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 11270, assessment, \$1.50; sup, \$1.50.....	8 75	Federal labor 11535, tax, n, d, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50.....	17 00
Federal labor 8181, sup.....	24	Federal labor 11824, tax, nov, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Federal labor 9701, tax, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; sup, \$3.....	18 00	Federal labor 11782, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Federal labor 11761, tax, jan, '05, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, \$1.20; sup, 70c.....	5 90	Laborers prot 9984, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 10c; assessment, 30c.....	2 40
Federal labor 10404, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$4.75; assessment, \$1.80.....	10 55	Fire department employees 10448, sup, \$2; assessment, \$1.20.....	3 20
Federal labor 9720, sup.....	8 50	Local 14, united cloth, hat, and cap makers of N A, sup.....	1 25
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, sup.....	5 00	Pipe layers 9744, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$3.25.....	6 25
Waldoboro local quarry workers intl of N A, sup.....	1 25	Intl bro of blacksmiths, sup.....	70
United metal workers intl, sup.....	2 00	Federal labor 18800, sup.....	10 00
Rockmen prot 10631, tax, dec, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00	Laborers prot 9512, tax, nov, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80
Rockmen 8894, tax, s, o, n, d, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Sawmill employees 11160, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Pastemakers 10567, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	City firemens asso 11431, tax, dec, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Machinists prot 10860, tax, dec, \$1 90; d f, \$1.90	8 80	Fishermens prot 11056, tax, o, acct n, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Millmen prot 10297, tax, dec, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$2.25.....	18 25	Livery stable employees 8529, tax, s, a, o, n, d, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Over diggers 8862, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Fibre mill and factory workers 9830, tax, o, n, d, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95.....	3 90
Sewer and tunnel workers 7819, tax, nov, \$9.20; d f, \$9.20.....	18 60	Watch workers 6961, tax, nov, \$11.25; d f, \$11.25.....	23 50
Amal lace curtain operatives of A, assessment.....	18 90	Federal labor 8426, tax, n, d, \$8; d f, \$8.....	16 00
Federated trades and labor council, Fresno, cal, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	Federal labor 8464, tax, a, s, o, n, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20
Stoneware potters 8302, tax, dec, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40	Federal labor 8532, tax, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Stoneware potters 8302, assessment.....	1 02	Federal labor 8971, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Trades and labor council, Fond du Lac, Wis, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Federal labor 11741, assessment.....	1 50
Labor council, Ironton, Ohio, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Federal labor 9983, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Central labor union, Pottsville, Pa, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Federal labor 9089, tax, o, n, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Trades assem, Schenectady, N Y, tax, m, J, J, a, o.....	5 00	Federal labor 11415, tax, nov, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Novinger, Mo, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Tobacco workers intl, assessment.....	164 00
Federal labor union 9870, tax, J, J, a, s, \$8; d f, \$8; assessment, 90c.....	12 90	Federal labor 10261, assessment.....	1 00
Federal labor 11528, tax, dec, 60c; d f, 60c; assessment, \$1.....	2 20	Federal labor 11491, assessment.....	2 00
Federal labor 11165, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; assessment, \$2.40.....	5 20	Indurated fibre workers 7185, assessment.....	3 00
		General engravers, cutters, and die sinkers, 10653, assessment.....	36
		Lastmakers 9289, assessment.....	
		Bootblacks prot 9196, tax, J, a, s, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.....	6 40
		Federal labor 7520, tax, nov, \$2.15; d f, \$2 15; assessment, \$1.25.....	5 50
		Federal labor 10190, tax, dec, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; assessment, \$2.43.....	10 58
		Federal labor 10882, tax, dec, 04, Jan, 05, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, 75c.....	5 75
		Pavers, curbers and rammers 9881, tax, m, a, 05, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, \$1.20.....	9 20

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# OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**P. H. MCNELIS**  
PROPRIETOR

Indorsed by Leading Trade Unionists of  
the United States

23. Trades assembly, Denton, Tex, tax, a, s, o	\$2 50	24. United asso journeymen plumbers, gas fitters, etc, sup.	00 00
Central labor, Meadville, Pa, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.	5 00	Indurated fibre workers 7185, sup.	00 00
Trades and labor assembly, O'Fallon, Ill, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d '04.	5 00	Federal labor 10050, tax, n, d, '07; d f, '07; sup, \$5.50.	19 50
Central labor, Rockland, Mass, tax, a, s, o.	2 50	Assorters and packers 8181, sup.	5 00
Trades council, Royersford and Spring City, Pa, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.	7 50	Gill net fishermen 7141, o, n, '10; d f, '10; sup, \$4.	24 00
Federation of labor, Whiting, Ind, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.	5 00	Flagstone layers and cutters 11271, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, '05, '08; d f, '08; sup, \$2.60; assessment, \$1.20.	19 00
Amalgamated curtain operatives of Amer, sup.	50 00	Federal labor 10988, sup.	19 00
Federal labor 7187, sup.	3 00	27. Hat frame makers 11780, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Interlocking switch and signal men 11786, tax, dec, '07, '25; d f, '07, '25; sup, \$18.10; asst, \$4.35.	36 95	Riggers prot 10288, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00
Paper carriers p and b asso 5783, tax, n, d, '08; d f, '08; assessment, \$1.80; sup, \$1.20.	15 00	Pipe caulkers and repairers prot 11466, tax, dec, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.	4 00
Federal labor 7165, tax, s, o, '00c; d f, '00c; sup, 10c.	1 90	Milk bottlers and condensery workers 10286, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '05; d f, \$5.	10 00
Stablemen prot 10018, tax, oct, '03; d f, '03; sup, \$2.	8 00	Derrickmens 9499, tax, nov, '03; d f, '03.	5 00
Federal labor 11519, tax, nov, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, \$2.50; assessment, \$1.20.	7 08	Tie carriers 1102, tax, nov, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.	3 00
Suspenders workers 11244, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, \$1; sup, \$1.20.	5 22	Blacksmiths, boilermakers and machinists helpers 9374, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.	2 25	Laborers prot 11789, tax, dec, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.	9 00
Laborers prot 8868, sup.	2 25	Federal labor 7479, tax, n, d, '10; d f, \$4.90.	6 00
Journymen tailors of A, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 8288, tax, n, d, '03, '40; d f, \$3.40.	9 00
Egg inspectors 8343, assessment, \$1.50; sup, \$2.50.	3 70	Federal labor 9762, tax, nov, '35; d f, '35.	7 00
24. Machine helpers and handymen 9818, tax, n, d, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.	5 70	Federal labor 1702, tax, o, n, '10; d f, \$1.90.	2 00
Mosaic workers 8145, tax, o, n, d, '05; d f, '05.	10 00	Maine state fed of labor, tax, o, n, d.	10 00
Oyster shuckers and selectors 10440, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00	Trades council, Birmingham, Ala, tax, nov, '08, to and incl oct, '04.	23 00
Lathmakers 11311, tax, n, d, '01, j, f, m, a, '06, '09; d f, '09.	18 00	Central labor union, Mattoon, Ill, tax, a, o, n	2 00
Scalemakers 10283, tax, nov, '02; d f, '02.	4 00	Trades and labor assem, Ottawa, Ill, tax, a, s, o.	2 00
Laborers prot 10191, tax, dec, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	2 70	Trades and labor council, St Cloud, Minn, tax, a, s, o.	2 00
Central labor union, Auburn, N Y, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.	5 00	Trades assem, South McAlester, IT, tax, a, s, o, n, d.	4 00
Central labor union, Franklin Falls, N H, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.	5 00	Timber trades council, Thurber, Texas, tax, a, s, o.	2 00
Trades council, Neenah, Wis, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.	5 00	Central labor union, Westerly, R I, tax, a, s, o, n, d.	2 00
Trades and labor assem, Oelwein, Iowa, tax, a, s, o, n.	5 00	Federal labor 9225, tax, o, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 90c.	9 00
Fishermens prot 8906, tax, o, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.	2 50	Federal labor 10688, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; assessment, \$2.64.	11 00
Central labor union, Portsmouth, N H, tax, a, s, o, n.	9 00	Federal labor 11581, tax, n, d, '07c; d f, '07c; assessment, 25c.	1 00
Central labor union, Port Jervis, N Y, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04.	2 50	Saw mill workers 8377, assessment.	13 00
Central labor union, Wabash, Ind, tax, a, s, o, n.	5 00	Asphalt pavers 10518, tax, dec, '03; d f, '03; assessment, \$1.80.	7 00
Federal labor 9880, tax, dec, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.	2 50	Amalgamated society of carpenters and joiners, tax, o, n, d, '75; 1 week's assessment, \$50.	125 00
Federal labor 11714, tax, o, n, '28, '30; d f, \$2.80.	13 00	Intl of cutting, die, and cutter makers, acct assessment.	5 00
Milk handlers asso 10082, assessment.	5 00	United brot carpenters and joiners of A, assessment.	4,200 00
Federal labor 8037, tax, o, n, d, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25; assessment, \$1.05.	11 55	Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, etc, acct assessment.	500 00
Federal labor 10245, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; assessment, 25c.	2 35	Federal labor 8000, assessment.	2 00
Federal labor 10318, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50, assessment, \$1.50.	6 50	Federal labor 9135, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 10428, tax, n, d, '05; d f, '05; assessment, \$1.50.	11 50	Federal labor 9020, assessment.	2 00
Stone derrickmen prot 6721, tax, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; assessment, \$1.50.	16 50	Federal labor 10058, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 7204, assessment.	28 00	Federal labor 10279, assessment.	2 00
Federal labor 7231, assessment.	2 80	Barber shop porters and bath house attendants 10849, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 9083, assessment.	1 20	Shingle sawyers and bunchers 9089, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 9133, assessment.	1 50	Laborers prot 8968, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 10956, assessment.	1 00	Laborers prot 8576, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 11471, assessment.	45 00	Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers 10043, assessment.	1 00
Federal labor 11449, assessment.	1 65	Baggage messengers and transferrers 10167, tax, o, n, d, '04; d f, '04; sup, \$1.	15 00
Federal labor 11518, tax, nov, '40c; d f, '40c; assessment, 24c.	1 04	Oyster and fishermen 11798, sup.	20 00
Federal labor 11620, assessment.	80 00	Federal labor 11816, sup.	6 00
Federal labor 11624, assessment.	1 50		

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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2. Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders of A, sup.	\$1 20	29. Federal labor 8339, sup.	\$7 50
Pastemakers 10567, assessment, \$1.95; sup, \$4.75	6 70	Florists and gardeners 10728, assessment, 75c; sup, \$1.10	1 85
Bakery and confectionery workers intl of A, assessment, \$3.60; sup, \$1.	361 00	Quarry workers intl of N A, Hardwick, Vt, branch, sup.	1 25
Laborers prot 10215, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 54c; sup, 10c	1 10	Federal labor 11388, tax, nov, \$2.35; d f, \$2.35; assessments, \$2.75; sup, \$1.25	8 70
Horse-nail makers 10560, tax, jan, '05, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.50	5 00	Trades and labor assem, Tuscarawas co, Ohio, sup.	50
Federal labor 10651, tax, dec, \$20; d f, \$20; sup, 50c	40 50	Federal labor 8621, tax, o, n, d, \$8; d f, \$8; assessment, \$1.20; sup, \$2.50	15 70
Tin-plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.	1 25	Saw grinders 11810, tax, o, n, d, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; assessment, \$1; sup, 25c	5 75
Horse-nail makers 10558, tax, dec, \$3.85; d f, \$3.85; assessment, \$2.01; sup, \$2.	10 71	Trades and labor assem, Little Falls, N Y, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 9925, assessment, 48c; sup, 60c	1 08	80. Twine stringers 8711, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Boothblacks prot 10175, tax, nov, \$7; d f, \$7; sup, 50c	14 50	Sewer cleaner and repairers 10888, tax, oct, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Local 11, intl shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers of A, sup.	1 25	Icemens prot 10176, tax, dec, 80c; d f, 80c	1 60
Federal labor 9998, tax, dec, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; assessment, \$8; sup, \$3.75	18 75	Hospital employees 11885, tax, nov, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Federal labor 9968, sup.	50	Postoffice clerks 8708, tax, nov, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Federal labor 10456, assessment, \$1; sup, 40c	1 40	Federal labor 11490, tax, o, n, d, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Newsboys prot 10141, tax, n, d, \$4.20; sup, \$4.	8 20	United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, o, n	1,432 79
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, dec, \$4.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, \$2.45	6 65	Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, assessment	2 00
Horse-nail makers 7180 sup.	10 10	Central labor union, Marceline, Mo, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Federal labor 11861, assessment, 75c; sup, \$2.60	8 85	Central labor union, Nashua, N H, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00
Federal labor 8281, tax, nov, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; assessment, \$2.10; sup, 50c	9 80	Central trades and labor assem, Watertown, N Y, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Stone planers 10604, tax, dec, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, \$1.50	9 50	Glass bottle blowers asso of U S and Canada, tax, o, n, d	105 00
3. Federal labor 8786, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50	Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax, n, d, \$9.65; d f, \$9.65	19 30
Scalesmen prot 11403, tax, n, d, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00	Car wheel molders and helpers 11589, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment 90c	3 90
Trades assembly, Bradford, Pa, tax, s, o, n	2 50	Metermakers prot 11250, tax, nov, \$10; d f, \$10; assessment, \$6	28 00
Central trades council, Marion, Ind, tax, j, a, s	2 50	Paving dept employees 6751, tax, n, d, \$8.90; d f, \$8.90; assessment, \$2.70	20 50
Federal labor 11751, tax, o, n, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; assessment, \$1.70	6 10	Coachmen and stablemen 6827, tax, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; assessment, \$1.50	16 50
Wholesale clothing storekeepers and packers 11128, tax, s, o, n, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; assessment, 45c	4 95	Federal labor 9686, tax, o, n, \$4; d f, \$4; assessment, \$1.20; sup, \$2.50	11 70
Amal asso street and electric railway employees of A, assessment	900 00	Federal labor 9669, tax, dec, 40c; d f, 40c; assessment, \$1; sup, \$1.50	3 30
Milk bottlers 9639, assessment	30	House movers 11720, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c; assessment, 35c; sup, 35c	1 92
Federal labor 8735, assessment	1 50	Federal labor 10461, tax, j, a, s, o, n, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, \$1; sup, \$3	13 00
Optical workers prot 11381, assessment	3 00	Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.	1 25
Stoneware potters 7117, assessment	4 50	Laborers prot 11517, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.50	5 50
Newspapers and mail deliverers 9468, assessment	24 00	Intl bro of blacksmiths, sup.	5 75
Stone pavers, sidewalk layers, and curb setters prot 11358, sup.	8 25	Federal labor 10746, tax, nov, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$1	8 50
Water pipe caulkers 10880, tax, o, n, d, '04, f, j, m, '05, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30; sup, \$1.18	7 78	Federal labor 11349, sup.	24
Newsboys prot 11671, sup.	1 00	Central labor union, Boston, Mass, sup.	75
4. Stoneware workers 6888, tax, o, n, \$6.40; d f, \$6.40	12 80	Coffee roasters and helpers 10250, sup.	360 00
Sewer workers 10719, tax, o, n, d, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50	31. Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11689, tax, jan, '05, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Stenographers and typewriters 11681, tax, dec, 65c; d f, 65c	1 30	Fishermens 11777, tax, dec, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
Federation of labor, Tonkers, N Y, tax, j, a, s	2 50	Laborers prot 9080, tax, n, d, \$4; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 11434, tax, o, n, d, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40	10 80	Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; assessment, 75c	3 25
Milliners prot 10297, assessment	4 50	Pipe cutters 11667, tax, o, n, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; assessment, \$2.25	17 25
Hospital employees asso 10725, assessment	1 50	Pavers and rammers 7182, assessment	21
Coal handlers 9022, assessment	1 50	Federal labor 11124, assessment	72
Hospital employees 10088, assessment	8 55	Cutting die makers 10525, assessment	27
Laborers prot 9512, assessment	1 90	Federal labor 8062, tax, o, n, d, \$4; d f, \$3	6 00
Intl alliance of theatrical stage employees of U S and Canada, assessment	150 00	Federal labor 11470, tax, m, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 9020, assessment	1 20	Federal labor 7241, tax, dec, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, n, d, \$29.40; assessment, \$38.38	117 78	National print cutters asso of A, tax, dec.	2 04
Gas workers 11633, tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c; assessment, 50c	2 00	International asso of glass house employees, tax, o, n, d	4 50
Stone rammers 7219, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; assessment, 75c	3 25	Central labor, Bellows Falls, Vt, tax, oct, '04, to and including June, '05	7 50
Pipe caulkers and tappers 7248, tax, o, n, \$8; d f, \$8; assessment, \$3	19 00	Trades and labor council, Oneonta, N Y, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Base ball makers 10929, assessment	39	Central associated trades council, Corning, N Y, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5 00
Laborers prot 10765, tax, j, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Stenographers, bookkeepers, typewriters and assistants 11773, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Boilermakers helpers 11801, sup.	10 00	Central trades and labor, E St. Louis, Ill, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5 00
Central labor union, Perth Amboy, N J, sup	10 00	Conn. fed of labor, tax, may, '04, to and including apr, '05	10 00
Fishermens prot 11119 assessment, \$1; sup, 10c	1 10	Intl asso of bridge and structural iron workers, tax, o, n, d	150 00
Laborers prot 10255, tax, dec, \$7.10; d f, \$7.10; sup, \$1.20	15 40		
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 1137, tax, n, d, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05; assessment, \$1.74; sup, \$1.50	11 34		

31. The order of railrd telegraphers, tax, o, n, d	\$225 00	Telegrams, S G Foadick.....	\$6
Intl wood carvers asso of N A, tax, o, n, d,	78 08	3,000 l-c stamps, P O dept.....	20
United powder and high explosive workers		15. 2 vert transfer cases, Yauman & Erbe mfg	2
of Amer, tax, jan, to and including June,		co.....	19
01, \$21; assessment, \$21.....	42 00	Organizing expenses, Michael Goldsmith.....	10
Amal asso street and electric railway em-		Janitor's service, R C Walton.....	5
ployes of Amer, tax, o, n, d.....	450 00	Janitor's service, Ed Catterton.....	3
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, oct.....	75 00	Premiums on bonds, Nat'l surety co.....	2
Federal labor 11643, tax, dec, \$1.10: d, f, \$1.10;		1 year's subscription, Public Opinion.....	5,000
assessment, 66c; sup, 20c.....	3 06	18. Assessment to united textile workers of	
Federal labor 10381, tax, n, d, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80;		Amer, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	126
assessment, 81c; sup, 50c.....	6 94	Expenses packing and exhibit St Louis Ex-	
Aluminum workers \$261, tax, dec, \$12.50;		position, C P Connolly.....	28
d f, \$12.50; assessment, \$7.50.....	32 50	17. Printing 200 letter circulars, \$3; correcting	
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9136,		lists of organizations, \$25.90; Trades Union-	
tax, dec, 75c; d f, 75c; assessment, 45c; sup,		ist.....	100
\$1.15.....	8 10	Legislative expenses, Jas F Grimes.....	68
Natl print cutters asso of A, sup.....	1 50	Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates,	
Bro of painters, decorators, and paper-		Herman Robinson.....	40
hangers of A, assessment.....	1,783 95	Organizing expenses, Geo B Squires.....	75
Am fed of musicians, 1 week's assessment.....	800 00	Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker.....	15
Vegetable Ivory button workers 7546, assess-		Organizing expenses, John L Helm.....	15
ment.....	2 58	Organizing expenses, J J Keegan.....	
Small supplies.....	4 72	19. Appropriation for legislative expenses to	
Advertisements, AM FED.....	2,822 41	trades and labor congress of Canada, P M	
Subscriptions, AM FED.....	289 00	Draper.....	500
Premiums on bonds.....	35 00	Organizing expenses, A S Ingraham.....	100
	\$139,099 95	Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	100
		Organizing expenses, Emmet T Flood.....	10
		Legislative expenses, postage mailing AM	
		Fed to Congressmen, P O dept.....	
		20. Refund advertisement contract paid service,	
		Root Mfg Co.....	
		Collecting advertisement contracts, Ralston	
		& Siddons.....	
		Organizing expenses, C P Connolly.....	
		Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig.....	
		Organizing expenses, Henry S. Hifers.....	
		Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	
		Telegrams, telegraph co.....	
		1 arm rest, 50c; 1 bottle ink, 10c; 16 quires	
		silk fibre wrapping paper, \$5.95; 1 Sterling	
		fountain pen, no 8, \$1.50; 1 cap for pen, 50c;	
		1 bottle polish, 35c; 1/2 doz H pencils, 50c; 1	
		sheet holder, special size, \$3.50; 2,000 sheets	
		paraffine paper, 6x 18, \$1.50; lettering 1 book,	
		75c; 2 invoice books, at \$3, \$3; 1 400-p S E F	
		S ledger, \$3; repairing 1 fountain pen, 75c;	
		1 sheet Bristol board, 10c; 125 manila envel-	
		opes, 10x 15, at \$3, \$1.75; 1 lb no 80 banda,	
		\$2.75; 1,000 sheets 8 1/2 x 11 manila paper, \$1;	
		500 sheets memo paper, \$1.25; 1 bottle Star-	
		ford's com ink, 10c; 1 Higgins ink, 25c; 2 doz	
		copying cloths, at 60c, \$1.20; 2 doz pads, \$2; 1	
		doz 4 1/2 shorthand note books, 90c; 1 oak	
		stationery holder, \$3; 5,000 sheets congress	
		linen, \$10; Law Reporter co.....	
		1 advertising ledger, \$32.25; 1 ledger special,	
		\$38.25; 1 cash book '04, '05, \$45; ptg 3,000 cre-	
		dentials, dup, \$23; ptg 3,000 credentials,	
		orig, \$23.25; 1 blank book, money held,	
		\$19.50; ptg 100 letter heads, 1st v p, \$1.50;	
		ptg 3,000 letter heads, cong linen, \$9.75; ptg	
		100 letter heads, 8 1/2 v p, \$1.75; ptg 300 let-	
		ter heads, cong linen, \$3.25; Law Reporter co	
		21. Carpenter work, J M Heisley.....	
		Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker.....	
		22. Legislative expenses, Jas F Grimes.....	
		Organizing expenses, J C Markle.....	
		Organizing expenses, J J Keegan.....	
		Organizing expenses, F S Heskett.....	
		Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig.....	
		Express, U S express co.....	
		24. 1 quire note paper, Smith Premier type-	
		writerco.....	
		2 tubes ink, the Elliott co.....	
		Cleaning windows and doors, Natl window	
		and office cleaning co.....	
		Repairing telephones, John C Rau.....	
		Organizing expenses, Wm Gore.....	
		Organizing expenses, Geo H Taylor.....	
		Organizing expenses, F E Simpson.....	
		27. Organizing expenses, John L Helm.....	
		Repairing phonograph, Columbia phono-	
		graph co.....	
		Fee collecting adv contracts, Ralston & Sid-	
		dons.....	
		28. 1 gr faber pen holders, \$7.50; 1/2 gr blue pen-	
		cils, \$3; 1/2 gr asst pen points, \$3.50; 1/2 doz	
		ink stands, 75c; 1 doz T W erasers, 75c; 1	
		doz qts ink, \$8; 1/2 doz mucilage, \$3.60; 3	
		pair 9 inch shears, 75c; 1 box paper fast-	
		eners, 15c; 1 lb banda, \$2.50; 2 boxes asst	

## EXPENSES.

1. One month's rent in advance, Geo G Seibold, secretary.....	\$175 00	6. Plates of daily proceedings, Phillips, Smyth, Van Orden.....	286 14
Telegrams, telephone, express baggage, and excess baggage, newspaper, hack, postage, message, and exchange, Chas Newman co	89 55	14. 2,000 2c stamps, P O dept.....	40 00
Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secretary.....	5,000 00	Bal expenses auditing and credential committee, Jas F Grimes.....	30
Newspapers, San Francisco Chronicle.....	75	Newspapers, San Francisco Call.....	1 50
Fee collecting advertisement contracts, Ralston & Siddons.....	5 50	Organizing expenses, G H Taylor.....	10 00
Organizing expenses, W S Smith.....	100 00	Ice, American Ice co.....	4 80
Telephone service, Chesapeake & Potomac telephone co.....	21 50	Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	7 00
Cuts for AM FED, Maurice Joyce eng co.....	15 50	Translating, Bernhard H Lane.....	18 90
Cleaning windows and door, Natl window and office cleaning co.....	8 00	Clippings for AM FED, Natl Press Intl co.....	10 00
Telegrams, Postal telegraph co.....	111 41	Telegrams, Telegraph co.....	2 08
Bal stenographic work, San Francisco convention, Mary B East.....	144 00	Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco convention, James Duncan.....	66 00
Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco convention, John Mitchell.....	66 00	Expenses attending executive council meeting, San Francisco convention, John B Lennon.....	66 00
15. Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias.....	106 00	Organizing expenses, Cornelius Ford.....	17 50
Organizing expenses, J J Towey.....	30 00	Organizing expenses, C O Young.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.....	150 00	Organizing expenses, Wm E Terry.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, J Tazelaar.....	150 00	Organizing expenses, P H Strawn.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Jas Sexton.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Jas Leonard.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, M Grant Hamilton.....	150 00	Organizing expenses, Chas H Gram.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, John A Flett.....	150 00	Organizing expenses, J J Fitzpatrick.....	80 00
Organizing expenses, C F Davis.....	150 00	Organizing expenses, P H Cummings.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, C P Connolly.....	68 85	Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	150 00		

bands, \$1.25; 5 gr pencils, \$18.75; 1 doz paste, 85c; 1/2 doz jars paste, \$1.75; 2 pts red ink, \$1.25; 2 mucilage cups, 50c; 1 wooden box, 25c; 1 pr scissors, 35c; 1 pr scissors, 60c; 1 200-pp record, 75c; 8 doz faber-castell erasers, \$4.50; 1/2 doz ink eradicators, \$1.25; 1 doz pen wipers, 30c; 1 gr paper envelopes, 20c; 3 lbs no 10 bands at \$2.50, \$7.50; 1 doz blotters, 40c; 1 300-p record, \$1; 1 doz pencils, 50c; 200 sheets wax paper, \$1.50; 1 pt benzine, 5c; 3 1/2 lbs no 10 rubbers at \$2.50, \$4.12; 1 T W oil, 10c; 1 falcon file, 50c; 1 sheet card board, 5c; 1 stafford ink, 10c; 2 fillers, 10c; 200 envelopes, 75c; Law Reporter co.....	\$86 92	5 weeks' salary, R L Guard, stenographer....	\$105 00
Printing hangers for oct, nov, dec AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	15 00	4 weeks' salary, K Carey, stenographer.....	60 00
Printing oct AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	699 35	5 weeks' salary, L McCallen, stenographer..	81 57
Printing nov AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	980 49	5 weeks' salary, D L Bradley, stenographer...	75 00
Printing dec AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	754 09	5 weeks' salary, A L McCoy, stenographer...	80 62
Printing 1,000 index to part 1, vol 1, vol 10, AM FED, \$23.75; printing 600 hangers for J'n, \$3.75; binding 200 vols AM FED, vol 10, part 1, \$1.40; binding 200 vols AM FED, vol 10, part 1, \$1.40; printing 500 hangers, mar, \$7; ptg 500 hangers, apr, \$8.50; 1 electro adv in AM FED, Isenstrander, 50c; ptg 600 monthly hangers, may, \$8.75; ptg 500 monthly hangers, june, \$8.50; ptg 500 monthly hangers, july, \$8; ptg 500 monthly hangers, aug, \$8.50; mounting cuts, quaker oats, 25c; ptg 500 monthly hangers, sept, \$1.15; Law Reporter co.....	353 65	5 weeks' salary, A G Russell, stenographer..	87 40
Ptg 1,000 adv contracts, \$4.75; making 10 electro, non-unionists, at 85c, \$8.50; making 9 electro, epigrams, at 85c, \$7.65; making 6 electro, epigrams, at 85c, \$5.10; making 27 electro, spec ed AM FED, \$1.25, \$33.75; Law Reporter co.....	59 75	5 weeks' salary, L A Gaver, stenographer.....	85 00
Expressage on charter and seal, retd by porters union 11651, Frank Smith, secy.....	4 50	4 weeks' salary, F L Faber, stenographer....	54 62
Appropriation to the N H state fed of labor, Charles Driscoll, secy.....	50 00	5 weeks' salary, J Gallaher, stenographer....	80 00
2. Bal expenses to S F convention, Frank Morrison.....	87 00	5 weeks' salary, G D Witter, stenographer...	75 00
Committee rooms, S F convention, New Rum House.....	63 00	2 1/2 weeks' salary, J F Sberier, stenographer	40 00
2 muslin banners, S F convention, J L Saveler & Co.....	10 00	5 weeks' salary, M Sinclair, stenographer....	71 68
Excess baggage, newspapers, photo, hacks, box, roping trunk, telegrams, and typewriting, Frank Morrison.....	34 25	5 weeks' salary, I M Rodler, typewriter.....	65 00
Hotel bill, fraternal delegates of Great Britain and Canada, New Russ Hotel.....	200 45	5 weeks' salary, A Boswell, typewriter.....	65 00
Bal expenses stenographer, S F convention, J Kelly.....	47 00	4 1/2 weeks' salary, A Z Coblenz, typewriter..	39 40
Bal expenses stenographer, S F convention, R L Guard.....	47 75	5 weeks' salary, E Valesh.....	125 00
Bal expenses, S F convention, Saml Gompers.....	41 95	5 weeks' salary, D J Nielsen, clerk.....	60 00
Cab hire, etc, Frank Morrison.....	3 75	5 weeks' salary, B S Thomas, clerk.....	50 00
4,000 1-c stamps, \$40; 3,000 2-c stamps, \$30; p o dept.....	100 00	5 weeks' salary, D F Manning, clerk.....	104 03
Organizing expenses, Aug C Lange.....	10 00	5 weeks' salary, L A Sterne, clerk.....	69 03
Organizing expenses, Thos Flynn.....	150 00	5 weeks' salary, M R Edmunds, clerk.....	55 00
30. Organizing expenses, Jas Brown.....	90 55	2 1/2 weeks' salary, Laura Black, clerk.....	21 00
Organizing expenses, Asa Patterson.....	5 00	2 1/2 weeks' salary, M C Hatch, clerk.....	24 00
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison.....	14 46	2 1/2 weeks' salary, G A Boswell, clerk.....	6 00
Postage on AM FED, p o dept.....	20 65	2 1/2 weeks' salary, F McCallen, clerk.....	21 00
Map, 15c; soap, 25c; envelope moistener, 50c; trunk straps, 75c; taking down awning, \$2; notary public, \$1.50; freight, 57c; hauling, \$1.50; car tickets, \$10; expressage, \$12.15, J W Lowe.....	29 17	Commission on ads, John Morrison.....	666 62
Hauling AM FED, J W Lowe.....	4 00		
Organizing expenses, Michael Muldoon.....	6 00		
31. Assessment to textile workers, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	5,000 00		
Assessment forwarded to textile workers direct by bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy...	1,785 95		
Assessment forwarded to textile workers direct by fed of musicians, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	300 00		
Assessment forwarded direct to textile workers by ivory button makers 7516, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	2 58		
Seals, J Baumgarten & Son.....	47 60		
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	250 00		
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy...	208 33		
29. 5 weeks' salary, J W Lowe, bookkeeper.....	112 92		
5 weeks' salary, J W Bernhard, bookkeeper	84 04		
5 weeks' salary, F G Alexander, bookkeeper	49 00		
5 weeks' salary, J Kelly, stenographer.....	105 00		

\$30,546 14

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Dec 1, '04.....	\$98,216 30
Receipts for month of Dec.....	40,833 65
Total.....	139,099 95
Expenses for month of Dec.....	80,546 14
Balance on hand Jan 1, '05.....	108,553 81
General fund.....	29,435 08
Defense fund.....	85,118 78
Total.....	108,553 81

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.First Place  
FixedIn all the genial offices of  
hospitality, and not less  
for cheer and comfort,  
strength and health,Hunter  
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Ryeholds the first place fixed. Its  
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will get the best.



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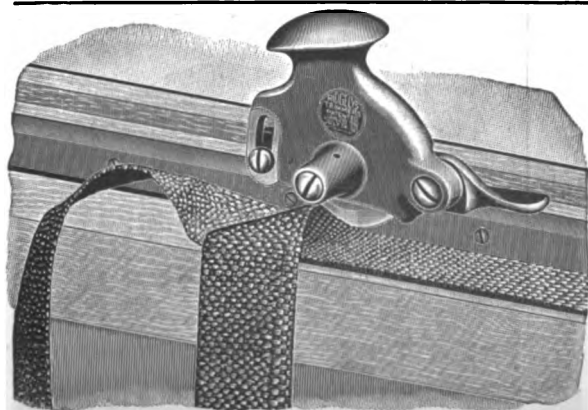
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**"Warranted Linen"**  
ARE YOURS?

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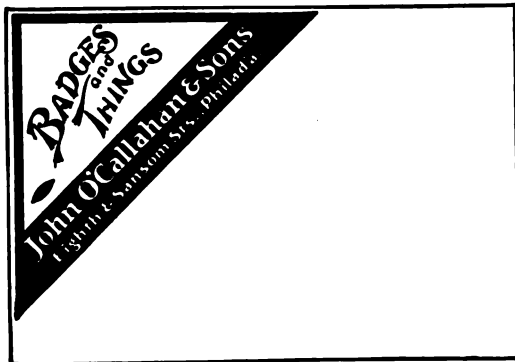
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**WARRANTED**  
to do the family  
washing 100 PIECES  
IN 1 HOUR. No need  
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**WILL ADVERTISE YOUR UNION**

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They will do it more effectively than any  
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They are the kind that are kept because of  
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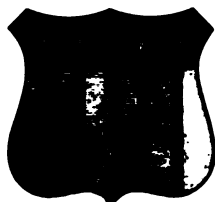
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Send for circulars if not on sale in your city.

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and your face  
feels good, if  
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Williams'  
Shaving Soap.**

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets  
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The only authorized Union Whiskey on  
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BABBITT AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS.

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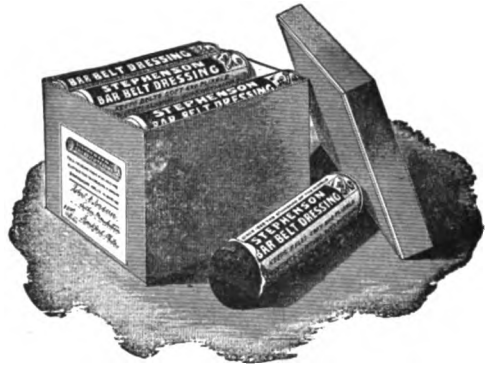
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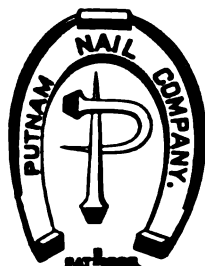
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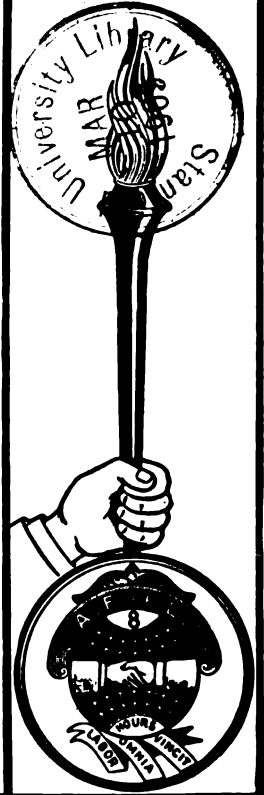
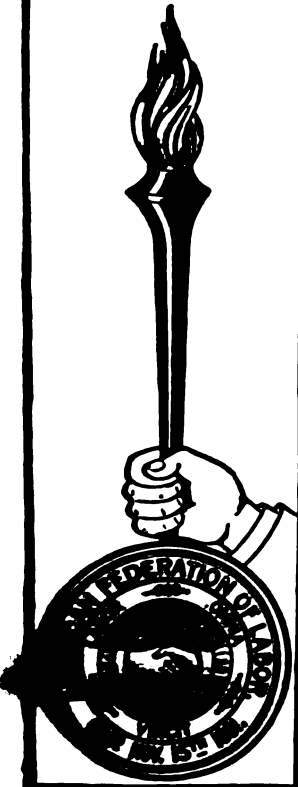
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

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## A Story of "Funny" Unionism

By M. GRANT HAMILTON



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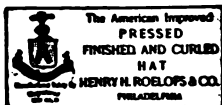
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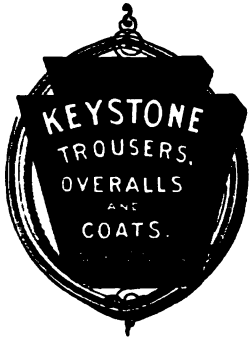
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII.

MARCH, 1905.

No. 3

## A STORY OF "FUNNY" UNIONISM.

SOCIALISM AS IT IS PRACTICED, WITH A TINGE OF "FRENZIED  
FINANCE."

By M. GRANT HAMILTON, of Colorado.

**A** METAL polishers' local of Chicago issued a circular recently, ostensibly for the purpose of answering an article which the president of the International Metal Polishers wrote in opposition to the international withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor and joining the American Labor Union.

The circular contained vicious and malicious misrepresentations of the position of the trade unions and of the American Federation of Labor, and it is to controvert these falsehoods and to show to the trade unionists of our country the peculiar tactics and hostile attitude of some of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union that I deem it necessary to write this article; for be it understood that this Chicago local of metal polishers has been acting under the direct tutelage of the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners.

Much ado was made by the metal polishers local union circular because International President Lynch mistakenly stated that the

first title of the western organization was the "Western Federation of Labor," when the name really adopted was, "Western Labor Union;" but this does not vitiate his argument, and is simply an error, easily committed.

The circular has the imprint of Clarence Smith, secretary of the American Labor Union, the language used exactly tallying with the arguments he uses in the official communications to the various unions affiliated with the American Labor Union, and also the articles written by him and published in the *American Labor Union Journal*, once a weekly publication, but now, for financial reasons, issued monthly.

The writer of this article is a western man and has been in close touch with the trade union movement in the west for 17 years, and whatever is stated in this article can be proved by evidence that is indisputable.

The American Labor Union had no cause to organize at all, but was championed and strenuously advocated by Edward Boyce,

who acted in the capacity of midwife when that interesting monstrosity entered upon its career, having for its purpose the destruction of the trade union movement.

In a letter written to President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, dated Butte, Mont., March 16, 1897, by Mr. Boyce, the following appears:

" . . . You know that I am not a TRADE UNIONIST; I am fully convinced that their day of usefulness is past; and, furthermore, since last election there is *little sympathy existing between the laboring men of the west and their eastern brothers.* . . ."

This was the expression of a man who, one year later, formed the American Labor Union, a so-called "trade union."

The formation of the American Labor Union, however, originated from purely selfish reasons. Mr. Boyce, at the time of the organization of the American Labor Union, was president of the Western Federation of Miners, and in point of time was so two years after a strike of the metal-liferous miners in the Leadville district of Colorado.

When the Leadville strike occurred the Western Federation of Miners was not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but at the convention following the strike and while it was still in progress the Western Federation of Miners applied for and obtained a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

At the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, that is, many weeks after the Leadville strike had been on, Mr. Boyce and Mr. Clifford appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing that the organization had no claim upon the American Federation of Labor, and that the treasury thereof was at a very low ebb; they asked the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the endorsement of a resolution pledging financial and moral support to the Leadville strike, at the same time giving the assurance that no returns were expected; it was simply to be utilized for its effect upon the mine owners. Such resolutions were introduced and passed by the convention, and because the American Federation of Labor at that time was unable to do much in a financial way toward assisting the Leadville strikers, it did not prevent Mr. Boyce and other spokesmen of the Western Federation of Miners attacking and denouncing the

American Federation of Labor for non-receipt of financial assistance.

Mr. Boyce did not continue the Western Federation of Miners in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, and refused to permit the per capita tax to be paid. The following convention of the Western Federation of Miners instructed its officers to pay its obligations to the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Boyce forbade it, and it was through this unwarrantable action, in violation of the plain instruction of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, that Mr. Boyce secured the severance of that organization from the American Federation of Labor.

Just one word here. Mr. Boyce was not a trade unionist, but claimed to be a socialist, and the claim of the socialist is "true democracy;" that is, that "majorities shall rule." But in this instance he set aside the doctrine of "democracy" and assumed the "one man" principle of control, as exhibited in the denunciation of so-called "capitalistic politics."

Mr. Boyce had been imbued for some time with the idea that trade unions should enter into the partisan political field, and, coupling his theory with action, the American Labor Union was formed under his fostering protection. When the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union met in Denver, two years ago, it was on similar dates, and both the conventions indorsed the partisan politics of the socialists. Mr. Boyce had been instrumental in bringing this condition about, but he had, by a fortunate investment, by this time become a prospective millionaire, and has since dropped out of sight as a factor in labor affairs; but the fact is an open secret that Mr. Boyce had a plan whereby he was to manipulate the labor unions of the inter-mountain country, and especially in Colorado, and he had it so well worked out that he hoped to become the governor of the centennial state. All those who are acquainted with the history of the labor movement in the west are fully aware of the facts as stated, and it was absolutely necessary for Mr. Boyce to disrupt the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor if he was to successfully carry his plan into operation. This is the true history of how the American Labor Union, rather Western Labor

Union, at that time called, came into existence.

So far as unions being forced to affiliate with the American Labor Union in order to protect their labels is concerned, the shining example is given below, and the original affidavit, duly sworn to, can be produced at any time that it is called for, to fully prove that the facts herein recited are a true and correct copy of the original affidavit.

*To All Organized Labor Wheresoever Dispersed, Greeting:*

We, the undersigned, in a sworn statement do hereby affirm and swear, that the following is a true and correct statement of the condition now existing in the ranks of organized labor in the State of Montana:

On the 12th day of August, 1903, the Butte Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 127, American Labor Union, decided to return the charter of the American Labor Union, and paid per capita tax to that date. Their reason for withdrawing from the American Labor Union, given by the bartenders' organization, was that the American Labor Union was unable to protect their craft. They allowed no funeral benefits, and were liable to heavy assessments, and that they could only be recognized in Butte, Helena, Anaconda, and about two other cities outside the State of Montana. The entire membership of the American Labor Union bartenders' organization, consisting of about one hundred and fifty members, with the exception of four—John Kane, James E. Lynch, Sam Harris, and Thos. Thompson—transferred their membership from the American Labor Union organization to the international. Under the constitution of the American Labor Union it takes seven members to hold a charter, but notwithstanding this fact, the American Labor Union, through its officers, gave the returned charter to the four who refused to join the new organization. At a subsequent date one of these members who had refused to go into the international—Thomas Thompson—severed his connection with the American Labor Union organization and went over to the international, leaving only three. Upon this representation they appeared before the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly and asked admission for their delegates. The international organization also appeared, and representing that they had joined their international union, requested that they be allowed representation in the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. Dan McDonald, the president of the American Labor Union, appeared upon the floor of the assembly and advocated the seating of the alleged organization affiliated with the American Labor Union, consisting of only four members. The international bartenders asked the representatives of the American Labor Union to give to them the names of the men who were affiliated with their organization. The alleged president of the bartenders did not know when he was elected, nor by whom. The secretary, or alleged secretary, was also in the same position; but notwithstanding these facts, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly refused admittance to the international bartenders—a bona fide trade union organization, consisting of approximately 150 members—and

seated the alleged organization affiliated with the American Labor Union.

Immediately after the action of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 74, Western Federation of Miners, caused to be published in the Butte *Miner* the following notice:

*"To All Members of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No 74, Western Federation of Miners:*

Any member who patronizes any saloon not displaying the working card of the Bartenders' Union, No. 127, American Labor Union, will be fined the sum of five dollars.

By order of the Union.

C. E. MAHONEY, President.

G. L. POWELL, Secretary pro tem.

At about the same date the Western Federation of Miners took similar action, and caused to be placed in the Butte *Miner* the following notice:

All members of Butte Miners' Union are notified that a fine of five dollars will be imposed on any member patronizing any saloon but those displaying the card of the A. L. U.

By order of the Union.

ED. LONG, President.

DAN DONOVAN, Secretary.

Following this action, a printed advertisement was distributed among the business men and labor unions of the city of Butte, reading as follows:

Members of the Western Federation of Miners, American Labor Union, and all unions affiliated with or favorable to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, are requested to patronize only such saloons as display the house card of Butte Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 127, A. L. U.

An article appeared in the Butte *Miner* on January 20, 1904, under the heading, "Miners Define Their Position." A portion of a statement issued by the Western Federation of Miners is hereby reproduced:

That the Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, will give its full support to the bartenders' union of the American Labor Union, and hereby denounces the attempt of the disorganizers to bring about duality in Silver Bow county, so as to produce chaos in this camp. The condition of Colorado must be avoided at all hazards, and as a consequence the miners' union calls upon all its members and friends to support the Western Federation of Miners and American Labor Union, as against the attempt of the schemers, who, in a spirit that is a mockery, are attempting to destroy the harmony of organized labor in Silver Bow county; and in order to make effective this position, it becomes obligatory on members of this union to only patronize such saloons and hotels as display the house card of Union No. 127 of the American Labor Union in Butte. There is no middle course in this matter.

Since the action of the bartenders in withdrawing from the American Labor Union, the butchers and musicians of Butte, the clerks of Great Falls, the bartenders of Anaconda, the blacksmiths and machinists of Butte, and the clerks of Missoula, have all withdrawn from the American Labor Union.

After the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly had refused to seat the delegates of the international bartenders' organization, the trades assembly and the officers of the American Labor Union instituted a system of persecution, calling

upon the different saloon keepers of the city of Butte, and demanding that they force their bartenders to go back into the American Labor Union and also to display the card of the American Labor Union. This persecution became so acute that it became necessary that the bartenders of the city of Butte receive immediate assistance, and this organization being an international union the other international bodies of the city deemed it their duty to take such steps as would alleviate the condition of the bartenders and preserve their own identity as international bodies. Upon this decision being reached, a meeting was called of the different international and national bodies of the city of Butte to discuss measures that would protect them. It was finally decided that it was absolutely necessary in order to protect the system of international organization in the State of Montana, that a representative body must be formed, realizing that the antagonism to the bartenders had but one meaning; that a fight was to be instituted against international organizations, and not being willing to submit to the dictates of men and labor organizations who desire merely the control of the labor unions for their own personal ends, the Butte Central Labor Council was organized. On January 28, 1904, a permanent organization was effected. James W. Hogan, of the typographical union, was elected president; T. J. Coberly, vice-president, and P. L. Miller, secretary.

Some time in January, 1904, the Miners' Union, No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, made a demand upon the *Machinists' International Organization* that they take out a charter from the *Western Federation of Miners*, this to be consummated, according to the demand, on February 5, 1904. It was also currently reported that the miners' union proposed to place every man working in the mines or outside about the mines under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners, regardless of their international affiliation. This, however, has not yet been put into effect.

During the past week a committee from the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, consisting of R. G. Scott, J. McMullen, M. R. Dempsey, and Max Hendrix, having full power to act in the premises, had banners painted and placed before several of the saloons employing international bartenders, and upon these banners was the following notice:

#### Notice.

Unfair to organized labor. By order of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, American Labor Union, and Western Federation of Miners.

At one saloon, known as the board of trade saloon, where international bartenders are employed, this committee made a demand that the bartenders join the American Labor Union. They refused unanimously, but the committee insisted that the proprietor, a man by the name of Schmidt, pay over to them the sum of nine dollars, as initiation fee into the American Labor Union bartenders' organization, notwithstanding the fact that the bartenders had refused to make application.

Rather than suffer the penalties of the boycott, the committee was paid the sum of nine dollars and the banner was removed from in front of his place of business.

In the month of December, 1903, while the plumbers were on strike for an increased wage, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly not

only refused to give the plumbers its moral support, but issued working cards to some of its members to take the places of the striking plumbers, thus legalizing "scabbing," and committing an act which has heretofore been unknown to trades unionists. Notwithstanding these acts, however, the plumbers secured a favorable compromise.

The American Labor Union is now boycotting six firms in St. Louis that manufacture union label shoes, and who employ no one but members of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in good standing. The American Labor Union has also granted a charter to expelled and seceding members of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in St. Louis, and it has likewise indorsed the label of this dual organization.

JAMES W. HOGAN,  
Pres. Butte Typographical Union, No. 126.

JAMES J. LEAHER,  
Pres. Building Laborers' International Union,  
No. 1.

THOS. J. COBERLY,  
Pres. Bartenders' Protective Union of B. I. L.,  
No. 302.

J. D. REARDON,  
Pres. Plumbers and Steam Fitters' International,  
No. 41.

F. A. MCINTIRE,  
Pres. Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of  
America, No. 720.

D. C. SCOTT,  
Pres. Butte Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 21.  
S. W. SMALL,  
Pres. Butte Stereotypers & Electrotypers' Union,  
No. 60.

CONRAD DRIESE,  
Pres. Butte Cigar Makers' International Union.  
MARTIN DEE,

Pres. I. U. S. Engineers, No. 138.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day  
of March, A. D. 1904.

[Seal] PHILIP L. MILLER,  
Notary Public in and for Silver Bow County,  
State of Montana.

This statement alone ought to satisfy the most credulous that the policy of the American Labor Union is rule or ruin. But this is only the overture that precedes the presentation of the tragedy of disruption put on the trade union stage by these "trade unionists" who claim that they are "100 years ahead of their eastern brothers."

At one time, when the American Labor Union had gotten fairly under way in Butte, a representative and member of the Butte miners' union, a man by the name of Dempsey, I believe, appeared in the Butte *Daily Miner* office, in the composing room, and made a demand on the members of the typographical union working there to cease their affiliation with the International Typographical Union and join the American Labor Union. Further, Daniel McDonald advocated the same action to a member of the Helena typographical union,

by name Goodwin. The printers, however, in this section of the country are uncompromising advocates of the International Typographical Union, and merely laughed at the threats made by these "new-fangled" trade unionists.

In order that any skeptic may verify the statement herein made he is at liberty to write J. W. Hogan, ex-president of Butte typographical union, care *Miner* office, Butte, Mont., and satisfy himself as to the correctness of the statement made.

Also, in the city of Denver, between two and three years ago, the cigarmakers were confronted with a proposition that demonstrates the lengths to which this "new western unionism," as enunciated by the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, will go to gain their ends in the labor field. The central body in Denver at this time was chartered by the American Federation of Labor, but a number of the unions were induced to become disaffected and in favor of the American Labor Union. Some of the local organizations had been rent in twain, one-half going to the American Labor Union and the other half retaining their international affiliation.

One Sunday, at a regular meeting of the central body, the question of returning the charter of the American Federation of Labor was brought up at a late hour, when a large number of the delegates had left, and by a concerted effort the opponents of the American Federation of Labor carried the day and the charter was returned. Immediately following this action the large majority who were loyal to the international idea of trades union organization called a meeting for the purpose of taking action. The result was that this body retained the old charter of the American Federation of Labor. The cigarmakers have a law in their international constitution which makes it obligatory upon them to affiliate with the central body "chartered by the American Federation of Labor." The cigarmakers went into the chartered body, complying with the law of their organization. The Western Federation of Miners, or rather an executive officer of that organization, informed the cigarmakers that if they retained their affiliation in the chartered body he would see that the "*cigarmakers' label would be boycotted in the mountains.*" The cigars made by the union cigarmakers are largely sold in the mining

camp of the state, and it meant that if a boycott was instituted a large number of cigarmakers would be compelled to seek other fields for labor, and that Denver would become a mecca for the scab-made goods of the tobacco trust.

Realizing the destructive policy of this "new unionism," the cigarmakers, a large number of whom are compelled to reside in Denver on account of the beneficial effect of the climate, they being to quite an extent afflicted with pulmonary troubles, were forced to accept the new order of things and withdrew from the chartered body solely to protect the members of the organization who were so unfortunate as to have ailments that demanded their continuous residence in the salubrious climate of Colorado, for they knew that to disobey the edicts of this new regime meant banishment. So they obeyed.

Later on, the Western Federation of Miners placed a boycott upon the *Denver Post*, a daily newspaper employing union men exclusively at that time in every department, on account of an article appearing in that paper, thus attempting by a boycott to suppress the freedom of the press, a principle repugnant to the constitution, to common sense and natural rights, the freedom of the press, for which the American Federation of Labor stands.

To still further show the tenacity with which this "new brand" of unionism hangs on, an instance that occurred at the convention of the state federation of labor, held in Hamilton, Mont., in August last, will be of interest. At the time the convention met the international bartenders were in absolute control in the city of Butte, and John Kane, the alleged president of an alleged American Labor Union bartenders' organization, had openly admitted that there was no such organization in existence. Notwithstanding this fact, however, Dan McDonald and R. G. Scott, business agent of the "workingmen's union," American Labor Union, and a hearty supporter of the American Labor Union propaganda, made out credentials for one Mr. Bristow, a bartender employed in the outskirts of the city, and borrowed \$20 of a saloon keeper to send him to the state convention for the purpose of continuing the fight, the international bartenders already having become affiliated. Mr. Bristow appeared after the credentials of the international bartenders had been accepted and the delegates had seats in the

convention. The credentials of Bristow were presented, however, and referred to the credentials committee. It was found, after some investigation, that the credentials carried by Mr. Bristow, the alleged American Labor Union delegate from the alleged American Labor Union bartenders, had been made out and the seal of the "sheep shearers' union" used to legalize the credentials and make them appear regular. After Mr. Bristow found out, however, that he was being made the victim of a plan whereby these American Labor Union officials expected to make him the "fall guy" and pull their chestnuts out of the fire, Mr. Bristow signed a statement in which he declared that he never belonged to the bartenders' American Labor Union, and that he had been induced to come to the convention by false promises by Dan McDonald and R. G. Scott, and asked that the credentials which he had presented be returned to him and he would withdraw from the convention; and before he left the convention city his application for the international bartenders' union was in the hands of one of the delegates who had authority to receive it. The secretary of the state federation of Montana, Howard Smith, residing at Helena, Mont., will verify the foregoing statement.

In the city of Salt Lake last April there were two brass bands in the city and one of them belonged to the American Federation of Musicians, while the other, Held's band, had only a few members in the organization. The Utah state band was a union band, all of its members being in good standing in the musicians' organization. The musicians decided that on the 30th day of May would be a favorable date to adopt the union shop policy, and asked the Utah Federation of Labor to support them in their demands, which the federation did. Immediately the manager of Held's band began to feel the effect, for in seeking contracts to furnish music to the various resorts in Salt Lake he found that the managers of the resorts were favorable to the union men. There had been much friction between the union band and Held's band, and the manager of Held's band began to cast about to find a way out and sent a telegram to the headquarters of the American Labor Union asking whether they would grant a charter to Held's band, and the answer was promptly returned that

"the American Labor Union would grant the charter." This telegram was signed by "M. E. White," at that time a member of the executive board of the American Labor Union. The Utah federation, however, took hold of the matter and explained the condition which the Held band would occupy in the event of a dual charter, and be it said to the credit of the members of Held's band they finally made a settlement with the regular union and all the musicians in Salt Lake are today in one large organization. Mr. Zimmerman, the secretary of the organization, can affirm the above statement if any one is desirous of verifying the same.

In Denver the American Labor Union granted a charter to one-half of the membership of the stationary engineers' union. In fact, the records are replete with acts of this character.

M. E. White, the gentleman referred to above, organized a dual tailors' union in Leadville, taking in the scabs and expelled members of the regular organization, men which the journeymen tailors had been compelled to rid their organization of, and the label of the American Labor Union was placed in competition with the regular journeymen tailors' label.

But let us see what is transpiring in the city of Butte, the one-time citadel of the Western Labor Union, now the American Labor Union. In the Chicago metal polishers' circular above referred to, written by secretary Smith, signed by Henry Seiling, Nic Haupers, and C. B. Myers, it is stated in reply to the label boycotting: "As to the label boycotting, it is a falsehood manufactured by president Lynch, solely for this occasion and for his own purposes."

This statement by secretary Smith is absolutely unfounded. The boot and shoe workers were the first ones openly attacked, and the reason that they were attacked was that the American Labor Union has a local in St. Louis composed of the expelled members of the St. Louis locals when reorganization took place in that city some time ago, together with quite a number of men who had steadfastly refused to join the regular organization. The American Labor Union in St. Louis now numbers not more than 150 members, and the American Labor Union is now boycotting the label of the National Boot and Shoe Workers, which demonstrates very plainly that the only

hope the American Labor Union has to keep its sinking ship afloat is to organize the expelled and disgruntled members of the various organizations of this country.

As to the work performed by the Western Federation of Miners in regard to the unionization of the factory which manufactures the Baltimore and Queen Mary cigars, together with some assistance given by the officials of the American Labor Union, full credit is hereby given, and it is certainly appreciated by all organized labor. But if the American Labor Union is so desirous of making organized labor effective, and recognizing the necessity of forcing one label, why is it not consistent?

The Hennessey store in Butte, which employs American Labor Union clerks exclusively, carries in stock the largest variety of non-union made goods to be found in the entire west. It sells every year a shoe called the "Neversweat," adopted in honor of the famous mine by that name, and there are sold of these shoes alone by the aforesaid store \$40,000 worth every year. The shoes are worn by the miners, as they are peculiarly adapted to men employed in the mines. This shoe is made by convict labor, and the president of the Butte clerks' union, as well as some of his advisers, are well aware of the fact, as well as the Butte miners' union, but the sale of these shoes goes merrily on.

But the evidence as to the piratical practices of the American Labor Union is cumulative.

It has an affiliated union in El Paso, Texas, called "Garment Workers' Union, No. 427." It was organized on August 1, 1903, and is today working under authority of the American Labor Union. The charter issued to the El Paso garment workers does not carry either the lithographers' or typographical union label. The members are exclusively employed in Bargman's shirt and overall factory. The operatives in the factory are all Mexican girls, ranging in age from 10 to 15 and 16 years. About fifteen per cent are 10 to 12 years old, while the remainder are from 15 to 17, with only a small per cent exceeding the latter ages.

The American Labor Union maintains that it is the only organization that protects its members and raises their wages. Comment will hardly be necessary when the following statement is made:

Lupi Contreras, a Mexican girl 16 years

of age, and a member of the American Labor Union, as attested by the reproduction of her working card, made the following statement to me through an interpreter, Fernando Valdez, a member of El Paso typographical union:

The best wages I ever made in the Bargman shirt and overall factory was \$3.50 in six days of 10 hours each. We receive 25 cents per dozen pairs for boys' overalls, but can not average over 18 or 20 pairs a day, and that means that we have to work very hard. We receive 40 cents per dozen pairs for men's overalls, and one dozen pairs is a big day's work. For the most remunerative class of work we did receive 80 cents per dozen pairs, but have been cut to 60 cents per dozen pairs.

When asked whether the union had made any protest in regard to the cut in prices paid, she replied that the superintendent simply informed them that such would be the price, and that no action by the union had ever been taken, and, in fact, no meeting of the union had been held for eight months, but the dues had been collected regularly.

Miss Contreras also stated that the children employed in the factory were paid one cent per dozen pairs for sewing on the buttons, picking out threads, and pressing the garments, and that the highest wages paid to these infants was 35 cents per week, but that often the pay did not exceed 20 cents for an entire week of 60 hours.

When shown the label issued by authority of the American Labor Union and sewed on every garment manufactured by the Bargman Company, she recognized it, but when asked what it stood for she was unable to answer, and said that all she knew about it was that the girls in the the factory were strictly admonished by the foreman to sew one on every garment that passed through their hands, "as the goods would sell better."

When reduced to hours the average wage received by these girls, under alleged "union" conditions, is as follows:

For the infants, a trifle over one-half cent per hour.

For girls, 15 to 16, five and four-fifths cents per hour.

No constitution or by-laws have ever been adopted or issued, and the members of the union are in complete darkness as to the aims and objects of the union, but Clarence Ruff, the foreman and designer of the factory, informed me that the constitution and by-laws were now in the press at Ellis' Bros.

printery. The printing firm referred to is strictly non-union.

There might be charity shown for the leaders of the American Labor Union if they were ignorant of the true condition of affairs existing in the factory supposed to be controlled by their organization, but such is not the case, for Paul Dodge, a resident of the city of El Paso until recently, communicated to Daniel McDonald the state of affairs existing. But McDonald could not afford to lose the per capita tax and took no action in the matter.

The American Labor Union is today issuing its label to the Bargman Company, with a full knowledge that the conditions which surround the employees, as to wages, are deplorable, and is making it possible for this company to exploit those who are compelled to toil, and that under the protection and guise of so-called union labor. To complete the evidence of fraud and connivance on the part of the American Labor Union, it is only necessary to state that the secretary of the local union, and whose name appears as such upon the working card of Lupi Contreras, is the private secretary and bookkeeper of Mr. Philip H. Bargman, president of the company.

The above statements were gleaned from Lupi Contreras, Maria Contreras, and Cruz Villegas, all operatives of the factory, and interpreted by Fernando Valdez, all residents of this city.

I desire to state that I am ready at any time to prove every statement made in regard to this factory, and hereby challenge the American Labor Union to disprove a single assertion.

The El Paso situation in regard to the local union of the American Labor Union should be sufficient to convince the trades unionists of this country that the American Labor Union is backed and controlled by the same class of men that make up the membership of the Parry organizations throughout the United States, and that its professions in the trade union field are corrupt in the extreme. That it has and will resort to every practice known to dishonest and insincere men to promote a propaganda that is inimical to the best interests of the labor movement. It brings the hot blood of indignation to the cheeks of those tried and faithful men actively engaged in the movement who have spent years in laying the foundation for a better condition for those

who toil, when they survey the situation and realize that every national and international organization in this country during the past eighteen months has been pouring out treasure and extending sympathy to the Western Federation of Miners. In return for their generousness they learn that the Western Federation of Miners, through its officers, are the chief backers of the American Labor Union; that the president of the Western Federation of Miners is now a member of the executive board of the American Labor Union, having only recently accepted that position.

Then, again, last summer, the Anaconda clerks in a body left the American Labor Union and affiliated with the International Retail Clerks' Union.

On the night that the organization was installed under the international Mr. Cahill, president of the Butte clerks' union, together with Boyd Dickinson, business agent of the Butte clerks, arrived in Anaconda, and immediately sought a conference with some of the members. In this conference Mr. Cahill made the statement that if ever there was any "trouble in Anaconda the Butte clerks would come over and take the places of the Anaconda boys." Mr. Cahill afterward denied the charge when it was repeated, but Mr. Hansen, of the Copper City Commercial Company, and Jake Kinney, of McCallum & Clutier's, are authority for the correctness of the statement, both at this time residents of Anaconda.

But if the American Labor Union "absolves" its members from patronizing the boot and shoe workers' label, does it require its members to support other labels?

A most emphatic "no" is the answer.

*On the last charters issued by the American Labor Union there is not to be seen the label of the lithographers or the typographical union upon its face.*

Which demonstrates conclusively that the American Labor Union has no regard for the label of any other organization that does not pay tribute to it.

The denial can not be made too strong to the assertion that the American Labor Union has made the American Federation of Labor labels effective in the west. Rees Davis, member of the executive board of the American Labor Union, made the following statement before the American Labor Union bartenders in the city of

Helena, Mont., in the early part of December, 1904: "It is a notorious fact that Montana is the dumping ground for all classes of non-union and convict-made goods."

But while the American Labor Union claims that it unionized the Baltimore and Queen Mary cigars, let us consider the following paragraph in the cigarmakers' official journal of February 15, 1904:

I. Cowan, organizer for the amalgamated engineers, was the chief speaker at a meeting of the American Labor Union, recently held in Chicago for the purpose of trying to organize the scab cigarmakers into an American Labor Union dual organization. He took occasion to severely denounce the Cigarmakers' International Union, but did not succeed in getting one single person to join the American Labor Union.

Secretary Smith makes the statement that the American Labor Union has done more for its members in the matter of raising wages and reducing hours and improving conditions than the American Federation of Labor.

Let us see. He states that because the Butte hotel and restaurant employes are members of the American Labor Union they receive higher wages than anywhere else in the world. Conditions always determine the wages paid for labor. The conditions are more favorable to labor in Montana in many instances than in any other state in the union, but the American Labor Union certainly maintains its reputation for braggadocio in this instance. The members of local unions, of international unions also, receive higher wages in all instances than in other states. For instance:

Members of the International Typographical Union receive \$5.50 for 7½ hours of work (night), the highest general scale in the United States.

The job printers receive \$5 flat for eight hours; also the high scale.

The newspaper writers have a scale of \$27.50 for six days (day work), while the night scale is \$30 for six nights; highest in United States.

The plumbers receive \$6.50 per day of eight hours.

The carpenters and painters all receive approximately \$5 per day of eight hours, except where the carpenters work in and around the mines which are under control of the Western Federation of Miners, and there the wages are usually, in most instances, \$4.50 per day, the carpenters' or-

ganization not being able to get the assistance of the miners in making the scale a general \$5 a day one.

The statement that the American Labor Union organized the Butte bartenders and established a scale of \$5 a day is unqualifiedly false. The scale adopted and carried into effect was \$3.50 per shift, and the same scale prevails to this day.

He also claims that the Montana, Idaho, and California lumbermen have all the union conditions asked for. Just one instance would be well to mention. The Largey Lumber Company, operating at Cœur d'Alene, through their manager, J. T. Carroll, notified the employes of a cut of 12½ per cent in wages. A strike followed. After a few months, during which time McDonald endeavored to get Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte, the miners, and the building trades to assist him, without succeeding, owing to the fact that the gentleman desired the other organizations to do his work for him, he proceeded to Cœur d'Alene, after great pressure had been brought to bear upon him, and "settled" the strike by "advising" *the men to take the cut*, which they did, and today the Largey Lumber Company is operating under the "open shop" plan. And this was advised by the president of the American Labor Union, the organization that claims to be the advance agent of labor's emancipation.

And when the great butcher workmen strike was in progress in Chicago, the American Labor Union made great capital out of the fact that the organization which it had in the stockyards came out when the strike was called, and that it paid a strike benefit to sustain them. *The membership of the organization called out was close to forty*, and the secretary of the American Labor Union was compelled to issue notices of assessment to the entire membership of the American Labor Union for "10 cents per member to sustain the strike." This was done for advertising purposes in Chicago. And it must be remembered that at the last convention of the American Labor Union a resolution was introduced and adopted to the effect that a certain portion of the per capita received be set aside for a "strike fund." Of course, safeguards were thrown around the fund, and perhaps it was not "available," as will be shown later.

The signers of the circular above re-

ferred to are socialists of the American Labor Union brand, and here it is proposed to devote some little space to the socialist propaganda, as advocated and practiced in Montana, principally Butte; also how the "scheme" is worked.

At the time of the big stock deal of the Amalgamated Copper Company on Wall street, the Butte miners' union, together with the officials of the American Labor Union, came to the support of the Amalgamated Copper Company and assisted in fleecing the public of millions of dollars by connivance.

Frank Reber, the bellwether of the socialist flock in Butte, and also an active member of Butte miners' union, and of the Butte clerks' union, was the instrument which was used to carry through the nefarious scheme. Frank Reber introduced a resolution in the miners' union that the union "purchase \$50,000 worth of amalgamated copper stock," and the resolution went through. This was done with the idea that the amalgamated company, through its agents could go on the exchange and present the argument that "even the miners working on the properties were buying the stock." It must be remembered that the Amalgamated Copper Company is owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

The night that the resolution passed the bank in which the funds of Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, were deposited was kept open until after the resolution had passed, and as soon as this bellwether of socialism could get out of the meeting, the check for \$50,000 was presented and the transfer of stock made the same night. There was also an agreement entered into between the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Butte miners' union whereby the union should receive the "same price paid for the stock one year from the sale, together with a small rate of interest." The stock has since been turned back to the amalgamated company and the money returned to the union.

It is charged, and is not denied, in the city of Butte that Frank Reber, the socialist, is the secret agent of the amalgamated copper company, he being used to control the actions of the union men who belong to the organizations which he is presumed to represent. This is socialism with a vengeance.

When the American Labor Union headquarters were located in Butte the Inter Mountain Publishing Company, owners and publishers of the daily *Inter Mountain*, published for the American Labor Union its official journal. At the time of the removal of the American Labor Union headquarters to Chicago it was heavily in debt to the Inter Mountain Publishing Company, owing in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

An instance occurred some months prior to this time, during the American Labor Union's fight against the international bartenders; a smoker was held under the auspices of the Butte typographical union. There appeared at that smoker a reporter representing the daily *Inter Mountain* (a paper backed by the Amalgamated Copper Company) and made the statement that he had been ordered to "give the American Labor Union the best of it." This demonstrates the reason why the Inter Mountain Publishing Company continued to carry the American Labor Union for a large indebtedness. The Amalgamated Copper Company were backing the officers of the American Labor Union in their fight against international men.

It must be remembered that this meeting was for the purpose of extending the full support of the typographical union to the international bartenders. It has since been stated that the Amalgamated Copper Company had also the American Labor Union under its wing and was fighting the international organizations for the reason that it was impossible for the Amalgamated Copper Company to control the international men. This company has had a favorite way of paying its "agents in the unions by giving them *leases*, which pay magnificent sums."

Furthermore, when secretary Smith mentions wages paid to the affiliates of the American Labor Union and allied organizations, he forgets about the "first motion" engineers employed on the big mines of the city of Butte. These engineers, a few years ago, endeavored to raise the scale to \$5 per shift of eight hours, and were about to be successful when the corporation agents in control of the American Labor Union engineers' organization secretly signed a contract with the amalgamated company for \$4.50 per shift, thus making the scale \$4.50 since that time. The scale in San Francisco was at this time and had been for some years

past \$5 per shift of eight hours on the "dinky" engines used in hoisting material on buildings under construction.

There is a no more responsible position about a mine than the hoisting engineer, for he usually has two cages under his control, besides the lives of hundreds of miners employed in the workings.

In the last election in the city of Butte a strange state of affairs developed. The socialists, the "only true emancipators of the laboring man," according to themselves, demonstrated what peculiar creatures they were. In a large number of wards in the city it was found that the socialist ticket had been voted straight, but that the vote on the amendments to the constitution submitted to the voters had been "*voted against*." These amendments were for the "constitutional amendment for the eight hour day," the statutory act being already upon the statutes; and an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the employment of children under a certain age. A large per cent of the socialist vote was recorded against these amendments. Think of it! *These simon-pure socialists, these crusaders for a new civilization, voting;*

**Against the eight hour day and**

**Against the prohibition of employment of children of tender age.**

And then secretary Smith urges all laboring men to join in his political party, when even the president of the American Labor Union, Dan McDonald, is not a socialist, but was advised to make the recommendation to the Denver convention to indorse socialism solely to insure his re-election as president. The suggestion was made to him by "Dug" Smith, once an organizer of the American Labor Union. Mr. Smith now lives in Pocatello, Idaho, and is proprietor of a restaurant. In fact, Mr. "Dug" Smith wrote the report of Dan McDonald to that convention.

As to the charge that in the offices of Max Morris, secretary of the International Retail Clerks, and also in the offices of the American Federation of Labor there are not any union stenographers. There is no union of stenographers in Denver. If there were, Max Morris would be the first one to have them. When the American Labor Union opened its offices in Butte, neither did Dan McDonald, its president, employ union stenographers.

As to the American Federation of Labor stenographers, it may be said that they and every other employe of that office are members of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Union, No. 11,773. But there is one thing that can be said in this connection which may penetrate the epidermis of secretary Smith, and that is this:

The stenographers and bookkeepers employed by Max Morris and the American Federation of Labor are paid promptly their salaries when due, and they do not have to take the I. O. U.'s of the officers, as was the case with those employed by the American Labor Union in Butte last spring.

As to the American Labor Union laborers in Spokane, secretary Smith indulges in another of his "rash statements." He claims that his organization is receiving eight hours per day, while the American Federation of Labor organization is receiving five cents a day less for one hour more. The very reverse is the case. The American Federation of Labor organization has a scale of \$2.25 per day for eight hours. The members of the organization are practically all working for the city, which has an eight hour ordinance, as stated. None of the members of the American Federation of Labor organization are working longer hours than eight, and all for the scale of \$2.25. The American Labor Union members, however, who are mostly employed by the Washington Water Power Company, are working for 18 cents per hour, 10 hours per day, or \$1.80 per day of 10 hours, as against the American Federation of Labor union eight hours per day for \$2.25.

The Western Federation of Miners organized, or rather has the "coal miners" in its organization at Aldrich, Mont. The miners have been out on strike or lockout for some months, but with all the power of this "new industrial unionism" no settlement has been made, while the coal miners affiliated with United Mine Workers of the state are all employed at a scale of wages and conditions which have been mutually agreed to by the United Mine Workers and the operators. The mine workers met in district convention in Helena, Mont., last August and adjusted the wages and conditions with the various operators of the district for 1905 without serious difficulty and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

As to the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, one instance will be cited to show the plan of *this* "new industrial unionism." In the city of Ogden, Utah, there is a local of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. It was affiliated with the central body, and some time ago the clerks of the city asked that a boycott be levied against a certain firm in the city that was unfair to them. Immediately one of the delegates to the assembly from the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees stated "that his organization would not concur in the boycott, as the merchant was a friend of the organization (United Brotherhood of Railway Employees), and besides it was not organized for boycotting purposes."

It is stated that the American Labor Union pays strike benefits to all its affiliates. It is unable to pay a single dollar to any of them, and a cursory examination of its financial condition will prove the statement. If you don't believe this ask for a financial statement and you can see for yourself.

There has never been a circular letter issued by the officers of the American Labor Union, or a copy of the journal printed, that has not contained a long diatribe against the American Federation of Labor, or some national or international organization, and the members of the American Labor Union that have been taking a regular diet of this "class conscious" food have begun to investigate and the "barque American Labor Union is water-logged," and the membership is refusing to pay into an organization from which it receives no benefit and in which its interests are neither protected nor advanced. This is the reason why the officers are in a frenzy to keep the American Labor Union afloat, and in doing so resort to anything.

The following is a partial list of unions that have left the American Labor Union and joined their respective international unions during the past year:

- Street car men of Butte.
- Machinists of Butte.
- Blacksmiths of Butte.
- Amalgamated sheet metal workers of Butte.
- Newspaper route carriers of Butte.
- Musicians of Butte.
- Butchers of Butte.
- Laundry employes, but returned to American Labor Union because McDonald

made a compact to see that the "scale was not molested for two years if the laundry proprietors would drive the women back into the American Labor Union," and because members of miners' union threatened a boycott.

- Clerks of Great Falls, Mont.
- Musicians of Great Falls.
- Federal labor union of Great Falls.
- Barbers of Anaconda, Mont.
- Bartenders of Anaconda.
- Clerks of Anaconda.
- Clerks of Missoula, Mont.
- Bartenders of Missoula.

One year ago the American Labor Union had 14 unions in Spokane, but today they have practically all left the American Labor Union. They have all gone to their internationals, teamsters being the only union there, paying any per capita tax.

In Denver there is only one union of any consequence left—the butchers. When the trades assembly difficulty was settled last April practically all the American Labor Union organizations went over to their respective internationals.

In the Cripple Creek district, one of the American Labor Union strongholds at one time, the bartenders were the first to make the break, and since that time nearly all the unions have gone to their internationals.

All but one or two unions of Pueblo, Colo., have ceased the American Labor Union affiliation.

Salt Lake City, the birthplace of the American Labor Union, has not a single organization left. All have joined their internationals.

Ogden has a local of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees which is affiliated with the American Labor Union, and that local is fast disappearing.

Pocatello, Idaho, has not a single local of the American Labor Union.

Boise City, Idaho, has not a single one. Helena, Montana, has only six American Labor Union unions left, all the balance having international affiliations.

Havre, Montana, has only two American Labor Union unions, with a combined membership of about sixty.

The Western Federation of Miners is here referred to from the fact that it is a part and parcel of the American Labor Union, and Mr. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has recently been appointed to fill a vacancy on the ex-

executive board of the American Labor Union. The Western Federation of Miners is in full accord, or rather its officers, with the disruptive policy that is being pursued, and have declared themselves openly as approving the methods pursued by the American Labor Union in endeavoring to divide the labor movement, while at the same time the agents of the Western Federation of Miners have been and are importuning the members of the international and national organizations to come to their aid in the Colorado field.

Every laboring man a member of a trade union realizes that the assault upon one union is a thrust to all others, but the Western Federation of Miners appears in the role of presenting the "hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob." Some time ago the central body of Butte, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, made petition to the Executive Council to have the circular recalled appealing for aid on behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, because it had refused to recognize an international engineer's card. Mr. Moyer himself suggested a conference, but when put to the test "had important business somewhere else," and the conference never took place.

The entire history of the American Labor Union is replete with everything that is obnoxious to true trade unionism and destructive to the interests of the working people of our entire country.

It was built upon the prejudice that existed in the hearts of some of the so-called leaders of the labor movement in the west against those of the east who had spent years of the best effort of their lives in getting the labor movement under way, and the very fact of the existence of the American Labor Union has given impetus to the organization of manufacturers' asso-

ciations, for the latter see in the division of the labor movement in the west an entering wedge.

To return once more to Mr. Boyce, the founder of the American Labor Union. Mr. Boyce today is a very wealthy man. Mr. Boyce was once an ardent socialist. He was president of the Western Federation of Miners. What do you suppose his sympathy amounted to when coined into dollars and cents when the Western Federation of Miners appealed for aid in their Colorado struggle? You couldn't guess what he gave to support his ardent theory of socialism. I will tell you.

*He contributed \$1000, and he is worth today \$250,000 if he is worth a cent. We hear nothing of Mr. Boyce's socialism today, while he basks in the sunshine of southern California every winter and disburses the wealth "wrung from the brawn and sinew" of members of the Western Federation of Miners employed by his company. He does not divide. Oh, no.*

Now it is different.

This is the story of socialism, "funny" trade unionism, and business sagacity as exemplified by the American Labor Union, but the half has not been told, and when the proper time comes a very material addition to this story will be made.

Any member of the recognized labor movement of this country is not alarmed over the American Labor Union. It is financially and morally bankrupt, its scheme of organization is the revamped Knights of Labor idea that died a natural death, and it will ere long be laid beneath the clods of the silent valley of oblivion, to give undivided and successful sway to the American Federation of Labor in its onward and forward march for labor's disenfranchisement.



# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.** The eight months' strike of the 25,000 textile operatives of Fall River, Mass., has come to a close, not as the opponents of organized labor predicted, in a defeat and a rout, but by an understanding and an agreement, president Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America, telegraphing to the president of the American Federation of Labor, saying: "Strike settled satisfactorily. Textile workers will return to work tomorrow morning without discrimination."

We could not refrain from expressing to Mr. Golden, and through him to the striking textile workers, our keen satisfaction that even though all had not been secured for which the strike was inaugurated, yet that the tendency of reductions had been checked, the organization maintained, and a splendid manifestation of courage amid great suffering had been given for a great cause.

The textile workers are to be congratulated upon the heroic manner with which they conducted themselves during this long struggle. We were deeply affected by the suffering endured, but no great movement of protest against deteriorating conditions, or for the uplifting of the people, was ever inaugurated and carried out with any degree of success unless accompanied by hardship and suffering. The contest waged by the operatives at Fall River will redound not only to their advantage and to the advantage of all textile workers, but will reflect honor and glory upon all those who participated therein.

President Golden, for the organization, in a letter to us extends gratitude for the financial and moral support given by the American Federation of Labor during the struggle, which so greatly aided in bringing about the happy result. He says:

We wish to thank you also for your many kindnesses and co-operation, your timely and encouraging assistance and words spoken, and to assure you, and through you the trade union movement of America, that in spite of our long struggle, our union ranks are unbroken. We return to work better organized than ever, more determined to go on with the work of thoroughly organizing our forces. We have learned many valuable lessons during the strikes, and so have the mill owners. It has been clearly demonstrated to them that they can not operate their mills successfully without the union operatives. After a trial of eight months and after using all the methods at their command, they have signally failed to run the mills; in fact, every department was completely demoralized, and it will take many weeks to get them again in normal condition. . . . There may be some little friction incident to the reinstating of the old help at once, but we do not anticipate any serious trouble, for we realize that after such a protracted stopping things can not be adjusted all at once. We are planning an aggressive campaign of organizing with whatever means at our command. Our splendid fight has given our organization deserved prestige. We have a number of hard cases to attend to, but with the means at our disposal we will do the best we can. I feel sure that you will do all you can to assist us, as you have always done in the past.

By the agreement reached for the adjustment of the strike, the question of margins or profits is to be submitted to Governor Douglass for investigation and decision, and the operatives are to have wages restored as the books of the companies will show they are entitled to. The initiative for agreements, conciliation, and, if necessary, arbitration, has been taken, and there is a gain on many other points which, we are reliably informed, are not apparent to the casual observer.

The effectual protest which the Fall River operatives made, will no doubt, bring a better understanding in the industry. We repeat that though the terms secured are not all that is desired, the strike has come to an end by agreement and will pave the way for a constant, gradual improvement.

The strike and its results will prove an effectual check upon the downward tendency which has been too long in vogue in the textile trade. We confidently and earnestly hope that the lessons and the result of this contest will make for the thorough organization of all the textile workers of the country, and by comprehensive, intelligent effort the worst epoch in the history of the textile workers has been passed, and the future will open up a vista of brighter and better days for them and for all labor.

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**THE TRADE UNIONS TO BE SMASHED AGAIN.** The socialists have called another convention to smash the American trade union movement. This is the sixth "concentrated" effort in this direction in the past decade. In 1894, after the American Railway Union furore and fiasco, a congress was called at Chicago to change the name of that organization to the American Labor Union and to extend its "sphere of influence" to all labor, with a patent scheme of land colonization.

In 1895 the socialist political party called into being the great trade union demolisher, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Then, in order, came the St. Louis congress of socialist trade union "busters," at which a non-union socialist without so much as a credential declared he represented two million "unorganized picks."

Following this was ushered in the Western Federation of Labor, which, to manifest its ideal of the world-wide brotherhood of man, launched that movement to be confined to the west alone.

And yet another congress, in which the Western Federation of Labor became the American Labor Union.

And now the American Labor Union, confessing its insufficiency and failure, joins with a number of other socialists in a call for another congress to again annihilate the American trade union movement.

Scanning the list of the twenty-six signers of this call, one will look in vain to find the name of one man who has not for years been engaged in the delectable work of trying to divert, pervert, and disrupt the labor movement of the country. Here's the list; look it over and judge for yourself:

W. J. Pinkerton, A. M. Simons, Thomas J. Hagerty, Wm. E. Trautmann, Charles H. Moyer, Geo. Estes, William D. Haywood, W. Shurtleff,

M. E. White, Thos. J. De Young, C. O. Sherman, Fred D. Henion, Mother Jones, Frank M. McCabe, John M. O'Neill, Frank Bohn, Daniel McDonald, John Guild, Jos. Schmitt, W. L. Hall, Ernest Untermann, W. J. Bradley, Frank Krafft, A. J. Swing, J. E. Fitzgerald, Clarence Smith.

Conscious of the frequency with which Mr. Eugene V. Debs has periodically inaugurated a new movement, we were somewhat surprised to notice that his name was conspicuous by its absence from the call, but "comrade" Trautman explained later in a newspaper item that "comrade Debs was unable to sign the document owing to nervous prostration." Of course, some physical disability was the only cause for the absence of Mr. Debs' name from the call, for surely another of his new movements was due about this time. Even up to the time when Mr. Debs was a socialist candidate for president, he was a democratic politician and stump orator.

We feel sure that the endorsement and the latest accession to this new movement of Mr. Daniel Loeb, alias DeLeon, will bring unction to the souls of these promoters of the latest trade union smashing scheme. So the socialist trade union smashers and rammers from without, and the borers from within, are again joining hands; a pleasant sight of the "Pirates" and the "Kangaroos" hugging each other in glee over their prospective prey.

It may not be uninteresting to note that president Moyer and secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, have joined the coterie in the call for this new effort to destroy the labor movement. Mark well, the Western Federation of Miners, toward whose assistance the members and unions of the American Federation of Labor contributed thousands upon thousands of dollars, and are yet contributing, as a result of our appeal in their behalf, and in response to appeals and visits from the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners now being made, are exhibiting their sense of gratitude and principles of unionism in the effort to disrupt the trade union movement. Aye, even the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, in publishing the American Federation of Labor's appeal for financial assistance, unconsciously paid our movement a tribute by publishing our indictment of Colorado conditions and appeal for financial assistance under the following head: "The American Federation of Labor to the Rescue."

We do not believe that either Mr. Moyer or Mr. Haywood represents in this their latest acts either the wishes or purposes of the rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners. As a matter of fact, the disruptive tactics to which they have given their names and their services have been pursued without consulting the wishes or obtaining the consent of the membership either at a convention or by referendum.

Of course, we are aware that some socialists have declared that this latest effort is wrongful, but the protest of most of these is half-hearted and, upon the face, insincere.

The last socialist congress held in Chicago, 1904, reaffirmed the declaration of the socialist congresses held in Brussels, Zurich, and London, in effect that "the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working classes, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to join with this movement," and further declared that

"Neither political nor any other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement."

These declarations were solemnly made, even by those who now sign the call in direct conflict with their own political party declarations. The inference is logical that the declaration was made for a purpose, and that purpose was the vote-getting of the trade unionists, and that after it had served its purpose, the declaration was tossed into the waste-paper basket to be gathered together at some future time for repetition for the same purpose. In the meantime each socialist may run amuck or join a band having in view nothing but destruction of labor's interests.

The more open and aggressive of the political socialists recognize this time as good as any when they may make a move to renew the effort to crush the American labor movement. The citizens' alliances and the Parryites may be counted upon to be their willing allies and accomplices.

And so far as the trade union movement is concerned, it might as well have to face all its enemies, open or secret, at one and the same time. In any event, it is far better that all of them come out in the open so that we may all know whom we have to overcome. That they will be confronted and overcome is as sure as it is said, "God made little apples," and someone else has made little socialists who launch bubbles which are filled with the exuberance of their verbosity and which explode from the flatulency of their enormous gabs.

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**SOME NOTIONS** For several years an important, reasonable, and just  
**ON INJUNCTION** bill, limiting "government by injunction," and doing  
**LEGISLATION.** away with its notorious abuses, has been before congress. The judiciary committees have made strong and favorable reports upon it, and the most thoughtful statesmen have argued earnestly in its favor. Nevertheless, the bill failed to become a law, and the interests that have steadily opposed it, both openly and secretly, were powerful enough to defeat this legislation.

Recently chairman Jenkins, of the Judiciary Committee of the house of representatives, introduced a bill which some friends have been led to believe would obviate the wrong and abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. It has been heralded broadcast by its authors, and we understand that the bill meets the approval of President Roosevelt, Attorney-General Moody, and Corporation Commissioner Garfield. From the first, however, we were confident that though the intention of the authors of the bill may have been of the best, the bill itself was not only ineffective to remedy the abuse and the wrong, but contained actual statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. For full information we quote the bill in full; it is as follows:

(H. R. 18327.) TO REGULATE THE GRANTING OF RESTRAINING ORDERS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in cases involving or growing out of labor disputes neither an injunction nor a temporary restraining order shall be granted, except upon

due notice to the opposite party by the court in term, or by a judge thereof in vacation, after hearing, which may be *ex parte* if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered.

It will be observed that the exception noted in the bill, though it provides that in labor disputes the party sought to be enjoined shall be given due notice before an injunction shall be granted, in its very language provides statutory authority for the issuance of the injunction.

Desirous of obtaining legal opinion of some men in the profession of law as to the accuracy of our judgment, we submitted a series of questions to a number of them, our questions being whether the exception in this bill does or does not provide authority upon which injunctions in labor disputes may be issued. And if this bill were enacted into law, would it or would it not be the first federal statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes?

Some have answered that the exception in the bill does not provide or confer the authority upon which injunctions in labor disputes may be issued, but inferentially recognizes that the power already exists in courts to grant injunctions in such class of cases.

One adds: It is true that some judges might regard the proposed law, if enacted, as conferring the authority to go to the greatest possible extremes in extending the use of the writ and justify themselves by the recognition of the right in the bill, should it become a law.

Another answers: This bill, if enacted, would be the first federal statutory recognition of the authority of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Mr. Fuller, acting as representative at Washington for the various brotherhoods of railway employes, with whom we conferred upon this subject and this bill, submitted it to one of the leading attorneys in Washington, Hon. A. S. Worthington, who gave a very comprehensive opinion. After discussing the matter fully, Mr. Worthington suggests the following amendments:

After the words in the bill, "labor disputes," add the words, "affecting interstate commerce," and by adding to the bill the words: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize the issuing of a restraining order or an injunction in any case in which the same is not authorized by existing law."

Thus the suggested amendment of Mr. Worthington demonstrates two facts, one that the bill should only be effective in any industry affecting interstate commerce, and thereby proving its insufficiency; and, second, that he recognizes that existing law does not authorize the issuance of injunctions or restraining orders in labor disputes, and desires to avoid the issuance of such injunctions by the provision contained in his suggested amendment.

Organized labor has repeatedly declared, and its sincerity should not be questioned, that it seeks no immunity from the law, and that if any of its members or votaries are guilty of any offense against the law they should be apprehended and dealt with in accordance with law, exactly as any other person or association of persons.

Labor protests, and justly, against being subject to court decisions and court-made law which are not applied to others than workingmen engaged in a controversy with their employers.

In a decision of the United States supreme court recently rendered, in the beef trust case, the court said:

"We can not issue a general injunction against all possible breaches of the law." The court held that the trust was enjoined from doing certain specific acts, but violation of the law generally is not one of them. It held that the law provides punishment for those who violate it, and that there can be no injunction issued through which a man or a corporation is restrained from violating the law, and then punished for contempt of court.

The punishment must come from the violation of the law *after the law has been violated*.

This is the law, as it has always been administered, and now laid down by the highest judicial tribunal in the country. It has been the practice in every instance, except in labor disputes, where workmen have been punished, not for the violation of the law after the law has been violated, but for contempt of court, because injunctions were issued, not only restraining them from violating law, but from doing things and acts they had a perfect lawful right to do.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, discussing this matter, recently said:

Our judiciary fairly may be said to have drifted into a bad case of the injunction habit which operates mechanically upon a pile of injunction blanks on the bench, and at the first word of petition within the hearing of the court. Injunctions are being issued in all sorts of cases outside of as well as within equity—where the law provides a remedy as well as where it does not, and where the law has deliberately refused to recognize the act as wrongful, as well as where the law would have prohibited could it have foreseen; and cases are not unknown, even locally, where an injunction has issued to hold up the most ordinary prosecutions in due process of law, at the instance of attorneys who, failing other means, would win their case by interposing interminable delays.

Many other equally fair and just criticisms have appeared in the press recently.

Believing that the Jenkins bill was advocated by and acceptable to organized labor, the New York *Times* indulged in this characteristic utterance:

Perhaps the representatives of labor have concluded, after much consultation, that by getting promptly at work, strikers could do in twenty-four hours everything that the tardy injunction would forbid them to do. By thus making the writ futile they would, in effect, abolish the detested "government by injunction." The abuse of the injunction has been more talked about than actually observed. The purpose of the application in every case is to prevent lawless acts and restrain the wanton destruction of property. It brings the rioters at once within the sphere of the federal power, and so provides for the not infrequent neglect of nerveless local authorities to use the constabulary power. It is a wholesome purpose.

This illustrates the antagonism with which the Parryites, and newspapers of that stripe, deal with any matter which they even imagine would accord any degree of justice to labor.

It would be a waste of time to argue with writers so mendacious or ignorant, or both, as this *Times* man; but we may point out that the tirade we have quoted, indirectly accuses the President, the Attorney-General, Mr. Garfield, and chairman Jenkins, to name no others, of conniving at rioting and lawlessness, either through stupidity or demagoguism. To what length devil's advocates are forced to go!

Organized labor is engaged in a lawful and humane effort to obtain better material, moral, and social conditions for the working people, and for all the people. It makes for the uplifting of the human race. It is not necessary to resort to any unlawful conduct or pursue an unlawful course to attain success. It asks that it be accorded fair and equal justice before the law; that its movement shall have lawful protection, and particularly that it shall not be the subject of special class decisions, as typified by the cruel, oppressive, and distinctive injunctions issued against none of our people other than themselves.

Labor will continue to organize and avail itself of all the rights to which it is entitled under the law; it will work for the good, protesting against wrong and error. As a result of the campaign of organization and education, it will yet secure from congress and the courts the constitutional guarantees of equality before the law.

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**FAMOUS  
QUIZZING ON  
EIGHT HOUR  
BILL.**

It is doubtful whether any members of congress have ever been more severely rebuked than have the members of the House Committee on Labor who voted to refer a number of questions affecting the eight-hour bill to the Department of Commerce and Labor; in the reply made by Secretary Metcalf. When the Committee on Labor decided to send the questions to the Department for investigation, we took occasion to call attention to the fact that its members flippantly and flagrantly evaded their responsibility; that the advocates and opponents of the bill had presented all the information obtainable upon the subject to the three previous congresses, as well as to this one; that this information was in printed documents, and that the effort at further investigation was simply the continued procrastinating tactics pursued by the attorneys for the opponents of the bill.

When we were asked by the Department of Commerce and Labor to aid in its investigation, we declined. We did not care to aid the committee in its shifting tactics, and then said that it is absolutely impossible for any living person to give intelligent, comprehensive, and definite answers to these questions; that they are absurd and contradictory in their very terms. For convenience we quote the questions:

Be it resolved by the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, requested to investigate and report upon the bill now pending in the House (H. R. 4064), entitled "A bill to limit the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," his said report to state his conclusions with regard to the following questions:

1. What would be the additional cost to the United States of the various materials and articles which it customarily procures by contract, which would be governed by the limitations set out in the said bill?
2. What damage, if any, would be done to the manufacturing interests affected by the provisions of the bill, if enacted?
3. Whether manufacturers who have heretofore furnished materials and articles to the government under contract would continue to contract with the government, if such contracts were within the peremptory eight hour limitation provided by the said bill?

4. What would be the effect of the enactment of the said bill upon the shipbuilding industry?

5. What effect would it have on any export trade?

6. Are the laborers of the country, organized and unorganized, who would be affected by the proposed legislation, willing to have taken away from them the right to labor more than eight hours per day, if they desire to do so?

7. What effect will this proposed legislation have, if any, upon the agricultural interests of the country?

A report upon this bill, along the lines indicated, is respectfully requested at the commencement of the next session of congress.

Now comes the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor with his response, in which he says:

"Most of the inquiries are in their very nature practically unanswerable in the manner called for by the resolution."

Stripped of comment and reasons, secretary Metcalf answers the questions as follows:

Question 1. "It is clearly impossible to give a definite answer to this question."

Question 2. "This inquiry can not be answered definitely for the same reasons as are stated in connection with the first inquiry."

Question 3. "This question can only be answered by the contractors themselves, and it is doubtful whether a definite reply could be given by them unless the bill were actually in operation and they were confronted by the conditions resulting therefrom."

Question 4. "This inquiry offers the same difficulties when a reply is sought."

Question 5. "This inquiry is likewise not susceptible of definite reply."

Question 6. "This question has already been answered by the representatives of organized labor who have appeared before the committee from time to time."

Question 7. "The same difficulties are met with in this question as with the preceding questions when a definite reply is attempted."

Surely, the members of the Committee on Labor who, at the suggestion of the opponents of the bill, adopted these questions as they were framed, must have a realizing sense of the ridiculous position in which they have placed themselves before the country, the position of asking a series of questions, not one of which is capable of intelligent, comprehensive, or definite answer even by a great department of the country with every facility at its command. Perhaps, however, the committee was willing to be duped in the hope of finding some excuse to defeat the bill in this congress. They can not, however, escape the judgment of thoughtful men, and the stinging rebuke they have officially received in the answers of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

It may be true that the eight hour bill is beyond hope of passage in this congress, but labor will continue to press home its demands, and will win, despite the shiftiness of some members of congress and the relentless antagonism of our opponents.

Perhaps the committee members wish they had not queried. Who knows?

**RUSSIAN  
BLOOD AND  
REDEMPTION.**

The working people of Russia have at last demonstrated their grim determination that conditions as they have prevailed in that country must come to an end, and that a change for the better must ensue.

It is needless to here refer to the centuries of tyranny and the yoke of economic as well as political serfdom which they have endured. Their pent-up sorrows they desired to present to the Czar, the autocrat of the Russias, and instead of receiving the workmen's petition for redress, intended to be respectfully presented, they were met with shot and shell, and thousands were mowed down deliberately and in cold blood.

It is no doubt the expectation of the Czar and his advisers that this blow of blood will strike terror to the hearts, not only of the St. Petersburg workmen, but of the people throughout the domain of that entire country. The effect has been exactly the opposite, for the workmen, to the number of hundreds of thousands in the different sections of Russia, heard the moans and cries of the dying, threw down their tools of labor and joined in the movement for reform and improvement.

It is quite apparent that January 25, 1905, will be known on the Russian calendar and in history as "Bloody Sunday," and the future will also demonstrate that repressive measures will not end the deep-rooted, national movement of its people.

Despite the fact that the Czar refused to permit a delegation of workmen to present a petition to him, he, realizing the havoc that had been wreaked upon the people, finally consented to have a delegation call upon him and present their grievances. It may be true that the delegation was not those chosen by the men engaged in the original movement, but it is also true that even for appearance sake he had to go through the formality of receiving a delegation of workmen, and, at least to that degree, the new departure has been recognized.

It is also of interest to know that, though the Russian workmen have had no organization, yet their strike has been declared at an end by agreement, and that they are now engaged in the selection of their representatives in a mixed commission to determine the following questions: A shorter workday, an increase in wages, the right to organize, and assemblage and freedom of speech.

Jointly, the people insist that the government shall be based upon justice and the participation of the people therein, regardless of their station in life, equality before the law, inviolability of domicile, the freedom of association, of speech, and of the press, and compulsory education.

Thus, after all, out of the strikes of the Russian workmen, though many of their dear ones have been killed and mutilated, their blood has sanctified their cause and will make for the good, the progress, and the uplifting of all the people of Russia.

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The Los Angeles, Cal., *Times* is just as vicious, malicious, and untruthful as ever in regard to organized labor. If the trade unionists would perform but half their duty, Editor Otis, of the Los Angeles *Times*, would soon be brought into a more just frame of mind.

# TALKS ON LABOR.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Six hundred members of the Plate Printers' Union, No. 2, gave an ovation to Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., at a banquet held in his honor on January 21, at the Washington Light Infantry Armory. An elaborate programme of musical and literary numbers was rendered during the evening, and the meeting was addressed by James Wignall, general organizer of the Dockers' Union, of Swansea, Wales, who paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gompers and his work as the head of the labor movement in this country.

In referring to Mr. Gompers, Mr. Wignall described him as the "uncrowned king of the labor world," and he declared that the people of Wales loved and respected him for the things he had done in advancing the cause of labor.

President S. Edward Beach, of the Plate Printers' Union, presented Mr. Gompers amid prolonged applause.—*Washington Post*.

He said in part:

I wish I were possessed of the power of expression to adequately convey to you what I think and feel.

While seated here within the last five minutes, one of your dear friends, one of my dear friends, in his own endearing manner, placed his hands upon my shoulders and said, "Don't be so serious." The words made a very deep impression upon me, and I really did not know that I had been serious. But, after all, his remark called to my mind the fact that, though this is indeed intended, and has been, a great jollification, in all earnestness it has been a very serious one to me. I want you to imagine for a moment any one of you placed as I have been placed tonight, honored beyond my deserts, given tributes that I can not bring myself for the moment to believe are half deserved.

I have taken occasion at other times when kind expressions have been given utterance to in reference to myself, to say, and I want to say it now to you, and I say it in no spirit of false modesty at all, that no man, no matter who he may be, in this world of ours, can become very powerful or great unless it is based upon the power and greatness of the movement itself. I have been serious perhaps because I have been overwhelmed with the kind expressions that have been uttered here this evening, and I can only express the hope that I may so conform my conduct in the future as to give you no cause to regret that you have been more than kind and generous to me.

This movement of ours, this labor movement, means so much. It is the present expression, the highest expression, the most intelligent expression of the discontented masses of the people with the wrongs that have been too long borne, and the demand for the rights which have been too long denied.

In some form or other from the time of the earliest history of the human family this movement of the discontented masses against injustice has found its expression in revolution against tyranny, sometimes in bloodshed, and yet making for human progress.

As we are assembled here tonight there is in progress a movement of the people of Russia that bodes no good to the tyranny of that country.

I have been asked on several occasions why I am a trade unionist. To answer that question adequately would take more of your time than I am sure you would be willing to give tonight; more time than I would care to impose upon you; but I will say this, that I am trade unionist here for the same reason that I would be a trade unionist in Great Britain, for the same reason that I would be a revolutionist in Russia.

The people of Russia have too long borne the tyranny from which they have suffered. In Russia, without the freedom of speech or of the press, the thoughts of the discontented must find their vent somewhere or somehow, and we find it today when Russia is stirred from center to circumference, in the demand of the people there for human rights.

We are trade unionists in the United States, we are trade unionists in Great Britain, because opportunities are afforded for free association, for free speech, the free assemblage, and the free press, and because we have these guarantees of freedom we find in our movement in the United States, as well as in its counterpart from which our honored friend, Mr. Wignall, comes as a fraternal delegate, the opportunity for evolution rather than revolution.

When our forefathers gave to the world the Declaration of Independence they not only created a new nation, but they gave to the world a new meaning to the rights of man. They declared that men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, the right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to the pursuit of happiness. I am conscious that there are some men in our day who believe that those parts of the Declaration of Independence, in so far as the assertion of these rights are concerned, are mere glittering generalities. If there be any who entertain that notion, let me say that the organized labor movement of America proposes to make them the living practices and actualities of our everyday life.

We recognize that under the changed industrial conditions, with the wonderful development of industries and concentration of wealth in few hands, and the management within and under the direction of few, that man's individuality as a workman or artisan has disappeared, that man is but an atom in the great industrial modern hives, and that the better method, or rather the loss of opportunity for the individual to assert his independence, is restored and regained by the associated effort afforded by our trade union movement.

Liberty is but an empty phrase when the workman as an individual is pitted against a great corporation in the matter of the purchase or sale of his power to labor. The better opportunity for the exercise of the liberty of the citizen, for the liberty of the workman, is in the collective bargaining for the sale of the labor of the workman in and by the union.

It is a mistake for anyone to believe that the

purpose of the labor movement is to tear down. There is nothing on earth worth preserving that the trade union movement does not aim to maintain, but it does propose to go deep down, delve deep down into the abyss of misery, of poverty, and almost despair among the submerged of mankind, and help lift them up.

We do not wish to dwarf the wonderful heroism of our great soldiers or sailors; we sing their glory whenever opportunity affords; but we do not believe that the men who fall upon the martial battlefield shall be regarded as the only heroes of the world, and that the men who fall upon the battlefield of labor shall be regarded as the hoboes of the world.

It is not enough alone to know how to die; it is better to know how to live. Men in the spirit of enthusiasm or anger may throw themselves upon their antagonists and meet death fearlessly; but the men who work and struggle, who in their cool moments calmly and deliberately enter into contests that may mean months and months of slow deprivation and almost starvation, to their heroism is due a greater tribute. I could not if I would, and I would not if I could, take one leaf or flower or sprig from the laurel wreath of those who have battled for our country, or for the countries of the world; but, my friends, I do not believe that any of them have done more for humanity than have the poor 25,000 textile operatives of Fall River who have been on strike.

My heart is wounded when I see the suffering of any man, woman, or child, aye, even the poorest and most despised of our dumb animals. Aye! my heart was wounded and I was much affected by the sufferings and hunger endured by the textile operatives of Fall River, but they made the good fight against the deterioration of their trade; they threw themselves into the battle and declared that conditions had gone far enough in their downward course; that if they must die they would rather die by the process of starvation, still protesting, than to strive and work and yet be slaves. It is one of the greatest sources of gratification, not only for the labor movement of America, but for all our people, to observe the protest that the textile operatives of Fall River have made. They have checked the license and greed and avarice that have made the textile worker a serf to his condition. I am confident that out of the result of that contest will come a better time, a better day for the textile operatives of America, and that the past of their history has been the worst.

The labor movement—the trade union movement—is a movement for higher and better things for man. The producers of the wealth of our country are entitled to better results as a reward for their efforts. The labor movement instills higher integrity in men; it inspires them with better and nobler thoughts; it instills in them independence of character; and yet, with all that, we should realize that man is dependent upon his fellow man and ought to help in sharing the burdens of his brother.

The labor movement, though it has made vast progress within these past few decades, is, in this country, still in its infancy. It will require all our energy, all our combined efforts, and the best intelligence of which we are capable, to keep marching forward and onward. It is written upon the wall that the labor movement is founded upon

justice and right. The labor movement to live must progress.

You speak with kindness and generosity of whatever efforts I have been able to put forth. Let me say to you, brothers in labor, that it does not depend upon one man, no matter who he may be. It devolves upon the masses of labor that they be true to their union, true to themselves, true to each other, and true to the cause of their fellow man. Do not expect that your organization or any other can long succeed if it devolves upon one man alone. We aim in the labor movement to bring about the great democracy of labor. The time is about to come to an end when an aristocracy shall prevail, or one man, no matter who he may be, shall be the one to whom all shall look up.

What we want to do is to be more faithful than ever to our unions. What we want to strive to do is to be more active in our union affairs. What we should constantly apply our efforts to accomplish is to make our organizations more effective every day of the week, every week of the month, every month of the year, every year of the century, and every century of the lives of our people.

May I for a moment depart from what may be regarded as the line of thought, and to mention a fact that has not been generally acknowledged nor generally understood? I want to call your attention to the fact that the organized labor movement is not only improving the material condition of the workmen and their families, even when pouring the light of the sun and the gleam of hope into the homes and hovels that were dark and gloomy, but it gives the opportunity of education to the masses; it gives them the opportunity of sending their children to the schools instead of to the factories and workshops where their very lives are ground out of them. The matter to which I desire to call your attention is the fact that through the efforts of organized labor we have established in a number of the cities of our country free lectures for the people in the public schools.

During the last congress organized labor, with the assistance of a few friends, secured from congress an appropriation of \$3,000 to establish the free lecture system in our schools in the evening. These lectures are given every Friday evening.

The reason I mention this fact is that, despite all the possibilities for good by these public lectures in the schools in the evening, the movement is about to be thwarted by some who want to divert the attention of the people. To you who are residents of the District of Columbia—I was about to say citizens, but there are no citizens in the District of Columbia—you residents of the District of Columbia, you know that the government of the city is so far removed from you that you have very little voice in either shaping legislation or preventing unfavorable legislation.

May we not, however, express the hope, or take some action to voice our sentiments, that these "universities of labor," the free lectures in the evening in our public schools, may be continued so that you and I, who in our youths were forced into the factories and workshops, may have an opportunity now to gain and reap some of the advantages that will come from the lectures of those who have studied subjects so near the needs and welfare of man.

There is so much to say and so little time to say

it that I fear that I must have bored you even now. I want to say one word to the plate printers, whom I have reserved in my remarks until the last, not that I regarded them as of least import. Those of you who know me know such would be farthest from my intention or purpose. Between you and me personally and officially has existed the warmest ties, the kindest feelings, most intense friendship, and earnest expressions of fraternity. Plate printers, members of No. 2, I wish that I could express to you all of the appreciation that you raise and have raised in my heart; I wish that I could pay you; I wish that I could compensate you in some way; I wish I could return to you in some way all the gratitude I feel toward you. You have been more than kind, more than generous to me.

If I have been of some assistance to you in the past it was because you were workmen with great danger of a great wrong that was about to be perpetrated upon you, and I felt that in trying to serve you I was not only serving you, but all my fellow men. My only regret is that, after all, the opportunities are so few. If our other fellow workmen come within the fold of unionism within the next decade as they have in the past, and I am confident that they will, depend upon it that the march of progress toward not only amelioration, but emancipation, will come with giant strides to the realization of that day for which poets have sung, philosophers have dreamed, and the common people have struggled from time immemorial. In that hope, in that conviction, under the benign influence of the flag, dominated by the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the guarantees of the Constitution of our country, let each and all of us gird on our armor, instilled with greater determination to continue the struggle of the human family, and go on and on in the great work to bring about that day in the full noontide of which we may be helpful to our fellow workers the world over, and when that time shall have come man shall to his fellow man be a brother the world over.—*Trades Unionist*.

### 1905 CONVENTION PLANS.

Samuel Gompers, the well-known president and executive head of the A. F. of L., spent the day in Pittsburgh, having arrived from his headquarters at Washington, D. C.

"The object of my visit to Pittsburgh at this time," said Mr. Gompers, "is for the purpose of making some of the preliminary arrangements for the twenty-fifth or silver anniversary convention of the federation. I will consult with some of the Pittsburgh labor leaders relative to securing a large hall for the convention, hotel rates, railway fares, and the like.

We expect this convention, as it is to meet in the largest industrial city in the world, to be a most important gathering. About four hundred and fifty or five hundred delegates will be in attendance and a commodious hall must be secured for their benefit. In our conventions it is the invariable rule to provide every delegate with facilities for writing and taking notes of the proceedings, so that it requires between 200 and 300 tables for that purpose.

Mr. Gompers urged on the local labor leaders

the importance of starting work at once on the matter. The convention will open Monday morning, November 13, and be in session about two weeks. Within a few weeks the central labor organizations of Pittsburgh affiliated with the A. F. of L. will hold a meeting and appoint committees to prepare for the immense convocation.—*Pittsburgh Leader*, January 17.

### BIG MEETING AT BUFFALO.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., addressed a large gathering of union men of Buffalo in Council Hall.

"I am starting on a tour of the state of New York," said President Gompers, "and I know of no better place to begin it than right here in Buffalo, because there are so many non-union men here. Years ago Buffalo ranked highest in the labor world in intelligence and activity of its labor men. The fact is evident that there are too many non-union men in Buffalo, and, therefore, there is plenty of work for unionists, and much to do besides in solidifying the ranks of union men. The period of reaction and rest has gone as far as it ought to go, and there is much to be done to bring Buffalo where it rightfully belongs—in front."

Mr. Gompers then referred to President David M. Parry, of the Citizens' Alliance; President Eliot, of Harvard, and Mr. Davenport. He said they were not friends of the labor men.

"These men," said the speaker, "declare they stand for liberty and freedom, and claim that organized labor is an invasion of liberty and freedom. No man in or for organized labor will attempt to controvert the principles of liberty and freedom any more than declaring that liberty and freedom must be real to be worth anything to man. When a poor laboring man bears the yoke continually through life, it certainly can not be the liberty of the one who has to bear the burden. It must be the liberty of the one who places this burden upon this person.

Such men as Eliot believe that the workmen should exercise their liberty as individuals. I want to say that we are not in the eighteenth century so far as industry is concerned. It seems impossible to believe that the workman should exercise his individuality as he did 100 years ago."

The speaker went on to relate how, 100 years ago, every mechanic owned his own tools and, finally, becoming dissatisfied, sought employment elsewhere. He was then totally independent, but now, with his tools of labor owned by his employer, he is dependent.

"For how can a man today, employed where thousands of others are employed, assert his individuality or freedom?" asked the speaker. "The only way out of this difficulty is by the unions and associated efforts of unionists.

"Think back ten, fifteen, or twenty-five years," continued the speaker, "before men were organized as they are today, and compare the feelings then among the workmen with those of today. Then there existed a feeling of contempt for one another, but now they are working together as a class for their mutual interest. Wherever there is organization this is evident. The labor movement

has grown immeasurably and there is no movement that has been able to count such a following since the world began."

Mr. Gompers then went on to say that the A. F. of L. in 10 years had grown from 500,000 to 2,500,000 in membership. These, he said, were ready to fight for their rights and freedom. Before the year 1915, he declared, there would be more than 5,000,000 American workmen enrolled.

"When we've had industrial stagnation," said Mr. Gompers, "the first thing employers did was to offer reductions in wages, saying that business was bad and unless you men consent to a reduction we would have to suspend business. In some cases they did and in others they did not accept the reduction. The first cut would cause many other employers to cut in order to compete, and this would naturally give the workmen less purchasing power and, as a consequence, less would be purchased and more thrown out of work. Every time the employers have tried wage reductions for finding the way out of industrial depression, things have become worse. If the employers want to find a market they should make less profits and not cut the wages."—*Buffalo Express*, January 19.

#### OBJECTS TO NEW RULES.

While in Pittsburgh Mr. Gompers met representatives of nearly all the labor organizations in this district and local labor conditions were discussed.

Mr. Gompers seriously objects to the rules prepared by the Builders' Exchange League which the workmen are asked to sign. He believes that some of the rules are unwise and impracticable, and believes that if the workmen sign them they will be signing an open shop agreement. Some of the local organizations have already signed the scale for this year. Whether Mr. Gompers' visit to Pittsburgh will in any way delay the arranging of the wage scales between the remainder of the labor organizations and the employees is not known at the present time. Unless the employers modify their demands it is quite likely that a few of the scales will not be signed.

When asked about his opinion regarding David M. Parry's idea of organized labor, Mr. Gompers replied: "It is only a waste of time to talk about that. While in Indianapolis arrangements were made for a meeting between Mr. Parry and myself in the office of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers. A few minutes before the appointed time for the meeting word was received that Mr. Parry would be unable to be present on account of a club house, of which he was a member, burning. Nothing would please me more than to meet Mr. Parry and see whether he had nerve enough to tell me what he has said about organized labor."—*Pittsburg Times*, January 18.

#### ON EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. and vice-president of the National Civic Federation, addressed 1,000 trade unionists at the city hall on the recent decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the eight hour day law unconstitutional. He declared that a constitutional amendment should be invoked to overcome the decision.

Mr. Gompers said, among other things:

"The United States Government has recognized the fact that it is unwise and inhuman to ask a man to work more than eight hours a day. Where the hours of labor are longest there the most primitive methods are utilized; where the working day is the shortest, there the people are of the highest type in character, progress, and civilization.

The government exercises all other rights in contract work; why hasn't it a right to limit the day of the workmen in the employ of contractors on state or municipal jobs to eight hours? At the time of the Spanish war the national government imposed an income tax. It was declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the highest judicial body of the land, by a vote of five to four. Two months later this same court, composed of the self-same men, declared the income tax unconstitutional by a vote of five to four.

After years of work by trade unions, primarily organized to limit the working day and to stop conditions which if continued would have endangered the future of the working classes as human beings, the eight hour law was finally reached through the instrumentality of the nation's highest officials. Here in New York state the Court of Appeals has declared a substantial portion of this law to be unconstitutional.

Decisions such as these tend to lessen our confidence in our highest courts. If we allow them to remain unanswered, the wheels of progress would soon be turning backward. By legislation, then, we must seek our ends. The American nation is sovereign to courts and lawmakers.

If the eight hour law is unconstitutional, why not change the constitution? Why shouldn't the people direct the legislature to pass a constitutional amendment to the effect that the eight hour day be specified in all public contracts and in all industries where public policy and public health warrant? I am thoroughly in favor of such a movement. It will take time, but all great changes were not brought about quickly.

I know the caliber of the working men and women of Syracuse. I know your ability in contending for the right. The trade unions are now at a point where they must become more active. So long as a wrong is unrighted or a right unattained, so long is there work for trade unionists. Out of this meeting I hope there will go forth a cry for the eight hour day by constitutional amendment, if need be."—*Syracuse Telegram*, January 20.



# CONVENTIONS, 1905.

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January 18, Chicago, Ill., Warehousemen's International Union.

April 5, Chicago, Ill., International Association of Fur Workers.

May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May —, New Brunswick, N. J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 1, Philadelphia, Pa., Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America.

May 8, Holyoke, Mass., International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

May 8, Kansas City, Mo., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Wheeling, W. Va., Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.

May 15, Detroit, Mich., American Federation of Musicians.

June 5, York, Pa., Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.

June 5, New York, N. Y., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 12, Boston, Mass., Ceramic, Mosaic, and Ecaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' National Union.

June 12, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 19, Quincy, Ill., International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

June 19, San Francisco, Cal., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 21, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

July 10, Terre Haute, Ind., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, Buffalo, N. Y., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 10, Newark, N. J., International Jewelry Workers.

July 10, Detroit, Mich., International Longshoremen, Marine, and Transport Workers' Association.

July 11, Galveston, Tex., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

July 15, Belleville, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

August —, New York, United Gold Beaters.

August 1, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 7, Boston, Mass., National Association Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

August 7, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 13, Toronto, International Typographical Union.

August 14, Sandyhill, N. Y., National Association of Machine Printers' Color Mixers.

August 28, Toronto, Canada, The United Garment Workers of America.

September 4, Boston, Mass., International Association of Machinists.

September 7, Springfield, Mass., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 11, Easthampton, Mass., Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 11, Toronto, Canada, International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 18, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers of America.

October 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 2, Buffalo, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers.

October 17, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

October 26, New York, N. Y., International Compressed Air Workers' Union.

November 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

December 4, Denver, Colo., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

December 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Seamen's Union.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, A. F. of L.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: On behalf of the Coopers' International Union you are hereby requested to remove the Cincinnati Cooperation Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, from the unfair list and to place them in the list of firms that are fair to organized labor. I desire to inform you that on the 24th of this month an agreement was signed between our organization and the Machine Cooperation Employers' Association which unionizes the factory of the Cincinnati Cooperation Co., as well as all other large machine cooperation establishments in the United States making beer and ale cooperation. The agreement will bring into our organization about one thousand new members, and will give to them an increase of about fifty per cent in wages, besides reducing the hours to nine. The agreement in question establishes the nine hour day for the entire country on beer and ale cooperation for the first time in history, reducing it from 10 and 12 at some points. By this agreement our organization will, for the first time, be in complete control of the labor in the manufacture of beer and ale cooperation in the United States. I trust that you will give this matter due mention in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

It should be gratifying to all labor organizations to know that in our trade, at least, it is possible for our organization to work hand in hand with the employers' association. This is the first time that we have ever been able to make any agreement with them. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. A. CABLE,  
*International Secretary-Treasurer.*

HAMILTON, ONT.

Within three months we have had three elections in the Province of Ontario, beginning in November with the federal election for the Dominion, and closing in January with the municipal and provincial elections. The people of Ontario are not likely to be called upon to take part in an election contest other than municipal for four or five years to come. So many elections within so brief a time has had the effect of detracting the attention of the members of our labor organizations from their regular work in connection with their unions. In many cities and towns throughout the province labor has been successful in electing representatives on aldermanic and municipal boards. The movement in this province is progressing, though we are not organizing as many unions as in 1901, 1902, and 1903, for the reason that most of the towns and industrial centers capable of maintaining a trade union already have them representing the different crafts. It is quite apparent that our unions and central bodies have a better knowledge of the aims and purposes of our movement now than at any other time in its history.

The *Labor Gazette* for January contained a series of special reviews dealing with the calendar year of 1904 from an industrial and labor standpoint.

In the number of strikes and lockouts the year showed a great improvement as compared with 1903, the total number of disputes in existence being only 103, as compared with 160 in the preceding year and 123 in 1902. The number of workmen involved in strikes during 1904 was 15,665 and the loss of time in working days approximately 278,956.

A review of the issue deals with the industrial accidents occurring in Canada during 1904. The railway service, with a total of 243 fatalities, was shown to involve the greatest amount of personal danger to employes, though heavy returns were also shown under the heading of mining, with 106 fatal accidents; general transport, with 100 fatal accidents; agriculture, with 100 fatal accidents; the metal trades, with 103 fatal accidents, and the lumbering and sawmilling industry, with 69 fatal accidents.

Among the branches reporting accidents which did not result fatally the metal trades stood first with 492, the railway service following with 331. Under general transport 169 accidents of this class were reported; in the wood-working trades, 153; in the building trades, 133; in the agricultural industry, 117, and among unskilled laborers, 121.

JOHN A. FLETT,  
*Organizer for Canada.*

CLINTON, IOWA.

EDITOR AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

It occurred to me that perhaps a brief outline of labor conditions in the principal cities in this state would be of interest to your readers.

Clinton building trades in good shape. Have union shop, and anticipate no trouble this spring when present agreements expire. Building trades are assisting in strengthening weaker unions.

Oskaloosa fairly well organized. A visit from a representative of the A. F. of L. could do a great deal of good and would be appreciated.

Dubuque in fair shape considering the opposition they have had to contend with from employers' association. Building trades have a good working alliance and lately won a victory over unfair measures promoted by antagonists to union labor. The boys stood manfully by one another and won a victory that strengthened the unions of that city all along the line.

There are many small cities in the state still without organization. These are a standing menace to the movement in the large cities, as in case of trouble non-union workers are persuaded to come from those places to the cities. The visit of the A. F. of L. general organizer to this state is appreciated and we are hopeful that the work of organization will receive new impetus.

GEO. C. CAMPBELL,  
*Dist. Org. A. F. of L.*

C. E. Carlson, writing from St. Paul, Minn. says: The fur trade throughout the entire country has been very good during the past months, owing to the cold weather in the early December, and a rattling good year is anticipated for the furriers. Reports from our locals show that very few furriers are idle, and that good wages are demanded.

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes :

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts ; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### Barbers.

*Jacob Fischer.*—Trade conditions in general were quiet throughout the winter, but are now brightening up. We have chartered six new locals in Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts. Recently we expended \$900 in death benefits and \$3,555 for disabled members.

### Bill Posters.

*J. J. McCormick.*—Trade conditions fair. We have no strikes to report. During the month we had the following benefit expenditures: Four deaths, \$400; 30 disabled members, \$180.

### Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

*J. J. McNamara.*—Prospects bright for good season. Our local in Boston went out on strike for increased wages and after two weeks effected a compromise; about 200 men were involved. We chartered new local at Norfolk, Va., recently. Death benefits during the month amounted to \$700.

### Building Employees.

*James McLean.*—Trade conditions fairly good. We recently chartered new local in Spokane, Washington. The American Labor Union is very busy trying to get our unions to affiliate with their body, but without much success.

### Cement Workers.

*T. K. Ryan.*—Trade dull on account of the cold weather, as it is impossible to construct concrete or general cement work in freezing weather. Trade on the Pacific coast quiet. Many of our members have been ill on account of the weather.

### Compressed Air Workers.

*John Sheehy.*—Our trade in prosperous condition. We expect a busy season in New York City, where there is a great amount of air work. This spring four tunnels will be run under the Hudson for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We hope to unionize this job, and if we succeed it will greatly increase our membership. Just at present work is

slack in our line owing to the season. Two tunnels are being run under the East River and they are strictly union. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. During the month we had two deaths and the benefit expenditure therefor was \$200. Six of our men were disabled and were paid \$6 per week sick benefit.

#### **Die and Cutter Makers.**

*Jas. Clasen.*—Trade conditions dull during winter months, but we expect the trade will soon show an improvement. Our unions are on good terms with employers and have very little trouble.

#### **Foundry Employees.**

*Geo. Bechtold.*—Trade conditions are improving and prospects are bright for a successful year. We expended \$50 in death benefits and \$156 in benefits for disabled members recently.

#### **Fur Workers.**

*C. E. Carlson.*—Trade conditions good. All members steadily employed. We expended \$100 in death benefits recently.

#### **Glass Bottle Blowers.**

*William Launer.*—Our trade is in fair condition and while not booming, we are steadily progressing. We are looking forward to a steady increase in business during the spring months. Have formed new unions in Los Angeles, Cal., and Renton, Wash. During the month we had eight deaths and the expenditure in benefits was \$4,000.

#### **Glass House Employees.**

*Jas. S. Robb.*—Our members are steadily employed. The work of organization is progressing, but we find it slow in some localities, and would greatly appreciate all possible assistance from A. F. of L. organizers. A lockout occurred in Streator, Ill., over the "open" shop, and a small number of men are still out of employment at this writing. Formed a new union at Falls Creek, Pa. Locals in New Jersey report progress. We hope for more settled conditions in the spring.

#### **Glass Workers.**

*Wm. Figolah.*—Trade has been slack since the middle of December, but that is expected at this season. In Buffalo we made a compromise, gaining the nine hour day after 11 weeks' strike. Our Boston local has been making a determined effort for the eight hour day, and their success in some shops make them hopeful of entire success. Prospects are good for the spring season.

#### **Gold Beaters.**

*W. N. Batturs.*—Trade conditions fair in all cities, with the exception of Philadelphia. We would urge a more general support of our label.

#### **Hod Carriers.**

*H. A. Stemburgh.*—Our total membership is now about ten thousand. We recently formed a new local in Brooklyn, N. Y., with a good membership. Trade conditions dull, owing to the time of the year, but we expect plenty of employment when the building season opens.

#### **Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**

*Jere. L. Sullivan.*—Have chartered new locals in Columbus and Nelsonville, Ohio. Our local in Bakersfield, Cal., is locked out by employers who

are attempting to break up the union. We have a strike on hand at Seattle for reduction of hours. An injunction has been issued by the court there to restrain union men from picketing. We have appealed to supreme court. Conditions of trade are, in the main, rather dull. Large numbers of members who find employment at summer resorts and similar places are usually out of steady employment in the winter months, though they manage to pick up extras, such as banquet and ball work. The hotel employers of Oakland, Cal., backed by the citizens' alliance of that city, have declared for the open shop. Concerns putting liquors and cigars on the market with facsimiles of our buttons and labels are doing so illegally. We wish to warn all unionists that neither our buttons or labels are sold or rented to any persons. We are having great trouble in preventing display of labels unauthorized by our organization. A paid up membership card is the only safeguard, and we urge our friends to insist on being served by good-standing members. Labels displayed without the signature of the international secretary are fakes. We shall be grateful to all for information relative to such.

#### **Interior Freight Handlers.**

*P. J. Flannery.*—Formed new unions in Illinois and Massachusetts during the month. We would request the assistance of all A. F. of L. organizers in the work of organization. Our territory is a large one, and with the assistance of the A. F. of L. our international union will become one of the strongest in the country. We expended \$500 in death benefits recently. Our membership is steadily increasing.

#### **Knife Grinders.**

*Richard Odum.*—Trade conditions good. During the holidays there was a general shut down for one week in all shops, although some unions only shut down for Christmas and New Year's Day. The non-union shops shut down from one to three weeks and in most cases a reduction in wages confronted the non-union workmen after their holiday recess.

#### **Leather Novelty Workers.**

*Chas. J. Gille.*—Our local in Oshkosh, Wis., won strike after a contest lasting 10 weeks. Discrimination against members of the union caused the strike. In St. Louis the officers and active members of the local were discharged, which caused a strike of 500 employees. All firms were affected in this strike with the exception of two small firms who signed for the nine hour day and union shop, but later violated their agreements as to union shop. Our local in Memphis, Tenn., was locked out by employers, who tried to establish the "open" shop. We expect to win in both cases. Our unions are keeping up their membership and making a vigorous effort to secure better conditions.

#### **Musicians.**

*Owen Miller.*—Trade conditions fair. We have no serious trouble in any locality. One local was recently chartered in Nanaimo, B. C. Applications for charters in different localities are being received at headquarters. Our total membership is now about 30,000.

#### **Paving Cutters.**

*William Dodge.*—Trade has been dull in the east and in some parts of the western states owing to

the cold weather. In the southern section work is good and promises to continue so. We formed a new local at Granite Quarry, N. C., recently. We had one death during the month and expended \$75 in death benefit. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. Some of our members left the country during the winter, but are returning as spring opens.

#### Photo-Engravers.

*H. E. Gudbrandsen.*—In some cities trade was a little slack during the winter, but is now picking up. We are signing agreements for the union shop with employers without any trouble. Lockout in Seattle, Wash., was settled after a few days' duration. Formed a new local in Knoxville, Tenn. We expended \$75 in death benefit during the month.

#### Sawsmiths.

*C. G. Wertz.*—Trade conditions in our industry during the past year were not up to the standard, and the saw manufacturers took advantage of the depression and caused us considerable trouble. We hope for better things this year. Our men in St. Louis are out against the "open" shop system which employers are trying to force on them. We expended \$325 in death benefit during the month. We also paid an out of work benefit amounting to \$51 a week to six of our men unemployed.

#### Slate Workers.

*Robert J. Griffith.*—Trade conditions were dull during the winter months, but there is noticeable improvement as the spring season approaches. We are educating our members in trade union principles

and try to spread the movement as far as possible.

#### Stove Mounters.

*J. H. Kaefer.*—All shops have resumed operations, although some are yet running on short time. Trade conditions are better this year than last; prospects are fair for a steady run of work. There is a great demand for gas stoves. Nearly all our men are steady employed. Our organization is in prosperous condition. We have small strike on hand at Belleville, Ill., the cause being a dispute over piece price. In Philadelphia the employment of non-union men caused strike. About thirteen men are affected by this strike. We expended \$100 in death benefits recently.

#### Tile Layers.

*Jas. P. Reynolds.*—In the east trade conditions are fair, but are critical through the middle west on account of the employers' extreme antagonism. This condition has been ameliorated in several cities by meeting employers in a friendly spirit, the result being in many cases that we have suffered no reduction in wages. The handling of unfair material has been completely obviated by the employers' part of the agreements. During the month we had one death and expended \$300 therefor in death benefit.

#### Watch Case Engravers.

*F. Huber.*—The winter season is our dull season, but the trade conditions during the past few months have been exceptionally good. The union shops working full time.

## FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

### ALABAMA.

*Birmingham.*—Ed. K. Smith and J. H. F. Mosley:

Conditions fairly good in this locality. Most organized men working under fair wage scales, and the eight hour day prevails among the union crafts. The United Labor League of the state has expended nearly \$1,000 in attorneys' fees, court costs, etc., in defense of trade unionists who have been arrested on charge of violating the anti-boycott law. There have been no convictions. The United Labor League is an organization consisting of one delegate from each local union in the state, working under the jurisdiction of a central committee of 10, organized to contest the validity of the Alabama anti-boycott act, to secure bonds for those arrested and legal service, and to protect trade unionists of the state from prosecution under the specific charges of the act. So far they have been successful. Several injunctions have been served on the officers of the mine workers' local here. They are ordered to appear in court on a certain day. The injunctions have had no effect upon union men in the performance of their duties.

### ARKANSAS.

*Gwynne.*—Thomas Hetherington:

This place is pretty thoroughly organized. All trades doing well. There are some trades in the surrounding country that are not yet organized, but will get them in line before long. Employment is becoming more steady. We have secured many

improvements in wages and other conditions without strike. Trades council is doing good work for the union labels.

### CALIFORNIA.

*Salinas.*—Joseph Warth:

Work is fairly steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. The union men here need more thorough instruction in regard to the principles of unionism. Organized a union at Monterey. Have prospects of several unions in the near future.

*San Diego.*—James P. Dunn:

Organized labor is in flourishing condition. Several new unions have recently been formed. Work is steady in most lines. Lathers have formed union. Drug clerks and theatrical employees are getting ready to form unions. The lockout of the bakers has been satisfactorily settled. Two franchises favorable to organized labor have recently been passed. We are continually promoting the union labels.

### COLORADO.

*Denver.*—Chas. Metzger:

The following report covers the six months of my official term as organizer: Upon the amalgamation of the two Denver trades assemblies I found that the former incorporated assembly consisted of about twenty unions, represented by an average of seventy delegates. The former amalgamated assembly had about fifteen unions with a representation of fifty-three delegates. There are fifteen unions represented in this body now who were at

that time not affiliated. Six of these unions affiliated voluntarily and nine came in through the visits of the organization committee and other influences, being especially attracted to us on account of the amalgamation of the two assemblies. There are at the present time affiliated with this assembly 50 unions, represented by 182 delegates.

I have visited 70 organizations at various times for the good of the cause in general. In my judgment the typographical union, with the allied printing trades, have the best organization in the city, with the cigarmakers a close second. Our affiliated unions are much in need of substantial work by the organizer, and while the retail clerks have done most effective work, as shown by the increase in membership, much of the credit for this splendid showing is due to the women's label league. The condition of organized labor is such that it requires the unanimous and undivided support of all callings and crafts in order to accomplish the desired end. At the present time the industrial situation appears to be improving. Still there is yet plenty of work to be done among the skilled and unskilled workers in Denver.

### CONNECTICUT.

*Hartford.*—T. J. Sullivan:

Building trades have been rather quiet but prospects are good for the coming season. Shop work is steady. Organized labor is in fair shape, secure better wages and less hours than the unorganized workers. Building trades have secured advances in wages through strike. Boilermakers have settled their troubles with railroad company in favor of the union. The city employes have the eight hour day. Several new unions are about to organize. Those already organized are steadily improving. All unions are pushing the union labels.

*New Britain.*—Dennis O'Keefe:

Conditions in the building trades are first class. The metal trades where not organized are working for any wages at all. Some polishers employed by an unfair firm are working for less than a dollar per day. Work is unsteady at that. Laundry workers are about to form a union.

*New London.*—Robert Tarring:

Work in all lines steady and becoming more plentiful. Condition of the unorganized workers is very poor, long hours and small pay. On the other hand, the organized laborers are in pretty good shape, owing to their own efforts.

*Norwich.*—Henry Frasier:

Organized labor steadily improving its condition. Work is steady. The cigarmakers are actively working to increase the demand for union labels. No industrial disturbance of any kind at this time.

### DELAWARE.

*Wilmington.*—E. W. Gallagher:

Am working now to get the retail clerks and news carriers to organize. We are trying for a child labor law and for the initiative and referendum to be passed at the next session.

### FLORIDA.

*Jacksonville.*—W. L. Girardeau:

Industrial conditions in this locality are fair and we are in better condition than at any previous

time. Work is steady. The organized crafts have reduced their working day one hour per day, the eight day now being general among them. The union labels are demanded by union men.

### ILLINOIS.

*Chicago.*—Emmet Flood:

Organized workers enjoy steady employment and through organization their wages have been maintained. On the other hand, the condition of the unorganized workers is gradually growing worse, as the employers by combining forces are steadily forcing down the wages of men who have no collective organization. After a strike of five days the united employers of wood industries have been rent asunder; the box manufacturers refusing to allow their business to be tied up at the instigation of any employers' association, have signed an agreement with the lumber box and shaving teamsters. At this writing several of the largest lumber dealers in the city are willing to settle with the lumber teamsters' union, and a clear victory is in sight for organized labor.

*Galena.*—A. S. Toepel:

Boot and shoe workers are organizing. There are not many organizations here, but we hope to do some very good work this year in the way of forming new unions. Union men demand the union labels.

*Havana.*—L. A. Nichols:

Organized labor is holding its own. Work has been quiet during winter, but is picking up. All union labels are in demand, and the merchants are always ready to handle anything bearing the label. No strikes or lockouts. Unions getting ready for the spring season.

*Herrin.*—L. E. Jacobs:

Organized labor is in excellent condition. Blacksmiths have secured an improved wage scale. Bar tenders of Cartersville and barbers and printers of this city have organized. Butchers will form union shortly. There is a general demand for the union labels.

*Jacksonville.*—C. McEvers:

Industrial conditions have been good throughout the winter. Prospects good for steady employment during the spring and summer. The trades here are quite well organized. The eight hour law is enforced in this city.

*Kewanee.*—Adam Menche and E. A. Whitney:

Work is becoming more plentiful. Organized labor in good shape. Have bright prospects of several new organizations, among them the street railway employes, laundry workers, and telephone girls. Wages have increased in several organized trades and conditions have been improved in many ways through union effort and without strike. Carpenters and painters have drafted new wage scales which they hope to enforce. The mayor and city council here hold union cards and union labor receives favorable consideration. The tube mills are running full time with more men employed than at any time before. Machine tenders and helpers expect to organize in the near future. Union labels are well patronized.

*Lincoln.*—William Weber:

Every branch of labor here is organized with the exception of the laundry workers, who are organizing. Work has been dull during the winter, but is now brightening up.

**Mattoon.**—A. E. Monteith:

Despite the general unfavorable conditions and depression in many lines of activity this season of the year, organized labor is in excellent condition. The workers seem thoroughly alive to their interests and are giving more attention to the study of the labor question than ever before. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Masconah.**—Jerry Spegal:

The organized workers seem to be preferred by all business men in this locality. About ninety per cent of the workers are organized. Painters are getting ready to organize. We demand the union labels on all articles.

**Mt. Carmel.**—W. H. Wiseman:

Conditions fair for organized workers. Work unsteady during winter, but prospects bright for the spring season. We have secured the nine hour day at union scale of wages. Organized labor is steadily gaining ground. We are pushing the union labels.

**Murphysboro.**—P. H. Strawhun.

Organized labor is progressing steadily. The unions are building up financially as well as increasing their membership. The unorganized workers do not receive as high wages nor do they have as good conditions as the union men. All organized trades, with few exceptions, work the eight hour day. Several cities in this locality have city ordinances requiring the eight hour day for municipal employes. All trade unionists demand the union labels and the ladies' label league is making special efforts in that direction. Porters organized recently. Several new unions are under way. Organized labor is making fair progress in southern Illinois, taking into consideration that all kinds of work is slack. Four-fifths of the trades have secured an eight hour day and but few crafts now work longer than nine hours. We have very few unorganized workmen in this locality and the local unions, as well as the central bodies, are having somewhat of a revival. The members are attending to their local meetings better, and pushing the use of the label.

**Pontiac.**—Jos. Murphy:

With the exception of the shoe workers nearly all trades are organized. Wages are fair and the nine hour day is general. Work is picking up as the weather moderates. A large amount of union-made goods are sold here. There are no strikes or lockouts here. Prospects for the spring good.

**Quincy.**—Aug. C. Lange:

Despite the opposition of employers' associations organized labor is in better condition than at any time before. Work is plentiful, and wages and hours are satisfactory for organized workers, where, on the other hand, the unorganized have no wage scales and must accept whatever the employers choose to give them. We have had no strikes during the year, with the exception of the machinists, who have been locked out. They are putting up a strong fight and fully expect success. There is a greater demand for union labeled goods than ever before. We urge the patronage of all union labels and union working cards. Non-union goods are disappearing from the market, because there is no sale for them.

**Springfield.**—R. E. Woodmansee:

Condition of organized labor good and steadily improving. Several trades have renewed their

wage scales. Organized workers are preferred by employers, because their skill is superior to that of the unorganized. Prospects are bright for a good season, especially in the building trades line. Have prospects of several new locals in the near future. All union labels are well patronized.

## INDIANA.

**Elwood.**—J. G. Field:

Organized labor is in better condition than the unorganized. About seventy-five per cent of the organized workers are steadily employed, whereas only about thirty-five per cent of the non-union men find employment. Flint glass workers have been on strike for some time against reduction in wages and against "open" shop. An injunction was issued against the glass workers by Federal Judge Anderson. Some of the men were fined for violating the unjust injunction, and others imprisoned from 10 to 30 days. There never has been a more unjust or uncalled for punishment inflicted by an aristocratic, arbitrary federal judge than upon the flint glass workers in Elwood by Judge Anderson. In assessing the fines the judge said to two of the men: "I fine you, not because you have been proven guilty, but because your names have been prominently mentioned in connection with this affair." To another, who is one of the best citizens of Elwood, and whose only fault is that he is a laboring man, he said: "Your looks show that you belong to the criminal class." God pity the judge's judgment. That remark alone has been the cause of the people who know this citizen to pity Judge Anderson more than they do his victim.

**Evansville.**—P. D. Drain and Louis Fitzwilliam:

Skilled trades in this section are fairly well organized and secure good wages and fair hours through their own efforts. Work is steady in all organized branches of industry. Hours have been reduced in the organized trades. We have had very few recent strikes, all troubles being settled by conciliation committees. Condition of organized labor is much superior to that of the unorganized. Organized stationary firemen of Henderson, Ky. Sawmill men are likely to organize soon. Union labels are well patronized.

**Goshen.**—H. S. Schilling:

Organization so far has only gained a foothold in this town, but already the condition of the organized workers has improved greatly. Work is now picking up and conditions are improving. There is plenty of organizing work to be done and we hope to show good results at the end of the year.

**Huntington.**—I. J. Svihart:

Work has been slack throughout the winter months, but we expect an improvement soon. Machinists are working full time. Boilermakers are having some trouble but we hope for an early settlement. An injunction has been issued against them. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Mount Vernon.**—James K. Kreutzinger:

The trade unionists are preferred by employers here and have great advantages over the non-unionists, although the latter have, to some extent, shared the general raising of the standard of wages made possible through organization. Work is fairly steady in this section. No strikes or lockouts to report. We are getting ready for the spring season.

*Shelbyville.*—Louis Dralle:

Industrial conditions fair. The unions are progressing steadily. Prospects are bright for the coming season. Organized trades secure better conditions than the unorganized. Will have two or three new unions under way soon. Good work is done for the union labels.

*South Bend.*—J. W. Peters:

Railway carmen have organized. Painters and paperhangers will organize soon. Industrial conditions fair. All trades are steadily employed. We patronize all union labels. There have been no recent changes in hours or wages.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Krebs.*—W. M. Bell:

Organized workers are steadily improving their condition. Union men are well employed in most branches. Teamsters are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels. There are very few workers outside the unions.

## IOWA.

*Burlington.*—Wilbur Hoppin:

Industrial conditions good. Very few union men have been unemployed with the exception of building trades. Unorganized men are also employed, but at lower wages than those secured by union men. Unskilled laborers have been steadily employed at ice harvest. Musicians are about to organize. Cigarmakers, printers, and bakers are active in the work for the union labels.

*Clinton.*—George C. Campbell:

Skilled trades are pretty well organized. Building trades have yearly contracts with employers and are securing better conditions. Printers will secure their new contract without trouble. Machinists and blacksmiths have secured contracts with railroad companies. Women's label league is actively working for the union labels and against child labor. Unskilled labor is not so well organized, but shares the benefits secured by organization in some instances. Many improvements in hours and wages have been secured without strike. The labor papers have been of great service in presenting the cause of labor to the general public and bringing about a healthy public sentiment in favor of organized labor. Several new unions are under way. Men employed on city work enjoy the eight hour day. Union men are preferred by employers, who admit their superior skill over the unorganized.

*Council Bluffs.*—G. Lots:

All organized workers have secured increased wages and the eight hour day. The unorganized workers are in bad shape, but we are trying to get them in line. Indoor work has been steady, but the outside trades naturally suffered slack employment during winter months. Painters have raised wages from 25 to 35 cents per hour; bricklayers from 50 to 62½ cents; carpenters from 25 to 35 cents. Plumbers have increased wages to 50 cents per hour without strike. All these trades work the eight hour day. The eight hour day has been secured on street work without any reduction in wages. Blacksmiths and laundry workers are getting ready to organize. Teamsters will organize.

*Marshalltown.*—J. C. Crellin:

Several unions are getting ready to organize. Engineers, firemen, and conductors on the Iowa

Central Railroad secured an increase of 10 per cent. A few of the weaker unions have gone under during the recent industrial depression, but the others are in splendid shape. Organized labor seems to have much the best of it as regards working conditions. When work is scarce the unions secure what work there is to do. The employers' association, which was so antagonistic to trade unions in this locality, seems to have died out. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Muscatine.*—Joe J. Riendl:

All unions are making progress. The unorganized workers are in poor shape. Button cutters are expecting to organize. Barbers and clerks are particularly active in the work for the union labels. Employment is steady in some crafts and poor in others.

*Ottumwa.*—L. Lightner:

Carpenters have practically won a long lockout, gaining eight hour day. Organized labor in fair shape. Employment steady. We have municipal eight hour day. The women's label league is actively working for the union labels. General Organizer T. H. Flynn is now at work in this district and we hope soon to report the organization of several trades.

## KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—Wm. H. Johnson:

Unorganized are rapidly coming in line. Organized workers are preferred by employers because they are better workmen. Work plentiful. Good work is done for the union labels. A central trades and labor council was formed recently. Teamsters have organized. Retail clerks, plasterers, and blacksmiths are about ready to organize.

*Fort Scott.*—F. E. Scott:

The trade unions in this section are slowly but surely progressing. The non-unionists in some cases share the benefits secured by the hard efforts of the union men. All union men demand the union labels.

## KENTUCKY.

*Louisville.*—Christ Kundert:

The condition of unorganized labor can not in any way compare with the condition of the unorganized, as the organized fare much better and mostly as the result of their own efforts. Work is fairly steady. Have one new union under way. We are doing good work in pushing the union labels to the front.

## LOUISIANA.

*Alexandria.*—J. M. Underwood:

The organized workers are in the majority in this section. The carpenters will make a stand for the recognition of their working card. Employment continues steady. No strikes or lockouts. Early closing is making some progress.

*Baton Rouge.*—J. L. Williams:

Interior freight handlers and warehousemen organized recently. Bakers are about to form union. Am working to get all trades in line. Conditions are improving wherever the trades have organized. The union labels are in good demand.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

Union men have no trouble in securing employment. Since organization all trades work the eight and nine hour day and wages have advanced. Weekly pay day has now been established in the

sawmills, and our members are interested in organizing that industry. Work is plentiful. There is an increasing demand for the union labels. Our union membership is increasing. We expect soon to organize a number of new unions.

### MAINE.

*Millinocket.*—E. J. Graham:

All organized trades well employed. We have the union shop exclusively in this section. Laundry workers have secured an agreement giving them the nine hour day. All organized crafts in good shape. We have no unorganized workers here to speak of. Laundry workers and typographical union were organized recently. Clerks are about to organize. The union labels receive good support.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston.*—R. F. King:

Organized labor is making steady progress. Some rapid strides have been made during the past year. The unorganized laborers are found only in small shops where a few men are employed and the old unimproved conditions exist. All union men are patronizing the union labels.

*Pittsfield.*—James Henchey:

We have 26 local unions here, 10 of which have all the members of the craft and the others are fairly well organized and steadily increasing their membership. Work has been steady with the exception of building trades. Meat cutters and clerks have reduced hours without strike. Boot and shoe workers and federal union are about to organize.

### MICHIGAN.

*Albion.*—James Douglas:

Work steady. We have had no strikes; wages are fairly satisfactory. Clerks and carpenters are about to organize. Splendid work is done for the union labels. Union men get good conditions because they make their requests as an organized body. The unorganized man presents his complaint as an individual and is told to quit if his job doesn't suit, hence the bad condition of this class.

*Cadillac.*—J. C. Foster:

Organized trades in fair shape. There is a great deal of "open" shop agitation in this community, but the unions stand well together. Work was not very steady during the winter but is now picking up. Unions are doing good work for the union labels.

*Charlotte.*—Herbert Proctor:

Organized labor in fine shape and wages are fair for union men. Work has been plentiful, but newspaper reports have led men to flock here, and as a consequence there are a number of idle men. Painters, carpenters, and masons have secured the signing of their wage scales by the contractors. The nine hour day is the rule among organized crafts, while the non-union men still work 12 and 14 hours per day. A law excluding boys from under the age of 16 from working in factories was passed recently. Painters, carpenters, and masons are organizing. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Houghton.*—John S. Allen:

All union men are steadily employed and seem to be preferred by employers, but there are a number of non-union men unemployed. Conditions

of the non-union men are not nearly so good as those secured by the union men. Teamsters have organized. Bartenders and teamsters of Hancock are about ready to form unions. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Jackson.*—Jas. G. Henley:

Work is picking up. Musicians are about to organize. There are a great number of unorganized garment workers here who are badly in need of organization. We hope to see them aided to that result. A great deal of agitation is done for the union labels.

*Kalamazoo.*—R. R. Warner:

Lathers organized recently. Butcher workers will form union in the near future. Union men find steady employment; they secure much higher wages and work shorter hours than the non-union workers.

*Lansing.*—Fred. S. Caurike:

Work has been rather unsteady, but union men are fairly well employed. The organized workers secure better conditions than the unorganized. Cigarmakers are working to push the union label to the front.

*Munising.*—Thos. Merritt:

We have no idle men here. Papermakers are about to form union. The wages of the papermakers range from \$1.60 to \$2 per day. The large pulp mill is turning out 60 tons of paper daily and working two shifts of men. The papermakers are about to organize. The union labels receive good patronage.

*West Bay City.*—E. W. Haden:

Conditions are good considering the lack of demand for labor at this time. Organized workers secure far better conditions than those of the unorganized. Work has not been steady but is picking up, especially in the iron trades. Interlocking switch and signal men have formed union. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

### MINNESOTA.

*St. Cloud.*—L. R. Porter:

Industrial conditions are good in this vicinity. Union men secure far better conditions than the non-union workers. All ice cutting this winter was done by union labor. Millers are about ready to organize. The union labels receive good patronage.

### MISSOURI.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields:

Industrial situation good, considering the season, and will improve as the spring advances. The non-union men do not secure as good conditions as the union men. Many of the organized crafts have secured the shorter workday. Work slack in outside trades, but the indoor trades have steady employment. The union labels are observed by all union men.

*Kirksville.*—J. R. Hilt:

Carpenters, clerks, teamsters, and bartenders are ready to form unions. The organized trades have secured some improvements in hours and wages without strike. Employment has been scarce all winter, but there are indications of a good spring season.

*Novinger.*—W. H. Payne:

All branches of labor are thoroughly organized in this section. Employment has been fair except

for the miners, and continues to improve. The condition of the organized worker is much better than that of the unorganized. We expect to introduce several legislative measures favorable to organized labor and hope to have them passed.

*Poplar Bluff.*—Sol Everhart:

Organized labor in fair demand. Conditions steadily improving. The organized trades have advanced wages at least 25 per cent since organization. Men employed in the stove and cooperage factories are unorganized and get from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day, but have not so far tried to improve their condition by organizing. Not much organizing has been done during the winter, but good work will be done in that line during the spring and summer. All union men demand union labeled goods.

### NEBRASKA.

*Lincoln.*—T. C. Kelsey:

Condition of organized labor good. Work is steady. Organized workmen have secured shorter hours without strike. Union men secure higher wages than the non-union workers in this locality. A ladies' label league is doing good work for the union labels.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Keene.*—D. W. Finn:

Organized labor well employed. Employment in the building lines picking up. The unorganized have been in a very demoralized condition and are now beginning to talk strongly of organization. Retail clerks and laundry workers are about to organize. We urge the demand of the union labels.

### NEW JERSEY.

*Hoboken.*—Cornelius Ford:

Printing pressmen and assistants of Hudson county are organizing. Truck drivers have settled several important matters without strike. Condition of organized labor is from 15 to 40 per cent better than that of the unorganized. Work is becoming more plentiful now. The boulevard commission of Hudson county have compelled all their employees to join unions of their respective trades in order to get employment. A strong agitation for the union labels is creating a good demand.

*Trenton.*—Luke McKenny:

Employment is improving in the building trades line. A general movement for increased wages in the building trades is on foot.

### NEW YORK.

*Auburn.*—Edgar S. Titus:

Building trades are in a flourishing condition. Other crafts doing well. The unorganized are in very poor shape as regards wages and hours of labor. We have had no strikes during the past year, except that the stage employees are locked out at present. Prospects are good for plenty of work during the season. We are actively agitating the union labels.

*Ithaca.*—E. A. Whiting:

Condition of organized labor is splendid, particularly the building trades. The unorganized element is a very small factor here outside of one or two shops. Considering the season of the year employment has been steady. The eight hour day and several improvements in wages have been

secured without strike. The condition of the unorganized workers can not in any way compare with the advances secured by the organized workers. The "open" shop is unknown here so far as practice is concerned. Clerks and barbers have organized and machinists are now ready to form union. Ladies' label league was recently organized and is doing good work for the union labels.

*Norwich.*—Martin F. Lannon:

Organized labor shows a decided improvement in conditions since my last report. Work has been steady for union men. Organized workers are making a very good showing. Have reduced hours without reduction in wages. Freight handlers are about to organize. We have a committee appointed by the trades assembly to look after the union labels.

*Ogdensburg.*—E. J. Nugent:

Organized labor in first class condition. Work has been quiet during the winter months. Wages increased 10 per cent during the year, through union efforts. Union men are preferred by employers. All trades in this city are organized. A federal union is now under way and that will complete the organizations here. At the last city election we elected two city aldermen. The label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

*Schenectady.*—Ed. Utting:

Workers in this section are pretty well organized, but owing to the dull season of the year very little can be done to improve conditions at this time. However, conditions here compare very favorably with those in other sections. Prospects are bright for increased membership in the ranks of the organized. Work is fairly steady. A co-operative laundry has been started successfully here. We have a committee working for the union labels. Sheet metal workers have organized and laundry workers are under way.

*Syracuse.*—Henry F. Waack:

Work has been steady in all lines with the exception of building trades, which are now picking up as the spring season advances. The organized workers demand and receive much better wages than the unorganized. Laundry workers are getting ready to organize. A special committee is doing good work, visiting all organizations and urging the demand of the union labels.

*Yonkers.*—John J. Keegan and J. A. Garrity:

Trade improving in this section. It is very noticeable that during the recent trade depression, more than at any other time, the union men were able to get whatever work there was to be done in this vicinity. Thus we find that a large percentage of the unemployed are non-union men. The labor movement has suffered to some extent during the trade depression of past months, but the indications are that there will be a healthy revival in the near future. Wages and hours obtained at the time when trade was good and work plentiful have been maintained. There is a good, strong demand for the union labels.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

*Ray.*—H. J. Finney:

Work has been plentiful in all lines with the exception of farm laborers. The union men are treated with greater consideration and more respect than the non-union men. We urge the

patronage of the union labels at all times. Expect to do considerable work in the way of organizing new unions in the near future.

## OHIO.

### *Bellevue.*—A. M. Armer:

With few exceptions the organized trades are in good shape and making progress. The unorganized are in poor condition. Work is steady. Bartenders are getting ready to organize. There have been no recent changes in hours and wages.

### *Canton.*—J. A. Robinson:

Stationary firemen organized recently. Molders won their strike. Street railway employes have secured a satisfactory working agreement from the company. The organized trades are making steady progress. We demand all union labels. Employment fairly good for the time of year.

### *Cleveland.*—H. D. Thomas and Michael Goldsmith:

The outlook for steady employment for the trade unionists in this vicinity is much brighter than at this time last year. Almost all of the metal trades after an exceptionally dull year are again opening up the shops and increasing the force of workmen. A number of the building trade unions, among them carpenters, bricklayers, and electrical workers are contemplating asking a raise in wages on and after April 1. The city laborers, unorganized, secured an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per day through the efforts of the legislative committee of the united trades and labor council, and we expect to have them organized in the near future. It is also the intention of the organization committee of that body to take advantage of trade conditions to use their energies to organize the unorganized workers in this city. The label committee of the council appears to have awakened to the knowledge that they were elected to do some work. This winter they have been conducting an active campaign of education among the workers of this city to get them to demand union label goods. An attempt was made to organize ward clubs, but did not succeed; they then commenced to hold label socials on Sunday afternoons; the two so far held have taxed the capacity of the hall, many having gone away that could not get seats. Mr. Gudbrandsen, the national secretary, and Mr. Frey, of the photo-engravers, have made and donated for the use of the committee a set of slides, a simile of all union labels of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., and on recommendation of the committee the council has bought a stereopticon and the committee have already visited a number of the unions, and are making arrangements to visit them all during the winter months for the purpose of giving union label entertainments with said stereopticon to make the members acquainted with the numerous labels of the affiliated organizations.

### *Columbus.*—C. F. Davis:

The organized labor movement in this vicinity is growing and added interest is manifested by the membership at large. Cooks and waiters of Nelsonville organized recently. Teamsters and a federal union will organize in the near future. Condition of organized labor steadily improving, unorganized at a standstill. Most of the union men are steadily

employed, but there has been much suffering among the unorganized workers because of unsteady employment. Building trades are slack during winter, but all shop workers are busy. Several city ordinances favorable to organized labor are pending. Our trades assembly is making strenuous efforts to build up the general movement.

### *Crooksville.*—S. R. Frazee:

The organized trades receiving higher wages, more consideration, and shorter working hours than the unorganized. Employers respond to the efforts of the organized. Miners are preparing to have their agreement signed, which will be for two years. Have two new unions under way. Employment is fairly steady.

### *Fremont.*—Fred. M. Sultzbaugh:

Work has been fairly plentiful considering the time of the year. The local unions are actively advancing the labor movement here. The non-union workers are in bad shape. Carpenters have good prospects of winning their fight with an unfair firm here. We patronize all union labels.

### *Gallipolis.*—W. J. A. Ross:

The carpenters are the only ones organized here as yet. In other trades there are not enough to form a local, excepting possibly the clerks and stove moulders. Carpenters have improved their conditions and secured the nine hour day where they formerly worked 10 hours per day. Carpenters of Point Pleasant, W. Va., organized recently. Employment has been quite slack during the winter months.

### *Portsmouth.*—Geo. T. Watters:

Organized labor in good condition. The non-union workers employed by a local brick manufacturing company, which is on the A. F. of L. unfair list, receive as low as \$4.90 per week. Barbers have secured the closing of all shops on Sunday. Work is becoming more plentiful.

### *Sandusky.*—Fred. Hammond:

Industrial conditions good. Ice harvest has given steady employment to a large number of men at good wages. Work has been steady in most lines. We have a special committee working for the union labels.

### *Youngstown.*—Geo. T. Bert:

Organized labor in good shape and steadily improving. With the exception of the unskilled day laborers there are very few unorganized workers in this locality. Work is picking up in the building trades, which have, through short strikes, advanced wages in several instances. The union men secured their demands, but the non-union workers received nothing. Union labor is employed on all city improvements, as the board of public service is favorable to organized labor. United Labor Congress, which was organized a few months ago, is in fine working shape. We push the union labels at all times.

### *Zanesville.*—Fred. A. Kline and Jos. A. Bauer:

Bakers and confectioners organized recently. Have several new unions under way. The condition of organized labor is improving, owing to their own efforts. Laundry workers are about to organize. A great deal of work is done for the union labels. Employment plentiful. We are working to get all crafts thoroughly organized. Several of the non-union shops try to force the 10 hour

day and employ child labor. Engineers are trying for an eight hour day. We have had no recent strikes. Better wages are secured by union men than non-union.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Allentown.*—Samuel J. Frantz:

Retail clerks, broommakers, bartenders, barbers, stationary firemen, engineers, and teamsters are getting ready to organize. As regards hours and wages the organized crafts have improved, but the unorganized remain unchanged. Work is growing more plentiful. Building trades will try for increased wages this spring.

*Hokendauqua.*—Harry W. Trexler:

Condition of organized labor better than at any time previous. Membership increasing rapidly. The unorganized are getting in line. Cement workers, wood workers, and street railway employes are about ready to organize. All union men patronize union labels.

*Meadville.*—Geo. S. Wagner:

Building trades are in particularly good shape. Nearly all trades steadily employed. There is a good demand for bench molders in the local iron works. We are working to push the union labels to the front.

*Philadelphia.*—Richard Braunschweig and H. M. Tarr:

Condition of organized labor fair, but could be improved. The unorganized are in very low condition. For instance, the unorganized cigar box makers receive \$9 per week of 60 hours, while the union workers receive \$13.50 per week of 48 hours. The eight hour day has been established and wages have been increased in the cigar box makers shops without strike. The organized workers are nearly all employed. A new child labor law is before the legislature. The cigarmakers are especially active in the work for the union labels. Longshoremen, tobacco workers, smoke-pipe makers, picture-frame makers, and elevator workers expect to form unions shortly. Employment improving since last report. The broom industry particularly is in much better shape than last year. Sprinkler fitters organized during the month. The settlement of the railroad men with the Pennsylvania road without strike was a matter of much satisfaction to those concerned.

*Phillipsburg.*—Wm. Cunningham:

Conditions good for organized trades. The unorganized workers are in deplorable condition, but we hope by spring to get them in line. There is a good demand for union labeled goods in this locality.

*Pittston.*—Chas. J. Duke:

Mine workers are increasing their membership. Organized trades in fair shape. The non-union men are obliged to work longer hours for less pay than the union men. Carpenters went on strike against the "open" shop which some employers tried to establish. The union carpenters have secured employment by co-operating and taking contracts. We urge the union labels at all times. Employment is fairly steady.

*Scranton.*—John F. Galligan:

In this section of the state the organized workers, owing to their own efforts, are much better off than the unorganized. In other sections of the state the

conditions of the unorganized are at least 25 per cent lower than here. Work has been pretty steady and is improving. Street car men in Wilkes Barre gained an increase of 10 cents per day because they were organized. This was secured without strike. Will soon organize machine shop helpers. Pushing the work for the union labels at all times.

*Williamsport.*—S. H. Alter:

Industrial conditions fair. The unorganized workers, to a certain extent, share the benefits secured by organized workers. Their condition, however, is far below standard, and during the winter months the non-union workers have to depend a great deal upon charity. Electrical workers have organized. The union labels are demanded. State federation meets in March.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Sioux Falls.*—Thomas Ryan:

Most organized crafts in good shape, particularly the cigarmakers, printers, and barbers. Other unions have secured some concessions without strike. Work has been slack all winter, but we hope for a good spring season. A federal union is being formed at Lake Benton, S. D. There is some work done for the union labels, but the demand should be more general.

### TENNESSEE.

*Knoxville.*—G. F. Parker:

Organized labor making fair progress. Laundry workers are talking organization. Work slack during winter months, but picking up now. There are no changes in hours and wages, as the agreements for the coming season will be made a little later.

*Memphis.*—I. M. Levi:

Garment workers have organized. Carriage and wagon workers about to form a union. Union men secure good conditions, such as shorter hours and increased wages, without strike. Work is becoming more plentiful.

### TEXAS.

*Fort Worth.*—C. W. Woodman:

There is a marked preference shown organized labor, especially in the building trades line. Very few skilled mechanics are outside of the ranks of organized labor. Have a "home industry" movement on foot that will materially aid every branch of labor to perfect organization. The unusual cold weather naturally affected the building trades, but prospects are bright for a good season. Plumbers secured advance of 50 cents per day in three shops after a 24 hours' strike. Prospects are good for several labor measures passing. We expect to secure the initiative and referendum and election of officers instead of being appointive, as at present. Organized a central body at Ennis and a federal union at the same city. Mill operators of Fort Worth will form union shortly.

*Marshall.*—Al. Freeman:

Nearly all trades have begun to organize and are making progress. Employment is steady. Bartenders organized. Musicians will organize soon. We urge the patronage of the union labels.

*Waco.*—Nick James:

Everything is quiet industrially. We have had no

strikes recently. Organized workers have the eight hour day. Others work the nine and ten hours. Work is steady. Horse shoers will form union in the near future. We urge a general patronage of the union labels.

### UTAH.

*Ogden.*—H. L. Gant:

Painters and bakers are about to organize. Organized labor in fairly good shape, but the condition of the unorganized is bad. Their wages are low and employment is unsteady. Union have about fifty per cent the advantage of the non-union men. Carpenters will try for an increase of 50 cents per day and the seven hour day. Work has been steady throughout the winter in all trades, with the exception of building crafts. Splendid work is done for the union labels and good results are shown in that line.

### VERMONT.

*Rutland.*—W. H. Hubbard:

Organized labor is holding its own and getting ready for the spring. The non-union men at iron works suffered a reduction of 25 per cent in wages and were not able to resist. The city printing now requires a union label. We buy no goods without the union labels. Employment fairly good considering the time of year.

### VIRGINIA.

*Norfolk.*—W. F. Fields:

Organized labor is booming. The non-union men work longer hours for less pay than the union. Outlook is bright for a good spring and summer season in this section. We are using every effort to secure union labor on the work in connection with the Jamestown Exposition. Tinnners will probably organize soon. There is some demand

for the union label in this section, but it should be more general.

*Portsmouth.*—Thos. Nolan:

Organized labor in this section is steadily progressing. The unorganized in some instances share partially in the benefits secured by the union men. Work has been dull during the hard winter months, but we expect improvement as the spring season is advancing. Boilermakers and bridge and structural iron workers have organized. Wood workers and the metal workers are talking organization. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

### WISCONSIN.

*Sheboygan.*—Chas. H. Cone:

Organized two new unions during the month. Longshoremen secured their union scale which increases their wages a dollar per day. Organized labor making good progress, but the unorganized are in poor shape. Work is steady.

*Superior.*—F. W. Ferguson:

Organized labor is strong in this section. The iron ship builders are the only workers who have not had steady employment this winter. With the exception of one or two trades, who have not enough members to form a union, all trades are organized. Wages are on the average satisfactory. We have had no strikes. There are very few unorganized workers, excepting the unskilled laborers. Bartenders organized recently. Stationary firemen and laundry workers will form unions soon. With proper assistance the lumbermen could be organized into a strong union.

*Waukesha.*—George Golwitzer:

Cigarmakers, printers, blacksmiths, and brewery workers are in good shape. Other trades are dull at this time of the year. Good work is done for the union labels, particularly by the cigarmakers.

## DOMINION NOTES.

*Halifax, N. S.*—Thomas D. Sheehan:

Work has been unsteady but is improving. The tailors are fast increasing their members, and their trade is in good shape. Boilermakers are fairly well employed. The organized crafts secure shorter hours than the unorganized. Bartenders and waiters are about to organize. The union labels are patronized by all union men.

*Hamilton, Ont.*—Hugh Robinson:

Trade in all branches very quiet. Some industries running short time. We invariably find that employers consider a union card a passport to good workmanship. A large brake company expects to resume business within the month. Organized printers and tailors of Port Arthur. Have tailors of Brandon, Manitoba, and tailors of Calgary, under way. In addition to my report I wish to state that

during the past year the following unions were organized: In Ontario, the tailors of Stratford, Ft. William, Port Arthur, and typographical union of Port Arthur; in the province of Quebec, tailors of Montreal and Quebec City; in Nova Scotia the tailors in Amherst and Halifax, and carpenters of Amherst; in New Brunswick the tailors of Moncton; in New Foundland the tailors of St. John, and in Michigan the badge and regalia workers of Port Huron. The trades assembly is actively working for the union labels.

*Quebec.*—Frank Peticlerc:

Employment generally steady. Conditions remain about the same as last report. Cigarmakers, after a lockout of one day, won an increase of 50 cents per thousand cigars. The trades council has a special committee working for the union labels.

## MINERS IN GERMANY.

Two hundred and seventy thousand coal miners in Germany were on strike for several weeks in a demand for shorter hours and higher wages. The cable dispatches state that they returned to work unconditionally. To true trade unionists the world over this is certainly cause for great regret, as all agree that their conditions were indeed pitifully low. Inasmuch as the industrial conditions of Germany are in a fairly normal state, is it an unfair inference from the labor movement of that country to say that the workmen of Germany have been so long advised to look forward to "political action" for the attainment of their rights that they have not had the stamina and the faith to depend upon the economic or trade union action for relief and redress?—ED.

Little by little and day by day,  
Labor is ever winning its way.  
From the depths of slavery in the past,  
It has risen until it can see at last  
The dawn sublime  
Of the better time  
That will break o'er the night of greed and crime,  
When every throne  
Has been outgrown  
And the toilers have come to claim their own.

—J. A. EDGERTON.



Trying to stem the torrent.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

## District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

*Organizers*, John A. Flett, Stuart Reid.

## District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*Organizers*, Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Pierce, Wm. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braunschweig, P. H. Cummins, E. E. Greenawalt, H. L. Elchberger, J. J. Keegan, P. J. Downey, Thos. F. Tracy.

## District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

*Organizer*, James Leonard.

## District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

*Organizers*, P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Chas. F. Davis, N. W. Evans, Emmet T. Flood, Cal. Wyatt.

## District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

*Organizer*, Thos. Flynn.

## District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

*Organizers*, H. M. Walker, A. E. Ireland, M. Grant Hamilton, C. W. Woodman.

## District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

## District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

*Organizers*, Wm. S. Smith, C. O. Young, Chas. H. Gram.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

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**FRANK MORRISON**, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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### Special Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1905.

To All Affiliated Unions:  
A satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the organization at interest and the

**CINCINNATI COOPERAGE COMPANY**, of Cincinnati, Ohio, having been reached, the said firm now operating a union establishment, the same is removed from our "We Don't Patronize" list and placed on our FAIR LIST. Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

### Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1905.

To All Affiliated Unions:  
At the request of the union interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concern has been declared UNFAIR:

**MERRITT & COMPANY**, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread**.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

**Cigars**.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

**Flour**.—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

**Groceries**.—James Butler, New York City.

**Meats**.—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

**Pipes**.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

**Tobacco**.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

### CLOTHING.

**Buttons**.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Kremenitz & Co., Newark, N. J.

**Clothing**.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.

**Corsets**.—Chicago Corset Company.

**Hats**.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Shirts and Collars**.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James K. Kaiser, New York City.

**Shoes**.—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.

**Suspenders**.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

**Textile**.—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.

**Underwear**.—Onetta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.

**Woolens**.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders**.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

#### POTTERY, GLASS, AND STONE.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harblison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

#### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hasset & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Dieston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. K. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydoie Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind. **Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.

#### STREET RAILWAYS.

**Terre Haute, Ind.**—Street Railway Company.  
**Houston, Tex.**—Houston Electric Company.

#### WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio.

**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Cooperage.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butler Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Huttig Sash and Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Pens.**—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.

**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company, Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, S. Harbor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company.

**D. M. Farry, Indianapolis, Ind.**

**Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Tay & Son, Hudson, Mass.**

#### Number of Affiliated Unions.

International Unions affiliated February 1, 1906.....  
State Branches.....  
Central Bodies.....  
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....  
Local Unions attached to Internationals (approximately).....

#### Charters Issued for January, 1905.

STATE BRANCHES.....  
CENTRAL BODIES.....

Trades Council, Scammon, Kans.  
Trades Assembly, Ennis, Tex.  
United Labor Congress, Mahoning Co., Ohio.  
Federation of Labor, Sedalia, Mo.  
Trades and Labor Assembly, Keokuk, Iowa.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.....

No. 11802, Vallejo, Cal.  
No. 11807, Savannah, Ga.  
No. 11812, Belleair, Fla.  
No. 11813, Marblehead, Ohio.

LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.....

#### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,185 unions making returns for January, with an aggregate membership of 74,067, there were per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,271 unions, with a membership of 80,125, reported per cent without employment.

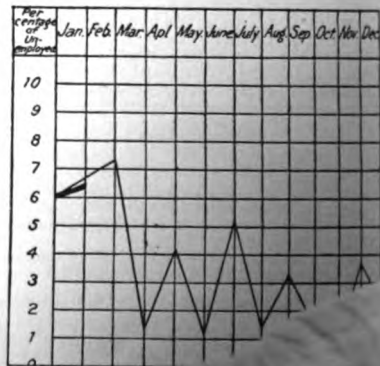


Chart showing the unemployed members month, compared with the heavy lighter line.

Federal labor 7187, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5.....	\$10 00	Block pavers, cement walk, and curb set- ters 7434, tax, a, s, o, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	\$7 50
Federal labor 10631, tax, o, n, d, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Baseball makers 10923, tax, dec, \$5; d f, \$500..	1 30
Federal labor 9425, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Cutting die workers 10578, tax, j, j, a, s, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Federal labor 10923, tax, nov, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	5 60	Hat shop laborers 8859, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2....	4 00
Federal labor 11723, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Laborers prot 7549, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40....	2 80
Federal labor 11270, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Oilers and belt lacers 10198, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Laborers prot 9106, tax, o, n, \$10; d f, \$10; as- sessment, \$3.....	28 00	Upholsterers Intl of N A, tax, o, n, d.....	42 00
Laborers prot 10284, tax, o, n, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90..	3 80	Federal labor 10883, assessment.....	1 00
Protectors de la mujl, laborers prot 11752, tax, nov, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Federal labor 11831, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 90c.....	3 90
Federal labor 8892, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1; as- sessment, 30c.....	2 80	Crown, cork, and seal workers 10675, tax, nov, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; assessment, \$1.35.....	5 85
Federal labor 11745, tax, nov, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; assessment, \$1.05.....	4 55	Suspender makers 10342, tax, dec, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; assessment, 60c.....	2 88
Steel plate transferers asso 8198, tax, n, d, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	8 60	Trades council, Mansfield, Ohio, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Central labor union, Kane, Pa, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Central labor union, Saginaw, Mich, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50
Federal labor 11717, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Central labor union, Trenton, N J, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Window shade makers 11556, tax, july, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	5. Central labor union, Bellingham, Wash, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Steam pipe and boiler coverers 9689, assess- ment.....	1 00	Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers Intl, bal assessment.....	28 00
Firemens 9629, assessment.....	1 20	Stablemen 8780, tax, o, n, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	10 80
Hospital employes 10708, tax, dec, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; assessment, 68c.....	2 78	Newsboys prot 11565, tax, dec.....	48
Ice mens 10049, tax, s, o, n, d, \$9; d f, \$9; assess- ment, 90c.....	12 90	Laborers prot 10655, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Oyster workers 10497, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, \$1.....	4 00	Stone pavers 11894, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	3 00
Gas workers 10086, tax, o, n, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Federal labor 11414, tax, dec, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; assessment, \$1.35.....	5 98
Fed of labor, Blue Island, Ill, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Hospital employes 10641, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, \$1.20.....	5 20
Central labor union, Thompsonville, Conn, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00	Natl asso of heat, frost, genl insulators, and asbestos workers of A, tax, o, n, d, \$3.49; assessment, \$7.78.....	11 28
Trades and labor council, Olean, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	Tunnel miners 8295, tax, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 45c.....	3 45
Intl mattress spring and bedding workers, tax, oct.....	7 60	Laborers prot 8854, tax, jan, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; assessment, \$3.45.....	6 35
Lumber handlers 11474, assessment.....	1 05	Federal labor 8002, tax, o, n, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25; assessment, \$1.05.....	11 55
Gilders prot 8980, assessment.....	2 48	Sawmill workers 10450, assessment.....	51
Federal labor 11583, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05 \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; asst \$1.....	4 60	Federal labor 9697, assessment.....	2 00
1. Needle makers 9088, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2; asst \$1.20.....	5 20	5. Printers roller makers 10638, assessment.....	1 40
Sop, soda, and candle workers 10855, asst....	2 70	Trades council, Anderson, Ind, tax, a, o, n.....	2 50
Federal labor 9713, asst.....	3 80	Central labor union, Ashtabula, Ohio, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Federal labor 11802, sup.....	10 00	Trades council, Dayton, Ohio, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	5 00
Steel plate transferers asso 8956, asst.....	1 29	Trades and labor council, Port Huron, Mich, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50
Cotton yard mens 9143, tax, n, d, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; asst 65c.....	4 85	Central trades council, Wilburton, I T, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Central labor, Paducah, Ky, tax, bal, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, oct a.....	5 00	Intl of elevator constructors, tax, n, d, \$22; sup, \$5.....	27 00
Federal labor 8818, tax, dec, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; asst, \$1.25.....	3 55	Federal labor 8588, sup.....	80
Cooks and waiters 10908, cocineros g depend- entes, asst.....	5 55	Sugar workers 10619, tax, nov, \$15; d f, \$15; assessment, \$9.....	39 00
Marine trades council, Jersey City, N J, sup	3 50	6. Mail bag pouch makers and repairers 10628, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assess- ment, \$1.....	6 00
Shingle sawers and buncers 9690, sup.....	2 25	Tub molders helpers 7452, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Horse-nail makers 6170, sup.....	4 00	Horse-nail workers 6813, assessment.....	72
Hospital nurses and employes 10607, asst, \$2.15; sup, \$1.25.....	3 88	Artesian well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Laborers prot 10829, asst, \$1.71; sup, \$2.....	3 71	Milk handlers 10662, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Horse-nail makers 7073, tax, o, n, d, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40; asst, \$1.68; sup, \$5.....	28 48	Assorters and packers 8818, tax, nov, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Federal labor 11761, sup.....	60	Drainlayers and helpers 10835, tax, dec, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Bootblacks 9196, sup.....	50	Federal labor 9697, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	3 50
Ivory workers 10898, asst, 45c; sup, \$1.50.....	1 95	Federal labor 8770, tax, jan, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35....	2 70
Bootblacks prot 11834, tax, jan, 24c; sup, 75c.....	1 00	Federal labor 9868, tax, dec, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Federal labor 11789, sup.....	50	Federal labor 10868, tax, o, n, d, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60
Federal labor 11771, tax, dec, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25; sup, 50c.....	7 00	Federal labor 11098, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, \$1.20.....	5 20
Gilders prot 8980, tax, dec, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05; sup, \$5.25.....	11 85	Suspender workers 8144, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 90c.....	3 90
Federal labor 11643, sup.....	20	Gas workers 9840, tax, nov, \$14.25; d f, \$14.25; assessment, \$3.10.....	38 60
Soda and mineral water workers 8510, tax, o, n, d, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 80c.....	3 20	Asphalt block and vitrified brick pavers 7214, tax, o, n, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; assessment, 86c.....	2 78
Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of A, sup.....	2 85	Laborers prot 11004, assessment.....	1 00
Intl of cutting die and cutter makers, sup....	2 50	Federal labor 9461, assessment.....	5 50
Chainmakers natl of U S A, sup.....	85	Laborers prot, 9627, assessment.....	45
Coopers Intl of N A, tax, o, n, d, \$90; assess- ment, \$180.....	270 00	Federal labor 9955, assessment.....	1 11
Arcal asso of street and electric railway em- ployes of A, sup.....	57 80	Central trades and labor assembly, Elmira, N Y, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	5 00
4. Federal labor 9720, sup.....	1 00		
Federal labor 8170, tax, s, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 30c; sup, 60c.....	3 90		
Federal labor 11761, sup.....	50		
Quarry workers Intl of N A, local 12, sup.....	5 00		
Artificial limb makers 11256, assessment.....	21		
Block pavers, cement walk, and curb set- ters 7434, tax, m, j, j, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50		

6. Trades and labor council, Edwardsville, Ill, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05	\$5 00	9. Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, jan, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, \$2.70	\$31
Trades and labor council, Hammond, Ind, tax, a, s, o	2 50	Horse-nail makers 8654, tax, jan, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15; assessment, \$2.25	6
Livery stable employes 11803, sup.....	10 00	Laborers prot 10890, tax, o, n, d, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; assessment, 50c	3
Stable employes 11804, sup.....	10 00	Laborers prot 10829, tax, dec, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6
Stabiamens prot 11805, sup.....	10 00	Vegetable ivory button makers 7544, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$2	4
Kentucky state federation of labor, sup.....	5 00	Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers 10948, tax, dec, \$4.55; d f, \$4.55	9
Federal labor 9885, sup.....	10	Composition roofers 8712, tax, dec, 40c; d f, 40c	5
Tiemakers laborers 11289, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c; assessment, \$1.50; sup, 50c	3 50	Riggers prot 10815, tax, jan, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5
Federal labor 11436, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$3	8 00	Central trades council, Crawfordsville, Ind, tax, o, n, d	2
Fibre pressmen 9831, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65; sup, \$2	9 30	Tri City labor congress, Clinton and Lyons, Ia, and Fulton, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5
Electrical workers helpers 10510, tax, dec, 85c; d f, 85c; assessment, 21c; sup, 95c	1 99	Central labor, Columbia, Pa, tax, a, s, o	2
Federal labor 9921, sup.....	2 10	Trades and labor council, Huntington, Ind, tax, o, n, d	2
Trades and labor assembly, Fort Madison, Iowa, sup.....	1 00	Central labor, Manchester, N H, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05	5
Federal labor 10818, tax, dec, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50	Trades and labor assembly, Virden, Ill, tax, o, n, d	2
Federal labor 7304, tax, dec, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20	Twin City labor congress, Stirling and Rock Falls, Ill, tax, o, n, d	2
Federal labor 11449, tax, dec, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	5 50	Undertakers 9049, tax, jan, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$2.75	7
Optical workers prot 11881, tax, dec, \$4.35; d f, \$4.35	8 70	Gardeners and florists 10615, assessment, \$1.02; sup, \$1	2
Genl engravers, cutters and die sinkers 10658, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60	3 20	Federal labor, 10751, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c	3
Wire and cable workers 9082, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Federal labor 9770, tax, o, n, d, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; assessment, 50c; sup, \$1.50	8
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11773, assessment.....	75	Federal labor 8683, tax, dec, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, 50c	6
Newsboys prot 11564, assessment.....	1 00	Gas house workers 11784, tax, nov, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; assessment, \$1.02; sup, \$1.60	6
Stonemasons 7049, tax, n, d, \$12; d f, \$12; assessment, \$3.60	27 60	Local 28, wood, wire, and metal lathers intl, sup	1
United asso journeymen plumbers, gas fitters, etc, tax, o, n, d, \$225; assessment, \$450	675 00	Stable workers 10018, assessment.....	2
Trades and labor assem, Burlington, Iowa, tax, o, n, d	2 50	Federal labor 10917, sup.....	2
Trades and labor council, Chillicothe, Ohio, tax, a, s, o	2 50	Federated trades council, Napa co, Calif, sup.....	5
Trades and labor assem, Jacksonville, Ill, tax, a, s, o	2 50	Laborers prot 10820, sup.....	5
Central labor union, Lorain, Ohio, tax, a, s, o	2 50	Cloth spongers and refinishers 10854, sup.....	5
Central labor union, Mt Carmel, Ill, tax, o, n, d	2 50	Scale makers 10288, sup.....	4
Central labor union, Washington, D C, tax, a, s, o	2 50	Intl bro papermakers, sup.....	15
Central trades and labor council, Zanesville, Ohio, tax, nov, '03, to and incl oct, '04	10 00	Paving outlets of U S A and Canada, tax, n, d, \$10.93, sup, \$4.50	1
Quarry workers intl of N A, tax, o, n, \$36; 1 week's assessment, \$36; sup, \$1.25	73 25	W G Hunter, New Castle, Pa, cut.....	10
Bootblacks 10607, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 40c	5 40	Mosaic workers 11806, sup.....	10
Paper-box makers intl, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 11807, sup.....	10
Federal labor 8223, sup.....	1 75	10. Trades assembly, Ennis, Tex, sup.....	10
Federal labor 8243, tax, o, n, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, 50c	10 50	Federal labor 11868, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1	2
Tin-plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	3 85	Federal labor 11672, tax, dec, 95c; d f, 95c	1
Cut-nail workers 7029, tax, jan, 95c; d f, 95c; assessment, \$1; sup, 50c	3 40	Intl printing pressmen, asst.....	506
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, jan, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25; sup, \$3	15 50	Bakery and confectionery workers, intl of A, tax, o, n, d	196
Federal labor 11617, tax, nov, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$3.75	10 75	Machine shearers and punchers 9680, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c; asst, 45c	1
Intl bro of blacksmiths, sup.....	50	Federal labor 11580, tax, o, n, d, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; asst, 35c	3
Federal labor 9724, tax, dec, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, 50c	1 40	Federal labor 11845, tax, dec, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; asst, \$1.65	7
Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	5 00	Stenographers, bookkeepers, typewriters, and assistants 11773, tax, bal, jan, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2
9. Federal labor 7112, tax, o, n, d, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	3 80	Braceros agricola (agricultural workers) 11762, tax, o, n, d, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45	2
Federal labor 8080, tax, jan, \$4.85; d f, \$4.85	8 70	Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, o, n, d, \$3; d f, \$3	6
Federal labor 9083, tax, o, n, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60	Barbershop porters and bath house attendants 10649, tax, n, d, \$4; d f, \$4	5
Federal labor 9878, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50	Laborer 9670, tax, j, a, s, o, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	8
Federal labor 9477, tax, o, n, d, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85	11 70	Laborers prot asso 9788, tax, dec, 95c; d f, 95c	1
Federal labor 9826, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	Federal labor 10878, tax, n, d, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, \$1.90	3
Federal labor 10104, tax, dec, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10	Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, jan, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60; asst, \$1.04; sup, \$1.20	7
Federal labor 11499, tax, d, '04, j, '05, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80	Federacion libre (federal labor 9574), tax, dec, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05; sup, 50c	8
Federal labor 11864, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	11. Emmett asso of rock drillers and tool sharpeners 11808, sup.....	7
Federal labor 11766, tax, dec, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80	Iron bed workers 10188, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$70; d f, \$70	149
Federal labor 11769, tax, dec, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40	Music engravers 11808, sup.....	11
Federal labor 11477, tax, jan, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	2 60	Sawmill workers 8377, tax, o, n, d, \$6.75; d f, \$6.75	12
Amalgam workers intl asso of A, tax, o, n, d	26 80	Artesian well diggers 9821, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c	1
Scale workers prot 7592, assessment.....	5 97	Fishermens prot 9699, tax, n, d, \$6; d f, \$6	12
Federal labor 8203, assessment.....	90	Electrical workers and linemans 9001, tax, o, n, 90c; d f, 90c	1
Alsea Bay fishermens prot 11629, assessment	1 65		
Federal labor 9373, assessment.....	1 05		
Intl of steam engineers, tax, o, n, \$175; assessment, \$525	700 00		
Federal labor 11409, tax, dec, 85c; d f, 85c; assessment, 21c	91		
Horse-nail makers 8653, tax, o, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 90c	9 90		

11. Hospital nurses and employees 10607, tax, dec, \$3.55; d f, \$3.55.....	\$7 10
Laborers prot 10842, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Fibre sanders 7296, tax, n, d, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90....	5 80
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10423, tax, jan, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Bootblack prot 9198, tax, o, n, d, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Bottlers and carbonators 10801, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 10281, tax, dec, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Florists and gardeners 10728, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Central labor union, Bristol, Conn, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50
Trades council, Herrin, Ill., tax, o, n, d, Central labor union, Meyersdale, Pa, tax, oct, acct nov.....	2 50
Trades council, Marion, Ill, tax, j, f, m.....	1 50
Central labor, Norwalk, Ohio, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Intl asso of glass house employees, assessment.....	2 50
Machine textile printers asso, assessment.....	5 55
Stonepavers, sidewalk layers, and curb setters prot 11353, assessment.....	11 10
Lumber handlers 8449, assessment.....	1 20
Laborers prot 9653, assessment.....	45
Newsboys 10414, tax, dec, 60c; assessment, 90c.....	2 10
Derrickmens 9499, tax, dec, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; assessment, \$1.76.....	1 50
Pavers and rammers 10818, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	6 16
Suspender workers 11095, tax, n, d, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, \$5; assessment, 24c.....	3 00
Intl bro of papermakers, sup.....	8 84
Mineral water bottlers 11817, assessment, 98c; sup, \$5.85.....	21 60
Hospital employees 10088, tax, jan, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90; sup, \$1.75.....	6 81
Jewelry and silverware case makers 10448, assessment, \$5; sup, \$1.25.....	18 55
Local 3, natl alliance bill posters and billers of A, sup.....	6 25
Federal labor 11286, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$9.....	1 00
12. Sewer workers 9588, tax, o, n, d, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25; assessment, \$1.05.....	14 00
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, dec, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; assessment, \$1.78.....	11 55
Spring fitters 11810, sup.....	4 68
Federal labor 7552, sup.....	10 00
Trades and labor council, DuBois, Pa, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	10 00
Indurated fibre workers 7185, tax, dec, \$5; d f, \$5.....	5 00
Soapmakers and helpers prot 10724, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	10 00
Twine stringers 11632, tax, dec, 40c; d f, 40c.....	2 10
Fire dept employees 11425, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 90c.....	80
Laborers prot 10215, tax, jan, 80c; d f, 80c; assessment, 49c.....	3 90
Federal labor 9896, tax, n, d, 70c; d f, 70c; assessment, 21c.....	2 08
Ice handlers 8487, assessment.....	1 61
Federal labor 6415, assessment.....	1 50
Intl compressed air workers, assessment.....	2 07
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, tax, dec.....	36 00
Federal labor 8803, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$4; d f, \$4.....	374 05
Federal labor 8720, tax, dec, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10....	8 00
Federal labor 10279, tax, dec, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85....	4 20
Bro of boilermakers and iron ship builders of A, sup.....	5 70
Federal labor 9485, tax, jan, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, \$1.50.....	1 20
Federal labor 11886, sup.....	4 40
Asphalt pavers 10513, tax, jan, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$3.25.....	1 65
Scale workers prot 7592, sup.....	9 25
Federal labor 9715, tax, o, n, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 50c.....	5 50
Federal labor 10847, tax, s, o, n, d, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40; sup, \$1.....	4 50
Federal labor 11782, assessment, 84c; sup, 50c.....	11 80
Amal leather workers of A, sup.....	1 84
13. Intl of slate workers, sup.....	4 00
Machine stone planermens 9608, tax, s, o, n, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	1 00
Ice handlers and laborers prot 9053, tax, o, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	9 00
Laborers prot 11004, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25..	8 00

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13. Telephone operators 10795, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c.....	\$1 20
Riggers 11583, tax, jan, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Public school teachers asso 10808, tax, n, d, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Annealers prot 8721, tax, jan, 45c; d f, 45c....	90
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, dec, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Gas workers 11790, tax, dec, \$2.50 d f, \$2.50....	5 00
Beltmakers and helpers 10204, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80
Federal labor 11774, assessment.....	2 70
Federal labor 9821, assessment.....	1 00
Federal labor 10984, tax, dec, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Central labor union, Fitchburg, Mass, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	5 00
Central labor union, Kansas City, Kans, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, New Albany, Ind, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	2 50
Federal labor 10885, tax, jan, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Federal labor 9461, tax, dec, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50....	17 00
Federal labor 11624, tax, dec, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45..	2 90
Trades and labor council, Kokomo, Ind, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Iron molders of N A, assessment.....	900 00
Newsboys prot 11671, tax, n, d, \$3.00; d f, assessment, \$2.25.....	5 25
Federal labor 8162, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, \$1.50.....	6 50
Federal labor 10185, tax, o, n, d, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45; assessment, \$1.50.....	6 40
Edward H Davis, West Lafayette, Ind, sup.....	1 00
Ceramic, mosaic, encaustic tile layers and helpers intl, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$11.45; sup, \$2.80.....	14 25
Federal labor 11798, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 50
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10808, tax, jan, \$8.15; d f, \$8.15; sup, 50c.....	6 80
Tin plate workers intl protasso of A, sup.....	1 25
Union central opera (central labor), Guayama, P R, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
14. Telephone employees 11288, tax, dec, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Sheet asphalt, tar, gravel, and slate roofers 8528, tax, jan, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80

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14. 1108-nal workers 1181, tax, jan, \$8.25; d f, \$6.25	\$12 50
Trades and labor assembly, Mascoutah, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05	5 00
Central labor union, Pensacola, Fla, tax, o, n, d	2 50
The Pennsylvania federation of labor, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Federal labor 10919, tax, dec, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60	8 20
Federal labor 11124, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Federal labor 11426, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11459, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11716, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c; assessment, 50c	1 50
Federal labor 10672, tax, n, d, \$4.10; d f, \$4.10; assessment, \$1.47	9 97
Directory workers 9014, tax, n, d, 80c; d f, 80c; assessment, 24c	1 84
Trades and labor assembly, Galesburg, Ill, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Pipe caulkers and repairers 11466, assessment	1 28
Amal asso of iron, steel, and tin workers of U S, assessment	270 00
Wood, wire, and metal lathers Intl, tax, d, '04; j, '05	43 00
Metal polishers, buffers, platers, and brass workers of N A, tax, o, n, d	187 50
Hotel and restaurant emp Intl alliance, etc, acct assessment	500 00
Federal labor 10816, sup	50
Federal labor 8820, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$35	9 00
Buffalo and vicinity, N Y local, united brewery workmen, sup	1 50
Pile drivers 9801, tax, o, n, d, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; assessment, 75c; sup, \$1.05	9 80
Federation of labor, Louisville, Ky, sup	1 00
16. Intl stereotypers and electrotypers of N A, tax, dec	16 87
Granite cutters natl of U S of A, tax, o, n, d	150 00
American fed of musicians, tax, jan	150 00
Central trades labor council, Bellefontaine, Ohio, tax, s, o, n, acct d	8 00
Trades council, Albion, Mich, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Trades council, Chippewa Falls, Wis, tax, j, f, m	2 50
16. Central labor council, Salamanca, N A, tax, s, o, n	
Trades and labor council, Winona, Minn, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Labor council, Evanston, Ill, tax, d, '04, j, f, '05	2 50
Federal labor 7481, asst	1 80
Federal labor 8228, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	5 10
Federal labor 8971, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 10802, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 10998, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Federal labor 11820, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Laborers prot 8668, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Boomers 9410, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; asst, \$1.05	4 55
Coal handlers 9022, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
File workers 10048, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Fish cleaners 11858, tax, o, n, d, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Granite workers 9289, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Brewery laborers 10877, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Pavers prot 8895, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 90c	3 90
Pastemakers 10567, tax, dec, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80
Sailmakers 11775, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$3; assessment, \$1.80	7 80
Soap, soda, and candle workers 10885, tax, jan, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Suspender workers 11251, tax, jan, 40c; d f, 40c	50
Telephone operators 9887, tax, jan, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95	5 90
Telephone operators 11547, tax, n, d, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	4 40
Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax, jan, 95c; d f, 95c; assessment, \$1	2 90
Trades council, Scammon, Kans, sup	10 00
Local 4, press feeders and assistants, sup	4 00
Central trades and labor council, Bridgeton, N J, tax, nov, '08, to and incl oct, '04, \$10; sup, 80c	10 50
Federal labor 8002, sup	15
Federal labor 11158, tax, feb, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, 50c	12 50
Printers rollermakers 10638, tax, jan, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 50c	3 20
Federal labor 11771, sup	1 50
Milk bottlers 9639, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 84c	1 84
Federal labor 7481, sup	80
Lumber handlers 8449, sup	50
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, 75c; sup, \$1.25	7 00
Trades council, Cumberland, Md, tax, s, o, n	2 50
17. Rockmen prot 10631, tax, jan, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Newsboys and route carriers 11624, tax, o, n, d, '04, jan, '05	80
American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, dec, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8984, tax, jan, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Mill workers prot 11783, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Milkers prot 8861, tax, jan, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, jan, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Riggers prot 11561, tax, jan, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, assessment	2 50
Central labor, Lebanon, Pa, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Central trades and labor council, New Orleans, La, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Federal labor 8568, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 8897, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$12; d f, \$13	36 00
Federal labor 9925, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 10917, tax, dec, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30	4 60
Federal labor 11877, tax, dec, 45c; d f, 45c	90
Federal labor 11423, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11755, tax, dec, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Laborers prot 11857, tax, dec, 65c; d f, 65c	1 30
Quarry workers Intl of N A, acct assessment	35 00
Intl shingle weavers of Amer, assessment	55 00
Federal labor 11185, tax, jan, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; asst, \$1.08	4 40
Lastmakers 9771, tax, dec, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60; asst, \$3.12	10 12
Federal labor 11285, tax, oct, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 20c	1 60
Mineral and soda water bottlers 9275, tax, d, '04, j, '05, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; assessment, 48c	8 60
Federal labor 8584, tax, nov, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25; assessment, \$1.95	8 40
Pipe layers 9744, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c	3 50

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17. Laborers prot 7324, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1	\$3 00	18. Federal labor 8785, tax, o, n, \$3; d f, \$3; sup,	\$6 50
Gas workers 10678, tax, dec, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50;	9 50	50c.....	
sup, 50c.....	5 00	Union obrera federada (federal labor) 11776	9 10
Federal labor 11761, sup.....		tax, nov, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; sup, \$4.50.....	8 00
Suspendermakers 9660, tax, o, n, \$16.50; d f,	49 00	J. Geo Smith, N Jay, Me, sup.....	
\$16.50; sup, \$16.....		19. Shingle sawyers and bunchers 9699, tax, jan,	4 10
Federal labor 11579, tax, dec, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70;	5 90	\$2.06; d f, \$4.05.....	
sup, 50c.....		Cutting die workers 10573, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05;	2 10
Federal labor 7087, assessment, \$3.75; sup,	6 75	d f, \$1.05.....	
\$3.....		Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers	1 00
Federal labor 9083, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	4 50	11555, tax, jan, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 50
50c.....		Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c	
Pavers and rammers 5611, tax, j, f, m, a,	9 00	Chemical workers 10883, tax, d, '04, j, '05,	2 00
\$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....		\$1; d f, \$1.....	
Asphalt, asphalt block, and wood pavers	10 00	Cooks and waiters 10868, cocineros and de-	10 70
asso, 11811, sup.....		pendientes, tax, jan, \$5.35; d f, \$5.35.....	8 00
Federal labor 11747, tax, dec, 90c; d f, 90c; acct	2 16	Gold pen makers 8030, tax, nov, \$4; d f, \$4.....	7 00
assessment, 50c.....		Laborers prot 9558, tax, jan, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	2 21
Lehr tenders and shove boys 7583, tax, o, n,	17 50	Stoneware potters 11593, tax, dec, 85c; d f, 85c;	
d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; assessment, \$1.50; sup, \$1..	4 00	assessment, 51c.....	1 95
18. Cement workers 11082, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2.....		Federal labor 9604, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c; as-	6 90
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, dec,	15 00	essment, 45c.....	80
\$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	1 00	Federal labor 8941, tax, m, j, '04, \$3; d f, \$3;	9 00
Asphalt pavers 11434, tax, jan, 50c; d f, 50c....		assessment, 90c.....	
Wholesale clothing clerks and packers 11042,	1 70	Water dept workers 6856, assessment.....	
tax, jan, 85c; d f, 85c.....		American wire weavers prot asso, assess-	
Women can workers 10584, tax, o, n, d, \$4.50;	9 00	ment.....	210 58
d f, \$4.50.....		Hotel and restaurant employees intl alliance,	420 75
Fire department employees asso 10446, tax,	4 00	etc, tax, dec.....	4 00
jan, \$2; d f, \$2.....		Intl bro of teamsters, tax, jan.....	1 80
Clear factory tobacco strippers 10237, tax,	5 00	Federal labor 9946, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2.....	2 20
dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....		Federal labor 10982, tax, dec, 90c; d f, 90c.....	
Wall paper house employees 10777, tax, dec,	2 00	Federal labor 11505, tax, nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10..	5 00
'04, jan, '06, \$1; d f, \$1.....		Federal labor 11651, tax, sept, acct oct, \$2.50;	
Tin fold workers and helpers 11115, tax, jan,	8 80	d f, \$2.50.....	
\$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	4 00	Trades assembly, Ballston Spa, N Y, tax, o,	2 50
Hat shop laborers 8859, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2....	4 00	n, d.....	5 00
Laborers prot 11649, tax, nov, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Trades and labor council, Gallon, O, tax, o,	5 00
Union obreras (domesticas) domestic labor-	4 00	n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	5 00
ers 11693, tax, o, n, \$2; d f, \$2.....		Central trades council, Muskogee, I T, tax,	5 00
Laborers and excavators 11679, tax, s, o, n, d,	20 00	j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
\$10; d f, \$10.....		Central labor, Pittston, Pa, tax, a, s, o, n, d,	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Alton, Ills, tax, o,	10 00	'04, j, '05.....	5 00
n, d.....		Federated trades council, Reading, Pa, tax,	5 00
Central labor, Brooklyn, N Y, tax, oct, '04,	10 0	s, o, n.....	6 00
to and inc sept, '05.....		Central trades and labor assembly, Sparta,	1 01
Central labor, Gloucester, Mass, tax, may,	2 50	Ill, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	3 00
'04, to and inc apr, '05.....		Federal labor 11587, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	4 10
Central labor, Northampton, Mass, tax, a,	2 50	assessment, \$2; sup, \$1.....	8 10
s, o.....		Federal labor 8238, sup, 50c; assessment, 51c..	
Trades council, Pinckneyville, Ills, tax, a,	5 00	Federal labor 8170, sup.....	
s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	2 50	Federal labor 9423, tax, dec, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80;	
Central labor, Wilmington, Del, tax, o, n, d,		sup, 50c.....	2 25
Wire and cable workers 9647, tax, n, d, \$8;	18 40	Isin glass glue workers 11799, sup.....	2 50
d f, \$8; assessment, \$2.40.....		Federal labor 10672, tax, s, o, n, \$1.10; d f,	2 50
Federal labor 8789, tax, dec, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10;	5 45	\$1.10; sup, 50c.....	
assessment, \$1.25.....	1 00	Amal rubber workers of A, sup.....	
Federal labor 10977, assessment.....	16 05	Central labor union, Trenton, Mo, tax, s, o, n	
Intl slate and tile roofers of A, assessment..	2 82	20. Sheet and sewer excavators 7543, tax, jan,	1 60
Table knife grinders nat of A, tax, n, d.....	8 00	90c; d f, 80c.....	1 20
Federal labor 8217, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	1 60	Wardrobe tenders 10617, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c	2 30
Federal labor 9418, tax, jan, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 00	Federal labor 7520, tax, dec, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10....	
Federal labor 9659, tax, jan, 50c; d f, 50c.....	2 80	Federal labor 10285, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$3;	6 90
Federal labor 10493, tax, jan, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15	70	d f, \$3; assessment, 90c.....	2 00
Federal labor 10955, tax, jan, 85c; d f, 85c.....	8 50	Federal labor 10723, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	80
Federal labor 11005, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75..	2 00	Federal labor 11490, tax, jan, 40c; d f, 40c.....	4 00
Federal labor 11600, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 00	Federal labor 11519, tax, dec, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11740, tax, o, n, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50..		Central labor union, Batavia, N Y, tax, o,	
Federal labor 11661, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1; sup,	2 50	n, d.....	
50c.....	1 25	Central labor union, Berlin, N H, tax, m, j,	5 00
Central labor union, Sullivan, Ind, sup.....		j, a, s, o.....	



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20. Central labor union, Ada, I T, tax, o, n, d....	\$2 50	21. Federal labor 8786, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c; as-	\$1 95
Central labor union, Bedford, Ind, tax, o,	50	assessment, 45c.....	3 00
Central labor union, Pottstown, Pa, tax, o,	2 50	Federal labor 11587, tax, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50..	5 00
Trades and labor council, Charlottetown, P	5 00	Trades and labor assembly, Sandusky, O,	10 00
E I, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	2 50	tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	14 50
Central labor union, Honesdale, Pa, tax, o,	2 50	Federal labor 11770, tax, nov, 35; d f, 35.....	30 00
n, d.....	2 50	Federal labor 11774, tax, n, d, \$7.25; d f, \$7.25..	5 20
Central labor, New Britain, Conn, tax, o, n, d	2 50	Suspender workers 8144, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 9762, tax, dec, 35c; d f, 35c; as-	91	Federal labor 11595, tax, dec, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75;	5 20
assessment, 21c.....	4 37	assessment, \$1.20; sup, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 9586, tax, n, d, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90;	4 16	Last makers 9269, sup.....	5 00
assessment, 57c.....	27 40	Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	1 00
Egg inspectors prot 11701, tax, dec, \$1.60; d f,	6 50	Central trades and labor council, Olean, N Y,	3 80
\$1.60; assessment, 98c.....	9 20	acot sup.....	10 00
Oystermen prot 10417, tax, o, n, d, \$12.45; d f,	5 30	Local 5, int bro of foundry employees, sup.....	2 50
\$12.45; assessment, \$2.50.....	84 00	23. Stable employees 10041, tax, oct, 35; d f, 35.....	9 00
Sewer and water pipe laborers 9152, tax, dec,	6 00	United labor congress, Mahoning, O, sup.....	1 20
'04, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, \$1.50.....	1 40	Federation of labor, Sedalia, Mo, sup.....	9 00
Federal labor 8328, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, '05, \$4.00;	18 00	Suspender makers 11294, tax, jan, \$1.90; d f,	2 44
d f, \$4.00.....	50	\$1.90.....	2 40
Milk dealers prot 8226, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j,	1 00	Rockmens prot 10831, tax, feb, 35; d f, 35.....	2 50
'05, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, 30c.....	1 00	P O clerks 5798, tax, dec, \$15; d f, \$15.....	2 80
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of Amer, 1	1 00	Laborers prot 8354, tax, jan, 40c; d f, 40c.....	2 50
week's assessment.....	1 00	Laborers prot 10191, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25..	2 50
Upholsterers intl of N A, assessment.....	4 40	Federal labor 7281, tax, jan, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80....	2 50
Intl building employers of Amer, tax, o, n,	2 50	Federal labor 8326, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c.....	2 50
Laborers prot 10217, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c; as-	2 50	Federal labor 9611, tax, o, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	2 50
assessment, 70c.....	22 55	Federal labor 10723, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$2.10;	2 50
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers	2 50	d f, \$2.10.....	2 50
9905, sup.....	5 00	Federal labor 11564, tax, o, n, \$1; d f, \$1; as-	2 50
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	8 75	assessment, 44c.....	2 50
Federal labor 10190, tax, jan, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50;	5 00	d f, \$1.20.....	2 50
sup, \$4.10.....	5 00	Central labor union, Becknell, Ind, tax,	2 50
Intl brick, tile, and terra cotta workers alli-	5 00	June, '04, to and incl may, '05.....	2 50
ance, sup.....	5 00	Central labor union, Corry, Pa, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50
Tin foil work-rs and helpers 11115, sup.....	5 00	Central trades and labor council, Coshocton,	2 50
Federal labor 11741, sup.....	5 00	Ohio, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Stone planersmens 10604, assessment, \$2.40;	5 00	Labor council, Houston, Tex, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50
sup, 42.....	5 00	Trades and labor council, Hancock, Mich,	2 50
21. Trades council, Kenton, O, tax, s, o, n.....	5 00	tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Central labor, Stroudsburg and E Strouds-	5 00	Trades and labor council, Lima, Ohio, tax,	2 50
burg, Pa, tax, o, n, d.....	5 00	n, d, '04, j, '05.....	2 50
Watch workers 6961, tax, dec, \$10.25; d f,	5 00	Trades and labor council, Mt Clemens and	2 50
\$10.25; 1 weeks assessment, \$2.05.....	5 00	vicinity, Mich, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
The Lake co trades and labor council,	5 00	Central labor union, Norwich, Conn, tax,	2 50
Painesville, O, tax, s, o, n.....	5 00	o, n, d.....	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Connells-	5 00	Central labor union, Posey co, Ind, tax, s,	5 00
ville, Pa, tax, s, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	5 00	s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	2 50
Federal labor 9873, tax, n, d, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80;	5 00	Trades council, Staunton, Ill, tax, f, m, a, '06	2 50
assessment, \$1.15.....	5 00	Federation of trade unions, York, Pa, tax,	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Marshalltown,	5 00	o, n, d.....	2 50
Ja, tax, s, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '05.....	5 00	Federal labor 10837, assessment.....	1 00
Amal rubber workers of A, tax, n, d, '04,	5 00	United gold beaters natl of A, acot assem-	8 35
\$1.50; assessment, \$1.50.....	5 00	ment.....	1 11
Fibre sanders 7296, tax, jan, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45;	5 00	Fibre pressmens 9831, assessment.....	1 00
assessment, 90c.....	5 00	Button workers prot 7023, tax, jan, 66c; d f,	1 00
Plate glass workers 11865, tax, dec, \$1.50; d f,	5 00	66c; assessment, 89c.....	1 00
\$1.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 7426, tax, o, n, d, \$1.20; d, f,	2 04
		\$1.20; assessment, 24c.....	



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21. Federal labor 9900, tax, n, d, 80c; d f, 80c; assessment, 24c.....	\$1 84	24. Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, \$1.....	\$3 50
Federal labor 10896, tax, nov, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 90c.....	8 90	Crown cork and seal workers 10875, tax, dec, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1.25.....	5 75
Federal labor 11140, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; assessment, 25c.....	2 85	Federal labor 11478, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	5 50
Carriage and wagon workers intl, acct assessment.....	9 87	Pipe caulkers and tappers 7848, sup.....	4 00
Boot and shoe workers, tax, o, n, d.....	431 76	Federal labor 6878, tax, n, d, '04, '05, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1.....	5 50
Federal labor 11812, sup.....	10 00	25. Cotton mule spinners asso, tax, o, n, d.....	83 00
Federal labor 9644, tax, dec, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 50c.....	1 20	Laborers prot 9512, tax, dec, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50
Central labor union, Concord, N H, sup.....	10 00	Embossers prot 10821, tax, jan, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Regalla and badge workers 11159, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.50; assessment, 60c.....	4 10	Needlemakers 11433, tax, dec, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 80
Federal labor 11767, tax, o, n, acct d, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 50c.....	2	Bootblacks prot, 10175, tax, dec, \$7; d f, \$7.....	14 00
Riggers prot 10298, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 80c; sup, 40c.....	4 80	Cloth spongers and refinishers 10854, tax, n, d, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 9408, tax, a, s, o, n, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40; sup, \$2.95.....	9 75	Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, nov, \$40; d f, \$40.....	80 00
Federal labor 10928, tax, dec, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; sup, 50c.....	5 10	Central labor union, Canandaigua, N Y, tax, a, o, n.....	2 50
Federal labor 8564, tax, nov, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$2.75.....	6 75	Central labor union, Lancaster and vicinity, Pa, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Federal labor 11811, tax, n, d, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60; assessment, 78c; sup, 50c.....	6 50	Trades and labor council, Mount Olive, Ill, tax, a, o, n.....	2 50
Federal labor 8921, tax, o, n, \$33.75; d f, \$33.75; assessment, \$10.02; sup, 50c.....	78 02	Labor council, Monterey and Pacific Grove, Cal, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Federal labor 10889, tax, jan, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90; sup, \$3.....	13 80	Laborers prot 9760, assessment.....	1 00
Federated trades council, Milwaukee and vicinity, Wis, sup.....	2 25	Soda and mineral water bottlers 10833, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; assessment, \$1.05.....	4 55
Granite cutters, natl, of the U S A, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 9056, tax, n, d, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 80c.....	2 80
Federation of labor, Springfield, Ill, sup.....	4 50	Straw hat operators 9655, tax, o, n, d, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; assessment, 38c.....	8 68
Central labor union, Boston, Mass, sup.....	30	Federal labor 9993, tax, jan, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Local 7, natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, sup.....	5 70	Milford, Mass, local, granite cutters, natl sup.....	50
Local 26, intl asso of bridge and structural iron workers, sup.....	6 05	Iron and brass chippers 11610, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, '05, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65; lit, 50c.....	5 85
Sewer workers 9568, sup.....	6 50	Glass bottle blowers asso of U S and Canada, sup.....	9 00
Mosaic workers 8145, assessment.....	1 00	Federal labor 9710, tax, dec, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; assessment, \$1.50; sup, \$4.....	10 50
Federal labor 11813, sup.....	10 05	Cemetery employes 10684, tax, jan, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25; assessment, \$3.75; sup, \$1.....	17 25
United neckwear cutters 6989, tax, a, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Federal labor 9418, sup.....	8 00
Stone pavers sidewalk layers, and curb setters prot 11858, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	8 70	Laborers prot 8079, tax, n, d, \$9.65; d f, \$9.65; sup, 50c.....	19 80
Paper handlers 11231, tax, n, d, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	Trades and labor council, Chillicothe, Ohio, sup.....	2 75
Pavers and pavers helpers 11559, tax, dec, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30	Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers, etc, sup.....	18 20
House shorers and movers 7417, tax, n, d, '04, '05, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federal labor 11550, tax, sept, 85c; d f, 85c; lit, 8c.....	78
Protectors de la mujer, laborers prot 11762, tax, dec, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	26. Suspendermakers 10842, tax, jan, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Protectors de braceros (laborers prot) 11788, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Tar, felt, and waterproof workers 7565, tax, dec, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 6654, tax, dec, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Laborers prot 10961, tax, d, '04, '05, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Paper handlers 11231, assessment.....	3 00	Brass bobbin workers 8628, tax, jan.....	8 12
Trades and labor assembly, Bloomington, Ill, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	Trades council, Chickasaw, I T, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n.....	5 00
Central labor council, Bellingham, Wash, tax, a, o, n.....	2 50	Trades and labor assembly, Newcastle, Pa, tax, o, n, d, '04, '05, '06.....	5 00
Federation of labor, Geneva, N Y, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	Tri-City labor congress, Rock Island, Ill, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50
Federated trades council, Napa co, Cal, tax, d, '04, '05, f.....	2 50	Federal labor 7087, tax, dec, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
Thurber trades council, Thurber, Tex, tax, n, d, '04, '05.....	2 50	Federal labor 9777, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
John B Lennon treas, interest on deposit.....	350 00	Journeyman barbers, intl of A, assessment.....	666 88
Federal labor 10824, tax, dec, 65c; d f, 65c; sup, 50c.....	1 80	Federal labor 10621, assessment.....	45

26. Federal labor 8568, assessment.....	90 84	30. Falls City trades and labor assembly, Spokane, Wash, tax, o, n, d.....	22 50
Federal labor 11883, tax, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; assessment, 86c.....	8 96	Federal labor 6415, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, '05, \$1.13; d f, \$1.13.....	26 00
Central trades and labor council, St Marys, Pa, tax, o, acct n.....	1 25	Federal labor 8152, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 90c.....	9 98
Local 208, hotel and restaurant employees intl alliance, acct assessment.....	8 42	Federal labor 9841, tax, o, n, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 58
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	1 25	Federal labor 10917, assessment.....	1 38
Hospital attendants prot 8097, sup.....	8 75	Federal labor 11248, tax, dec, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00; acct assessment, 64c.....	8 84
Federal labor 11782, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 20c.....	8 20	Federal labor 11584, tax, bal, nov, 30c; d f, 83c; acct assessment, 50c.....	6 50
Federal labor 11883, tax, a, s, o, n, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60; assessment, \$1; sup, \$1.50.....	9 70	Federal labor 11738, assessment.....	30
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9184, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, \$3.50.....	10 00	Laborers prot 8012, tax, o, n, d, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; acct assessment, 22c.....	4 42
27. Laborers prot 8914, tax, oct, \$26; d f, \$26.....	52 00	Assorters and packers 8316, tax, dec, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 08
Laborers prot 11400, assessment.....	1 50	Women can workers 10594, assessment.....	90
Federal labor 11480, assessment.....	24	Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax, jan, \$7.10; d f, \$7.10.....	14 28
Federal labor 10816, assessment.....	2 25	Fishermens prot 10637, tax, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50; assessment, \$2.10; sup, \$2.10.....	26 10
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, acct assessment.....	16 00	Fishermens prot 11149, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60
Federal labor 7241, tax, jan, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	House wreckers and second-hand bldg material handlers 9959, tax, s, o, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 30c.....	3 38
Federal labor 8181, tax, o, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, 30c.....	2 78	Lumber handlers 8449, tax, nov, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Federal labor 11165, tax, jan, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70	Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11689, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 60
Fed of labor, Ft Wayne, Ind, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	Newsboys prot 10141, tax, jan.....	1 50
Trades and labor council, Hoquiam, Wash, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	5 00	Gravel roofers 9893, tax, dec, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30; assessment, \$1.....	8 60
West Virginia state fed of labor, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00	Scale workers prot, 7592, tax, dec, \$3.95; d f, \$3.95.....	17 98
Trades and labor council, Jackson county, Ohio, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Sand cutters 10047, tax, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
R R transfer messengers and clerks 11689, assessment.....	60	Stone pavers 11894, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 10023, tax, n, d, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40.....	6 80	Stablemens prot 10390, tax, jan, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 60
Laborers prot 10295, tax, jan, \$6.30; d f, \$6.30; sup, \$5.....	17 60	Interlocking switch and signal mens 11786, tax, jan, \$7.35; d f, \$7.35.....	14 70
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	1 25	Intl typographical union, tax, dec, '04, acct jan, '05.....	287 92
Local 8, natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, sup.....	50	Federal labor 11678, tax, july, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Federal labor 9944, sup, \$5; assessment, \$2.07.....	7 07	Tin, steel, iron, and graniteware workers 10943, tax, jan, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
28. Steam pipe and boiler coverers 9689, tax, n, d, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 8971, assessment, \$1.20; sup, \$1.75.....	2 85
Blacksmiths, boilermakers, and machine helpers 9574, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Hospital employees 10088, sup.....	2 50
Stablemens prot 10018, tax, n, d, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	Federal labor 8584, sup.....	8 00
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, feb, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	12 50	Scalemens prot 11408, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2.75.....	7 75
Bootblacks prot 9923, tax, s, o, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 6998, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; assessment, 75c; sup, 25c.....	8 50
Laborers prot 9145, tax, dec, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Alsea bay fishermens prot 11622, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, \$1.....	9 00
Federal labor 11270, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Base ball makers 10929, tax, jan, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 38c.....	2 08
Central labor, Canton, Ohio, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Central labor union, Amsterdam, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05, \$3; sup, 50c.....	5 50
Trades assembly, Dallas, Tex, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	5 00	Egg inspectors 9230, sup.....	5 00
Central trades and labor council, Ft. Smith, Ark, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	51. Federal labor 11045, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$6.65; d f, \$6.65; assessment, 90c.....	14 28
Central labor, Iola, Kans, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	Bootblacks prot 9923, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Trades and labor assembly, Morris, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	5 00	Iceomens 9990, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 60c.....	2 60
Trades and labor assembly, Minneapolis, Minn, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	5 00	Paper bag workers 11757, tax, jan, 80c; d f, 80c; assessment, 48c.....	2 08
Central labor, Paducah, Ky, tax, bal, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, acct f, '05.....	5 00	Rockmens 10681, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Pendleton, Ore, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50	Mineral water bottlers and workers 11817, tax, n, d, '04, jan, '05, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	9 20
Bottlers 10218, assessment.....	1 80	California state fed of labor, tax, feb, '05, to and incl jan, '06.....	10 00
American society of plate engravers 9008, assessment.....	1 95	Central labor union, Lawrence, Mass, tax, o, n, d, '04, acct j, '05.....	3 00
Tie carriers 11202, assessment.....	1 65	Federal labor 9950, tax, jan, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	13 08
Egg inspectors 8705, assessment.....	4 92	Federal labor 10340, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 10964, assessment.....	8 00	Federal labor 10974, tax, d, '04, j, '05, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 9962, tax, n, d, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90; assessment, \$1.20.....	9 00	Federal labor 11008, tax, d, '04, j, f, '05, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 08
Federal labor 11760, tax, dec, \$5; d f, \$5; assessment, \$3.....	13 00	Federal labor 11423, tax, dec, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 08
Fishermens 11777, tax, jan, acct feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; assessment, 75c.....	8 25	Federal labor 11648, tax, n, d, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; assessment, 69c.....	5 29
Federal labor 8281, tax, dec, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$1.50.....	8 60	Federal labor 11617, assessment.....	2 19
Decorators, costumers, and badge makers 11555, sup.....	1 50	Excavators prot 10680, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5.....	19 00
Federated trades council, Santa Clara Co, Cal, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$5; sup, 50c.....	5 50	Federal labor 11434, sup.....	1 08
Mosaic workers 11806, sup.....	4 25	Telephone employees 11268, sup.....	24
30. Trades and labor assembly, Columbus, Ohio, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	Horse-nail makers 10958, tax, jan, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35; sup, 65c.....	7 35
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, nov.....	50 00	Printers rollmakers 10688, sup.....	14
Intl photo engravers of N A, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05.....	21 71	Federal labor 9925, sup.....	5 08
Central trades council, Frankfort, Ind, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50	F W Decker, Brooklyn, N Y, sup.....	
Central labor, Hanover and McSherrystown, Pa, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50		
Central labor, Hartford, Conn, tax, o, n, d.....	2 50		
Central labor, Shelbyville, Ind, tax, s, o, n.....	2 50		
Oregon State fed of labor, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	6 00		

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1. One month's rent in advance, Geo G Seibold	\$175 00	Repairing telephones, John C Rau.....	2 45
2. Organizing expenses, John A Flett.....	100 00	Cuts for AM FED, Maurice Joyce Eng co.....	8 73
Organizing expenses, J J Towey.....	54 85	Organizing expenses, James Brown.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, C O Young.....	100 00	Assessment forwarded to textile workers direct by quarry workers intl union, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	38 41
Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.....	100 00	Strike benefits to annealers prot 8721, for week ending Jan 14, '06, David W Conover, secy; J D Pierce, organizer.....	82 00
Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker.....	50 00	16. Express, Adams express co.....	62 20
Organizing expenses, Thos F Tracy.....	100 00	17. Organizing expenses, Henry M. Walker.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Wm E Terry.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Thos H. Flynn.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, Jacob Tazelaar.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, John L Williams.....	29 50
Organizing expenses, P. H. Strawham.....	100 00	18. Organizing expenses, C F Davis.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Wm S Smith.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, C H Gram.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Jas Sexton.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, M G Hamilton.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Jas Leonard.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Jas Leonard.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, M Grant Hamilton.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Wm S Smith.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Chas H Gram.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Jacob Tazelaar.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, E T Flood.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, C O Young.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Chas F Davis.....	100 00	19. 10,000 1c stamps, \$100; 5,000 2-c stamps, \$100; P O dept.....	200 00
Organizing expenses, P H Cummins.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, John Fitzpatrick.....	25 00
Organizing expenses, C P Connolly.....	15 00	Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, W H Johnson.....	5 00	Organizing expenses, James Brown.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, Jas Brown.....	20 00	20. Organizing expenses, Thos F Tracy.....	200 00
Organizing expenses, Frank H McCarthy.....	25 00	Organizing expenses, Frank H McCarthy.....	11 55
Organizing expenses, H L Eichelberger.....	100 00	Collecting adv contract, Ralston & Siddons.....	5 00
Telephone service, C & P telephone co.....	25 85	Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	7 00
2 rolls tape, the Elliott co.....	80	1 doz typewriter ribbons, Smith Premier typewriter co.....	5 00
2,000 1c stamps; 2,000 6c stamps, P O dept.....	140 00	21. Organizing expenses, Bernard Braff.....	40 00
Ice, American Ice co.....	3 80	2 subs 1/2 year, the Evening Star.....	5 28
Clippings for AM FED, Natl Press Intl co.....	5 00	Organizing expenses, James Brown.....	20 00
Contributions to AM FED, Victor Yarros.....	25 00	Organizing expenses, John Keys.....	51 00
Contributions to AM FED, Thos Reece.....	6 00	800 3-c stamps, \$3; 300 5-c stamps, \$15; 200 8-c stamps, \$16; 300 4-c stamps, \$12; 200 4-c stamps, \$12; 300 10-c stamps, \$30; P O dept.....	94 00
Contributions to AM FED, Hans Fehlinger.....	12 00	25. Strike benefits to annealers prot 8721, for week ending Jan 21, Danl Conover, secy; J D Pierce.....	40 00
Entertaining fraternal delegates, Hotel Na-deau.....	12 10	1 map U S, Secretary of the Interior.....	1 00
4. Organizing expenses, J J Keegan.....	100 00	5,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	50 00
Translating, Bernard H Lane.....	19 55	Cleaning windows and door, nail window and office cleaning co.....	6 00
1,500 1c stamps, \$15; 1,500 6c stamps, \$90; P O dept.....	105 00	Printing 2,000 organizers commissions, \$25.75; 5,000 envelopes, man 5 x 7 1/2, \$26.25; 5,000 certificates of membership, \$20; 5,000 letter heads, \$15.75; Law Reporter co.....	57 75
12,000 2c stamped envelopes, P O dept.....	256 80	1 doz t w oil, 90c; 100 blue blotters, \$3.50; 8-12 rubber rulers, \$1.20; 1 ink pad, 25c; 1 letter opener, 25c; 1 Outlook, 10c; 1 rem t w ribbon rec, 75c; 1 sterling fountain pen, \$4.50; 2 pieces no 25 binders board, 15c; 1 bot ink, 5c; 1 ink well, 35c; 1/2 doz pen points, 5c; 500 sheets mimeo paper, \$1.25; 1,000 Hotchkiss fasteners, 80c; 500 letter copying books, specat \$1.85, \$92.50; 5,000 second sheets cong linen, \$10; 1/2 lb rubber bands, no 32, 75c; 2 1/2 lbs rubber bands, no 18, \$1.25; 1 sterling fountain pen, \$5; 1 daily calendar pad, 10c; 1 daily calendar pad stand, 25c; 5 percalenders, \$1.25; 1,000 coin envelopes, \$1; 3 pen holders, 25c; 1 bot staf ink, 10c; Law Reporter co.....	126 35
Premium on bond for secretary, Pool & Ronssville.....	20 00	Organizing expenses, P J Downey.....	50 80
Printing 2,000 t w circulars, textile workers, \$10.50; 200 postals (Morrison) 2 forms, \$3.75; 2,000 letter circulars, Proceedings, \$7 50; 5,000 Why, \$10.50; 10,000 local union duns, \$30; 5,000 central body duns, \$15; 5,000 endeavors, \$15; 5,000 greetings, \$15; 10,000 constitutions, 18 pp, 4-p cover, \$181.10; corrections on list of organizations, 20 hrs, \$15; Trade Unionist.....	808 35		
7. Organizing expenses, Jas Brown.....	20 00		
Legislative expenses, Jas F Grimes.....	100 00		
8. Organizing expenses, W E Kennedy.....	24 00		
Yearly subscriptions, The Wash Post co.....	25 55		
Premium on bond for treasurer, John B Lennon.....	100 00		
10. 136 wooden boxes, Wm H Dyer.....	89 60		
Organizing expenses, T S Heskett.....	32 00		
198,785 gummed labels, Globe Printing co.....	54 66		
Telegrams, Postal Tel co.....	32 62		
11. Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	150 00		
5,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	50 00		
12. Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	2,575 16		
Legislative expenses mailing AM FED to congressmen, P O dept.....	10 00		

25.	Organizing expenses, J J Towey.....	\$60 95
26.	Organizing expenses, P H Cummins.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, John A Flett.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, Emmett T Flood.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, Chas H Gram.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, M Grant Hamilton.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias.....	112 00
	Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, Jas E Leonard.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, Wm S Smith.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, W E Ferry.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, C O Young.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, E E Greenawault.....	100 00
	Organizing expenses, A Rosenberg.....	60 00
27.	Organizing expenses, Wm E Kennedy.....	81 14
	Organizing expenses, P D Drain.....	52 50
28.	Entertaining fraternal delegates, Jas F Grimes.....	36 25
	Organizing expenses, C W Woodman.....	9 40
	1 business atlas, Rand, McNally & Co.....	12 50
30.	Organizing expenses, R I Wisler.....	12 00
	1 copy (Social Progress), J L Strong.....	1 10
	Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker.....	110 00
	Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker.....	40 00
31.	Organizing expenses, H L Elcheberger.....	100 00
	1 month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres.....	250 00
	1 month's salary, Frank Morrison, secretary Magazine, 10c; express, 30c; whisk broom, 20c; postage due, 37c; m o fees, 21c; soap, 25c; hauling, 25c; repairing copy press, 25c; car tickets, \$8.50; J W Lowe.....	208 38
	Hauling Am Fed, J W Lowe.....	10 48
	4 weeks' salary, J W Lowe, bookkeeper.....	5 00
	4 weeks' salary, J W Bernhard, bookkeeper.....	85 94
	4 weeks' salary, F C Alexander, bookkeeper.....	61 00
	4 weeks' salary, J Kelly, stenographer.....	69 70
	4 weeks' salary, R L Guard, stenographer.....	84 00
	4 weeks' salary, N L Baines, stenographer.....	94 00
	3 weeks' salary, L McCallen, stenographer.....	43 75
	4 weeks' salary, D L Bradley, stenographer.....	60 00
	4 weeks' salary, A L McCoy, stenographer.....	60 00
	4 weeks' salary, A G Russell, stenographer.....	60 66
	4 weeks' salary, L A Gaver, stenographer.....	70 40
	4 weeks' salary, F L Faber, stenographer.....	68 00
	4 weeks' salary, J Gallaher, stenographer.....	60 00
	4 weeks' salary, G D Witter, stenographer.....	64 00
	4 weeks' salary, J T Sherier, stenographer.....	61 42
	4 weeks' salary, M Sinclair, stenographer.....	61 05
	4 weeks' salary, I M Rodier, typewriter.....	68 55
	4 weeks' salary, A S Boswell, typewriter.....	49 88
	2 weeks' salary, A Z Coblenz, typewriter.....	52 00
	4 weeks' salary, E Valesh.....	19 20
	4 weeks' salary, D J Nielsen, clerk.....	100 00
	4 weeks' salary, B S Thomas, clerk.....	48 00
	4 weeks' salary, D F Manning, clerk.....	40 00
	4 weeks' salary, L A Sterne, clerk.....	68 00
	4 weeks' salary, M R Edmunds, clerk.....	58 18
	4 weeks' salary, L Black, clerk.....	44 00
	4 weeks' salary, M C Hatch, clerk.....	37 00
	4 weeks' salary, G A Boswell, clerk.....	88 75
	4 weeks' salary, F McCallen, clerk.....	36 00
	4 weeks' salary, M A Jones, clerk.....	34 50
	2 1/2 weeks' salary, W G Jordan, clerk.....	34 50
	2 1/2 weeks' salary, B M Holtzman, clerk.....	88 00
	1 1/2 weeks' salary, R F Malotte, clerk.....	23 50
	2 weeks' salary, G Nolan, clerk.....	18 50
	2 weeks' salary, H L Rock, clerk.....	18 00
	1 1/2 weeks' salary, S P Rodier, clerk.....	15 75
	Stamps rec'd and used, Frank Morrison, sec R R fare and expenses, dec and jan, Samuel Gompers, pres.....	14 25
	Organizing expenses, John L Helm.....	12 87
	Postage on Am Fed, p o dept.....	194 15
	Legislative expenses, Jas F Grimes.....	20 00
	Commission on advts, John Morrison.....	28 78
		100 00
		816 62

\$14,487 61

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Jan 1, '05.....	\$108,558 81
Receipts for month of Jan.....	13,744 58
Total.....	122,298 34
Expenses for month of Jan.....	14,487 61
Balance on hand Feb 1, '05.....	107,810 78
General fund.....	21,442 65
Defense fund.....	86,368 08
Total.....	107,810 78

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.

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**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**HAS NO SUBSTITUTE**

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The Blickensderfer is a standard machine that will do as much work in a neater and better manner than any machine on the market.

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We make Bread, Meat, Butcher, Paperhanger, and Cigar Knives and Cuban Blades. Also special Knives of every description. Best Boot and Shoe Makers' Knives and Cutters, Hatters and Cap Makers' Knives. Latest Improved Knife Handles. We guarantee all of our goods to give perfect satisfaction if used for the purpose for which they are made.

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and see that they bear our  trade-mark, and you will get the best.



Sometime ago we entered into an agreement with the Metal Polishers' Union whereby we are entitled to use their label, and also stamp copy of label on our blades, and all goods bearing our name and also this stamp are union-made.

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of the

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WHEN you are buying a **FUR HAT**, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern.

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**MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary,**  Orange, N. J.  
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ARE STAMPED  
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The only genuine Label indorsed by American  
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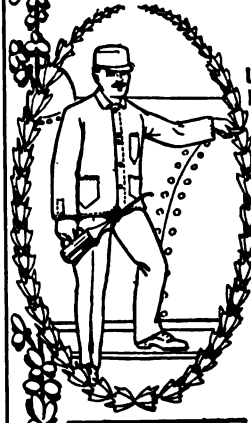
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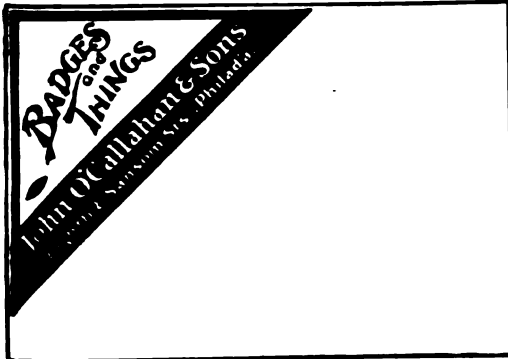
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WARRANTED to do the family washing 100 PIECES IN 1 HOUR. No need for washboard; no wear on clothing. Write for special prices and description.  
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Send for circulars if not on sale in your city.

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**RAIN COAT**

RAIN WILL NEITHER WET NOR SPOT THEM.

SHIRTS,  
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Bearing the UNION LABEL  
 Manufactured for UNION MEN  
 To be bought by UNION WOMEN  
 With hard-earned UNION MONEY

ASK FOR  
 TRY ==  
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ANGELUS BRAND SHIRTS

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Medicine for all mankind; the standard of purity and excellence for nearly half a century; an invaluable remedy for coughs, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, "grippe," consumption; an ideal tonic and stimulant for the aged. The only Whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine; prescribed by thousands of physicians; used in numberless hospitals.

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Ask a man with a  
soft, smooth face  
what soap he  
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Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets  
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The only authorized Union Whiskey on  
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It can be used so agreeably for cooking, in coffee, tea, and chocolate. Lay in a supply for all kinds of expeditions. Avoid unknown brands.

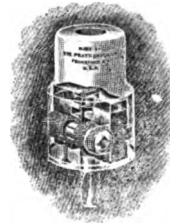
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It doesn't cost any more to have a good chuck—like the PRATT, in which drills can not slip—than it does for very ordinary ones.

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THE CHICAGO & ALTON  
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no coal-tar is used. Materials containing coal-tar become dry and brittle under exposure to the weather, while the oils in natural asphalt are involatile. This partly accounts for the satisfactoriness of our roofing, which has been on the market for years.

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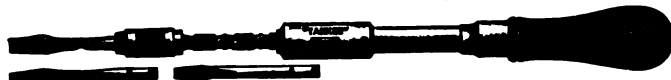
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Rank in Superiority Far  
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MADE BY

**The Fowler Nail Co.**  
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It is covered with SANITAS, the new Washable Wall Covering. Applied to the wall like ordinary paper. Can be washed any time with soap and water. The handsome prints, plain colors and tile effects, dull finish or glazed, with oil colors, make it an appropriate covering for kitchen, bath, or any other room. A closet lined with SANITAS is moth proof. If your Decorator, Dept. Store, Dry Goods or Oil Cloth Dealer does not keep it, write to us and we will send you samples.

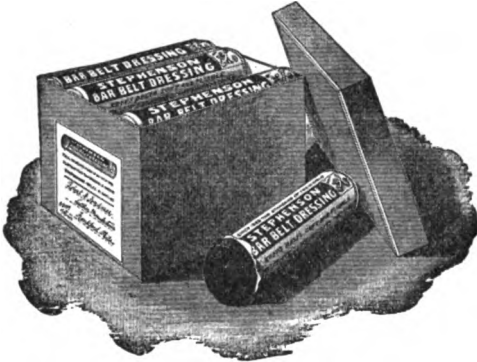
**STANDARD TABLE OIL CLOTH COMPANY,**  
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# W. W. KIMBALL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pianos, Reed Organs, Pipe Organs, and Piano Players.**

Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boul., CHICAGO.



**STEPHENSON**  
**BAR**  
**BELT DRESSING**  
PRESERVES BELTS - PREVENTS SLIPPING

Every Mill Supply Dealer *should* sell it. A word to him from you will help bring him to time.

Ask him for Free Sample—if he refuses to give it out, write us.

**Stephenson Manufacturing Co.**  
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*The*  
**OGDEN**  
**CHECK**

*The OGDEN Automatically Regulated Liquid Door Check and Spring is the strongest, simplest and most effective door check in the world. It is the only one that fully controls the door under all conditions.*

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**Paper Warehouse and Printers,**

**ALL KINDS OF PAPER**  
**MADE TO ORDER.**

**111 to 121 Second Avenue,**  
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Is noiseless, non-slippery, waterproof, and thoroughly sanitary, more durable than stone or earthen tiles, elegant in appearance, manufactured in a carefully selected variety of colors. Endorsed by the best architects and engineers. A perfect floor for business offices, banking rooms, court rooms, vestibules, halls, billiard rooms, smoking rooms, cafes, libraries, churches, hospitals, hotels, bath rooms, kitchens, etc.

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

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Manufactured solely by

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160 LEROY ST., - NEW YORK.

BABBITT AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS.

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PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY AND  
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Mills on Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad.

CAPACITY, 800,000 FEET PER DAY

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HIGH GRADE,  
FOR STEAM, WATER, AMMONIA, HYDRAULIC, ETC.,  
Are the Standard the World Over  
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*Builders of Fire-Proof  
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Steam,  
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210 SECOND AVENUE,  
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## Paints and Varnishes

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## ONE QUALITY AND THAT THE BEST EVERY TOOL

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Our Catalogue,  
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cludes Planes, both iron  
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Drawing Knives, Auger Bits,  
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Hot Water, Steam, and Hot Air Heaters.

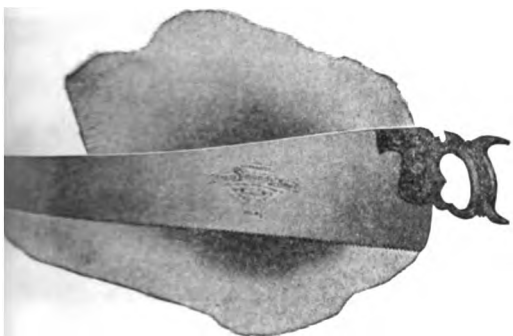
**New York Radiators**

For Steam and Water.

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## Simonds Quality Means



**SIMONDS SAWS  
ARE THE BEST.**

**Note.**—Any carpenter who will cut out this advertisement and send same to us we will send FREE OF COST one of our souvenirs.

**SIMONDS MFG. Co., FITCHBURG, MASS.**

**The Very Best Edge Tools Made in America**



For Carpenters, Coopers, Ship Builders, Coach Makers, Turners, Butchers, Pump Makers, Wood Carvers, Etc., the most complete and extensive line of strictly fine and superior edge tools made in this country.

**For Sale by First-Class Hardware Dealers**

If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send to us for catalogue, not failing to mention what kind of tools you use, as we issue separate catalogues, and state where you saw this "ad."

**Mack & Co.**

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## Electrically Driven Shops

Are no longer troubled with soot, dirt, grease, and the many other necessary evils of overhead shafting, belts, and pulleys. Electric power with current from the Central Station is the latest and most modern method of operation. In Philadelphia consult

**THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY**

TENTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

# Chew BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM



IT CURES

## INDIGESTION

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## SEASICKNESS

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

When Visiting Philadelphia Stop at the

### Hotel Columbia

*Broad Street above Arch*

**STRICTLY UNION**

Two Minutes From Broad Street Station, P. R. R.  
Three Minutes from Reading Terminal Station.

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## PROTECT YOUR IDEAS

Send for Inventor's Primer.  
No Patent no Fee. Established 1864.

**MILO B. STEVENS & CO.**

**791 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.**

Branches at Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit.



**PROFIT-SHARING LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES  
FOR BOTH SEXES.**

Amounts to Suit Your Needs up to \$100,000.  
Nearly 6 Million Policies in Force.

**INSURING OVER \$1,000,000,000.**

WRITE FOR RATE AT YOUR AGE.

**The Prudential Insurance Company**  
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Incorporated as a Stock Company by the  
State of New Jersey.

Home Office,  
Newark, N. J.

**JOHN F. DRYDEN,**  
President.

DEPARTMENT NO. 112.

# We Paid \$100,000

## For Liquozone, Yet We Give You A 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine can not do. Now, we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

### Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help

Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma  
Abscess—Anæmia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Bright's Disease  
Bowel Troubles  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
Colic—Croup  
Constipation  
Catarrh—Cancer  
Dysentery—Diarrhoea  
Dandruff—Droopy  
Dyspepsia  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Fever—Gall Stones  
Gout—Gout  
Gonorrhoea—Gleet

Hay Fever—Influenza  
Kidney Diseases  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhœa  
Liver Troubles  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Many Heart Troubles  
Piles—Pneumonia  
Pleurisy—Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Scrofula—Syphilis  
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Throat Troubles  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
Varicocoele  
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

#### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to THE LIQUOZONE COMPANY, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

765

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



**Time**

speeds the footsteps of the  
hurrying throng ;

THE

**ELGIN**

WATCH

Is Their Guiding Star.

A timekeeper known the world over  
for its accuracy.

*An illustrated history of the watch sent free.*

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,  
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## THAT "Y"

on an ammonia valve or fitting is a guarantee of superiority. In other words, it means as much on the smallest piece of work that leaves our plant as our name plate does on the largest ice-making or refrigerating machine we build.

Write for catalog 2

**York Mfg. Co.**

Main Office and Works  
YORK, PA.

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## ATTENTION, UNIONS!

Buy Your Leather Novelties with

**T. G. & L. N. W. LABEL. WHY?**

**Because We Make Them as Cheap as Non-union**

For the convenience of **UNION MEMBERS** and others interested in **Ladies' and Gentlemen's Leather Belts, Pocket Books, Bill Books, Music Rolls, Card Cases, etc.,** with the **UNION STAMP**, our Company has opened a mail order department for the means of creating as well as supplying the demands for such goods. Write for Catalogue

Address Mail Order Department

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**MORE THAN**

**300,000**

**PEOPLE BUY**

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every day, and probably more than

**1,000,000**

read it. Why? Because they believe  
it prints all the news and tells  
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# HIGH SPEED—LIGHT RUNNING

## WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

**Sew all Grades of Cloth and Leather.**

These machines are great wage earners, without overworking the operators.

The Magic, Silent W. & W.,

**FOR FAMILY AND FACTORY USE.**

**WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,** Factory and Head Office,  
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

# NEW PUTNAM HORSE SHOE NAILS



In view of the fact that there is room at the top, and a good demand for a High-Class Horse Shoe Nail, we wish to bring it to the attention of the trade that we are making but one grade of Horse Shoe Nail (THE NEW PUTNAM), which is first-class in every respect, and superior to any that have ever been previously offered, and that we are, therefore, maintaining prices, and that our machines make no seconds or inferior nails with which to flood the market, and create unsatisfactory and unprofitable conditions; nor have we an overstock to dump to add to the demoralization.

In this relation, it should be borne in mind that the difference in price between our nails and that of the very cheapest now sold amounts to only 1¼c. per horse.



**PUTNAM STILL LEADS**

**PUTNAM NAIL CO., 50 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.**

## All Union Men

Know that SWEET, ORR & CO. are the largest Union Manufacturers of Overalls in the world, but may not know that they are also the largest Union Manufacturers of Corduroy Pants, a statement which admits of no exception.

The wearing of Corduroy Pants is daily increasing, and there is no article of clothing about which the buyer knows so little and therefore so likely to be fooled into buying a poor garment.

You can always protect yourself if you ask for and take only Corduroys manufactured by SWEET, ORR & CO., as every pair is guaranteed, and if anything is wrong you can get your money back from any dealer who sells our goods.

**SWEET, ORR & CO.**

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEWBURG, N. Y.  
WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.



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BORATED TALCUM

## Toilet Powder

Beautifies and preserves the complexion. A positive relief

**For Chapped Hands, Chafing**

and all skin affections. Mennen's face on every box. Be sure that you get the original. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 Cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Something  
New

**Mennen's Violet Talcum**

Something  
Exquisite

**CORRUGATED PATTERN.**

**Capewell Horse Nails are the Leading Nails of the World and the Best.**

**IN JAPAN.**

Nirasaki, Kai, Japan, Sept. 17, 1903.

The Capewell Horse Nail Co.,  
Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Gentlemen: We have used your horse nails with the best possible results. We find that they drive well, hold long, and there is no waste. We have introduced them to many a friend, and complete satisfaction has been expressed in every direction. They are the best and most economical horse nails that have yet been found in this part of the world.

Yours truly,  
**KOYO VETERINARY HOSPITAL.**

Made by the **CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL CO., Hartford, Conn.**

**BRANCHES:**

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**PLATE PATTERN.**

**BLOCH  
BROS.**  
WEST VIRGINIA

**MAIL  
POUCH TOBACCO**



REGULAR HEAD.

# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



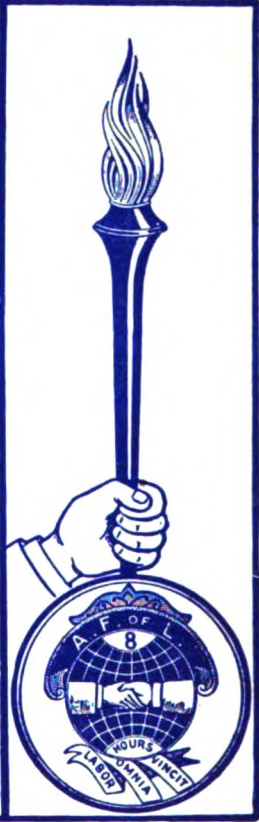
CONTAINING

**SLAUGHTER**

— OF THE —

**INNOCENTS**

By **ELBERT HUBBARD**



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

# THE WORKING MAN

AND HIS FAMILY

CAN GET EVERYTHING TO SATISFY THEIR WANTS ALL THE  
YEAR ROUND AT

## THE BIG STORE

Everything for Housekeeping  
Everything for Pleasure.

Every  
Ever

PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS  
QUALITIES TO SUIT THE MOOD



Awarded Grand Prize, Paris Exposition, 1900  
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For the National Export Exposition, 1899

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SOLE Manufacturers  
of the

### American Improved Pressed Hats

**FACTORIES:**  
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**SALESROOMS:**  
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**HOME OFFICE:**  
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**FLEISCHMANN'S**  
**VEGETABLE**  
**COMPRESSED YEAST**  
**HAS NO EQUAL.**

# CARHARTT FACTORY

*Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, (Incorporated), One of the  
Offers to Take Into Partnership in His Business, His*

## Send for Prospectus

Stock in Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, (Incorporated), of Detroit, who wear his goods.

**Details.** The capitalization of Hamilton Carhartt Manufacturer, Carhartt. One-third is preferred stock for 7% and is now corporations, Mr. Carhartt cannot receive a dollar in dividends from the Company

**Reasons.** This is now one of the greatest business of its kind in the period. Therefore, it has been necessary to incorporate the Carhartt's idea of taking into partnership those who have helped him build up corporate entity, unaffected by individual changes. In this manner the ability, able—yet all will be bound together by the common purpose of increasing the method of insuring the permanency and rapid growth of a commercial institution,

**Security.** The entire capitalization of the preferred stock is more etc. Leaving the business of the Company altogether out property of the Company upon which preferred stock is by law in the position

**Dividends.** The 7% dividends upon the preferred stock cannot this business has not failed to pay more than 7% on profitable every day, becoming stronger and stronger in its position as the merits Mr. Carhartt is willing to share with those who have helped him.

**Large Profits.** We feel this preferred stock is as safe as any investments of similar soundness. The savings stock, although offered at par is, on the basis of actual earnings, worth a great

**Investigation.** The affairs of this Company, its books and Nothing is hidden and nothing is left unexplained. have the full and cheerful assistance of the Company in so doing.

**Promptness.** As this stock not only represents safety, but large difficult to say how long the opportunity to purchase be deferred.

**Option.** By filling out the attached coupon, stating the number of and address, the Company will grant an option of thirty days effect. This will give time for thought and investigation. No obligation is certificate.

**Prospectus of the Company explains all these  
Write for it, and read it.**

**Address for prospectus, option certificate, and full  
send subscriptions and certified checks**

**HAMILTON CARHARTT, MANU  
(INCORPORATED.)**

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S.**

Money begins to draw interest the day it is received. Dividends are paid you do not want to wait for the prospectus, send the money and certificates of stock

# OVERALL MADE CO-OP.

*Strongest and Most Prosperous American Industrial Institutions,  
Employees, His Agents and the Men Who Wear His Goods.*

## and Option Certificate.

Michigan, preferred for 7% is offered to his Employees, Agents and the men

(incorporated), is \$500,000. Of this two-thirds is common stock owned by Mr. being sold to interested parties at par, \$10 per share. Under the laws governing until preferred stockholders have been paid their 7% dividends.

world, and Mr. Carhartt naturally desires that it so remain for an indefinite business in order to insure its perpetuation, and at the same time carry out Mr. his gigantic business. In this manner the organization will become a stable, capital and experience of many widely differing classes of people will be available and prestige of this business. Experience has shown that this is the only manufacturing an article of universal consumption.

than covered by actual, tangible assets—real estate, plant, equipment, stock, of consideration, the stockholder is absolutely protected against loss by the of a first mortgage after indebtedness is paid.

fail to be paid even in times of financial stringency. For fifteen years the entire capital involved, and the business is increasing and becoming more of the Hamilton Carhartt Overalls become known, and this increasing prosperity

investment in America, but at the same time it pays double the dividends of other bank is no better, and savings banks pay but 3 or 3½%. Remember that this deal more, and will increase in value.

records, are open to the investigation of the prospective purchaser of this stock. The investor may satisfy himself thoroughly upon every possible point, and will

dividends, it will be very attractive to the shrewdest investors, and it is will remain open. Promptness is, therefore, necessary. The matter should not

shares desired, and giving name and forward a certificate to that incurred by the coupon or the

matters in detail.

information, and to

**FACTURER,**

**A.**

January 15th and July 15th. If will be sent you by return mail.

### (COUPON.)

**HAMILTON CARHARTT, MANUFACTURER, (Inc.)  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

Please send prospectus of the Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, (incorporated), and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days.....shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Company at \$10.00 per share. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

NAME .....

STREET ADDRESS .....

CITY OR TOWN .....

STATE .....

# DO YOU WANT GOOD RELIABLE RUBBERS?

If you want Rubber Boots and Shoes of High Quality and Established Reputation, Rubbers that will Wear and Satisfy, ask your Dealer for any of these Brands:

AMERICAN	BOSTON RUBBER SHOE	CANDEE
MEYER	WALES-GOODYEAR	WOONSOCKET

These are all Famous Old Brands. Most of them have been on the market over fifty years, and every pair is stamped with its name. They are sold by the

## UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

And by 100,000 Shoe Dealers all over the United States.

# Who is Your Best Friend?

He who gives you dry husks of advice, or he who works with might and main to help you along? As with men, so with newspapers. Some are mere talkers, others **DO THINGS**, and chief of this class are

## *The Chicago American* AND *The Chicago Examiner*

Free from the musty traditions of journalism, the American and Examiner are, nevertheless, truly conservative. They are the unsparing foes of criminal Trusts and of all other forces that stand like ravenous beasts in the path of happiness and progress. ❖ ❖

**The American and Examiner are Full of Ideas as Well as of Information.**

Therefore do workers and thinkers read them, write to them, and advertise in them.

# Dueber-Hampden Watches

Made at the Great Watch Works  
— at —  
CANTON, OHIO

**W**E can offer no better evidence of the superiority of Dueber-Hampden Watches over all other American watches than the fact that:

The Watch Combine will not and dare not let a jobber sell them in competition with watches of our manufacture.

If the Watch Combine can dictate to certain financially weak jobbers what watches they shall buy, or, in other words, refuse them credit if they buy Dueber-Hampden Watches, it proves they know which watches are inferior, and no matter how inferior, are able to force them onto the dealer. The Dueber-Hampden Watch is sold on its merits, therefore it fears no competition nor any combine.

## The Dueber-Hampden Watch Co.

CANTON, OHIO.

**We make complete watches.  
Movements as well as cases.**

Write for Booklet, THE WATCHMAN OF THE WATCH BUSINESS. It is sent free.



*Drink*

**FALSTAFF**

*Bottled Beer*

**"THE CHOICEST PRODUCT OF THE BREWERS' ART"**

**"The Dignity of Labor"**

**needs stout strength to uphold it  
—sound systems—good digestions.  
The food for all that—the work  
food—is**

**Quaker Oats**

**It makes you wear the smile-that-won't-come-off.**

**Drink Union Roasted Coffee**

**ROASTED BY**

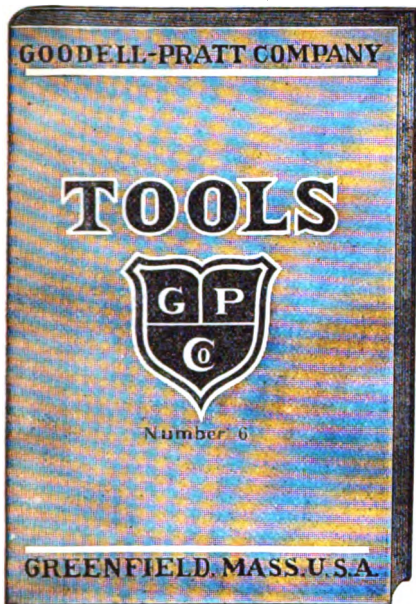
**Union Labor**



**AT THE**

**Union Mills**

**W. F. McLAUGHLIN & COMPANY, CHICAGO**



## Your Interest

Whether you use tools, buy tools, or sell tools, you can not fail to be interested in our line. If you are a mechanic you want the most ingenious and best constructed devices that are made. If you are a salesman you want to place those tools which will make friends among your customers, and at the same time earn a profit for your employer. If you are a dealer you want to display in your show-rooms and offer to your customers the best the market affords. Just such tools you will find described, with illustrations, in our new catalog, No. 7, which is free on request. It is 48 pages larger than last year's catalog. It contains 176 pages. It describes, in addition to the former line, 100 new tools in which you are sure to be interested.



Our new pocket catalog is just out. Complete, convenient, illustrated, valuable. A postal card request will bring it. Write today.



**GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY**  
**Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.**

# We Paid \$100,000

**For Liquozone, Yet We Give You  
A 50c. Bottle Free.**

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine can not do. Now, we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

## Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

## Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help

Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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Abscess—Anemia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Bright's Disease  
Bowel Troubles  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
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Constipation  
Catarrh—Cancer  
Dysentery—Diarrhoea  
Dandruff—Dropsy  
Dyspepsia  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Fever—Gall Stones  
Goitre—Gout  
Gonorrhoea—Gleet

Hay Fever—Influenza  
Kidney Diseases  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhoea  
Liver Troubles  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Many Heart Troubles  
Piles—Pneumonia  
Pleurisy—Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
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Skin Diseases  
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Throat Troubles  
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Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing what no drugs can do. i

## 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

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.....

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765

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Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

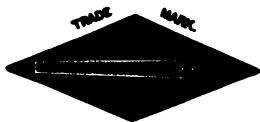
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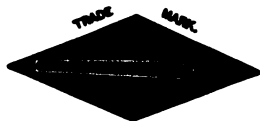
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII

APRIL, 1905.

No. 4

## SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.\*

By ELBERT HUBBARD.

**N**EXT to Massachusetts, South Carolina manufactures more cotton cloth than any other state in the union. The cotton mills of South Carolina are mostly owned and operated by New England capital.

In many instances the machinery of the cotton mills has been moved entire from Massachusetts to South Carolina. The move was made for the ostensible purpose of being near the raw product; but the actual reason is that in South Carolina there is no law regulating child labor. Heartless cupidity has joined hands with brutal ignorance, and the result is child labor of so terrible a type that African slavery was a paradise compared with it.

Many of the black slaves lived to a good old age, and they got a hearty enjoyment from life.

The infant factory slaves of South Carolina can never develop into men and women. There are no mortality statistics; the mill owners baffle all attempts of the outside public to get at the facts, but my opinion is that in many mills death sets the little prisoner free inside of four years. Beyond that he can not hope to live, and this opinion is derived from careful observation and interviews with several skilled and experi-

enced physicians who practice in the vicinity of the mills.

Boys and girls from the age of six years and upwards are employed. They usually work from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night. For four months of the year they go to work before daylight and they work until after dark.

At noon I saw them squat on the floor and devour their food, which consisted mostly of cornbread and bacon. These weazened pigmies munched in silence, and then toppled over in sleep on the floor in all the abandon of babyhood. Very few wore shoes and stockings; dozens of little girls of, say, seven years of age wore only one garment, a linsey-woolsey dress. When it came time to go to work the foreman marched through the groups shaking the sleepers, shouting in their ears, lifting them to their feet, and in a few instances kicking the delinquents into wakefulness.

The long afternoon had begun—from a quarter to one until seven o'clock they worked without respite or rest.

These toddlers, I saw, for the most part did but one thing—they watched the flying spindles on a frame 20 feet long, and tied the broken threads. They could not sit at their tasks; back and forward they

\*Published by consent of Elbert Hubbard, editor of "The Philistine," East Aurora, N. Y.

paced, watching, with inanimate, dull look, the flying spindles. The roar of the machinery drowned every other sound. Back and forth paced the baby toilers in their bare feet, and mended the broken threads. Two, three, or four threads would break before they could patrol the 20 feet—the threads were always breaking!

The noise and the constant looking at the flying wheels reduce nervous sensation in a few months to the minimum. The child does not think; he ceases to suffer—memory is as dead as hope. No more does he long for the green fields, the running streams, the freedom of the woods, and the companionship of all the wild, free things that run, climb, fly, swim, or burrow.

He does his work like an automaton; he is a part of the roaring machinery; memory is seared, physical vitality is at such low ebb that he ceases to suffer. Nature puts a short limit on torture by sending insensibility. If you suffer, thank God!—it is a sure sign you are alive.

At a certain night school, where several good women were putting forth efforts to mitigate the condition of these baby slaves, one of the teachers told me that they did not try to teach the children to read—they simply put forth an effort to arouse the spirit through pictures and telling stories. In this school I saw the sad spectacle of half the class, of a dozen or more, sunk into sleep that more resembled a stupor. The teacher was a fine, competent woman, but worn-out nature was too much for her—to teach, you must make your appeal to life.

The parents of the children sent them there so they could be taught to read, but I was told by one who knew that no child of, say, seven or eight years of age who had worked in the mill a year could ever learn to read. He is defective from that time on. A year in the mills and he loses the capacity to play; and the child that can not play can not learn.

We learn in moments of joy; play is education; pleasurable animation is necessary to growth; and when you have robbed the child of its play-spell, you have robbed it of its life.

The reason that thought flags and stupor takes possession of the child who works at one task for 11 hours a day, is through the fact that he does not express himself. We grow through expression, and expression, which is exercise, is necessary to life.

The child in the mill never talks to any one—even if the rules did not forbid it, the roar of the machinery would make it impossible. All orders are carried out in pantomime, emphasized by pokes, punches, pinches, shakes, and kicks. This wee slave loses all relationship with his fellows and the world about him.

I thought to lift one of the little toilers to ascertain his weight. Straightway through his 35 pounds of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to tie a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of 60, so furrowed, tightly drawn, and full of pain it was. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. I tried to stroke his head and caress his cheek. My smile of friendship meant nothing to him—he shrank from my touch as though he expected punishment. A caress was unknown to this child, sympathy had never been his portion, and the love of a mother, who only a short time before held him in her arms, had all been forgotten in the whirl of wheels and the awful silence of a din that knows no respite.

There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead probably in two years, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor and dies.

The are now only five states, I believe, that have no law restricting the employment of children. Child labor exists in Georgia and Alabama to an extent nearly as grievous as it does in South Carolina, but in each of these states there are bands of brave men and excellent women who are waging war to stop the slaughter of the innocents; and these men and women have so forced the issue that the mill owners are giving way before them and offering compromise. But South Carolina lags behind and the brave workers for liberty there seem a hopeless minority.

For these things let Massachusetts answer.

South Carolina weaves cotton that Massachusetts may wear silk.

South Carolina can not abolish child labor because the mill owners, who live in New England, oppose it. They have invested their millions in South Carolina, with the tacit understanding with legislature and governor that there shall be no state inspection of mills nor interference in any way with their management of employes. Each succeeding election the candidates for the legislature secretly make promises that they will not pass a law forbidding child labor. They can not hope for election otherwise—the capitalists combine with the "crackers," and any man who favors the restriction of child labor is marked.

The cracker, the capitalist, and the preacher live on child labor, and the person who lifts his voice in behalf of the children is denounced as a sickly sentimentalist endeavoring to discourage the best interests of the state. The cracker does not reason quite thus far—with him it is a question of "rights, sah," and he is the head of his family and you must not meddle—his honor is at stake.

So at every election he jealously guards his rights—he has nothing else to do—he has lost everything else but "honor." If women could vote in South Carolina they would wipe child labor out with a sweep; but, alas! a woman in South Carolina does not own even her own body. South Carolina is the only state in the union that has no divorce law. In South Carolina the gracious, gentle woman married to a rogue has him for life and he has her. The state objects to their getting apart. The fetters forged in South Carolina never break (in South Carolina), and the key is lost.

I say these things with no prejudice against the people of South Carolina as a whole, for some of the bravest, gentlest, sanest, most loyal, and most hospitable friends I have in the world live there. I make the mention merely as a matter of fact to show that the majority of the people in South Carolina have a long way to travel and are good raw stock for missionary work.

I learned from a reliable source that a cotton mill having a pay roll of \$6,000 a week in New England can be run in the south for \$4,000 a week. This means a saving of just \$100,000 a year, and the mill having a capital of \$1,000,000 thus gets a clear gain of 10 per cent per annum.

One mill at Columbia, S. C., has a capital of \$2,000,000. In half a dozen other cities there are mills with a capital of a million or more. These mills all have "company department stores," where the employes trade. A certain credit is given, and the employe who has a dollar coming to him in cold cash is very, very rare. The cashier of one mill told me that 19 families out of 20 never see any cash, and probably never will. The account is kept with the head of the house. Against him are charged house rent, insurance, fuel—three things the man never thought of. Next, the orders drawn on the company must be met. Then come groceries, clothing, and gew-gaws that the young women are tempted into buying, providing the account is not too much overdrawn. Sometimes it happens that the account is so much overdrawn by the last of the month that the storekeeper will dole out only corn-meal and bacon—just these two things to prevent starvation and keep the family at work.

The genial cashier who made this explanation to me, did it to reveal the pitiable ignorance of the "poor whites"—the cracker can not figure his account—it is all a matter of faith with him. "To manage a cracker you have to keep him in debt to you," explained my friend, "then you can control his vote and his family."

The ingenuity displayed in securing the laborers reveals the "instincts of Connecticut," to use the phrase of Ralph Waldo Emerson. There are men called "employing agents," who drive through the country and make the acquaintance of the poor whites—the "white trash." This expression, by the way, was launched by the negroes, and then taken up by the whites. No white man will acknowledge himself as "trash," but he applies the epithet to others who are supposed to be still more trashy than himself.

No matter how poor these whites are, they are always well stuffed with pride; they are as proud as the rich, and they would conduct themselves just like the F. F. V.'s if they had the money. They are F. F. V.'s slightly run down at the heel.

They apologize for their poverty and lay it all to the war. All consider themselves very much above the negroes—they will not work with the blacks.

The employing agent drops in on this poor white family and there is much

friendly conversation, for time is no object to the cracker. Gradually the scheme is unfolded. There is a nice man who owns a mill—he will not employ negroes—they are not sufficiently intelligent. The visitor can get work for all the women and the children of the household with this nice man. There will be no work for the man of the house, but he can get odd jobs in the town. This suits the cracker—he does not want to work. A house will be supplied gratis for them to live in. A photograph of the house is shown; it is a veritable palace compared with the place they now call home. The visitor goes away, promising to call again the next week. He comes back and reports that he has seen his friend, the house is ready, work is waiting, wages in cash will be paid every Saturday night.

Cash!

Why, this poor white family never saw any real cash in all their lives!

A printed agreement is produced and signed.

If the cracker hasn't quite energy enough to move, the employing agent packs up his scanty effects and advances money for car fare. The family land in the mill town, are quartered in one of the company's cottages, and go to work—the mother and all the children over five. The head of the house stays at home to do the housework, and, being a man, of course does not do it. He goes to the grocery or some other loafing place where there are other men in the same happy condition as himself. Idle men in the south, as elsewhere, do not feel very well—they need a little stimulant, and take it. The cracker discovers he can get whisky and pay for it with an order on the company.

He is very happy, and, needless to say, is quite opposed to any fanatic who would like to interfere in his family relations. He is not aware of it, but he has sold his wife and children into a five years' slavery. The company threatens and has the right to discharge them all if one quits. Even the mother is not free.

But the cracker knows his rights—he is the head of his family; the labor of his children is his until the girls are 18 and the boys 21. He knows these things, and he starts them off to their work while it is yet night.

And at the mill the overseers look after them. These overseers are northern men,

sent down by the capitalists. In war time the best slave-drivers were northerners—they have the true spirit and get the work done. If necessary they do not hesitate to "reprove" their charges.

But the cracker wants to be kind; he wants to accumulate enough money to buy a home in the country—it will take only a few years! The overseers do not wish to be brutal, but they have to report to the superintendents—there must be so much cloth made every day. The superintendent is not a bad man, but he has to make a daily report to the president of the company, and the president has to report to the stockholders.

The stockholders live in Boston, and all they want is their dividends. When they go South they go to Pinehurst, Asheville, or St. Augustine. Details of the mills are not pleasant; they simply leave matters to the good men who operate the mills—it is against their policy to dictate.

Capital is king, not cotton. But capital is blind and deaf to all that is not to its interest; it will not act while child labor means 10 per cent dividends on industrial stocks.

Instead of abolishing child labor, capital gives a lot, near the mill property, to any preacher who will build a church, and another lot for a parsonage, and then agrees to double the amount any denomination will raise for a church edifice.

Within a quarter of a mile from one cotton mill, at Columbia, S. C., I counted seven churches, completed or in process of erection.

And that is the way the mill owners capture the clergy. In talking with various preachers on the question of child labor they all, I found, had arguments to excuse it, blissfully unaware that the entire question had been fought out in the world's assize, and that civilization 50 years ago had placed her stamp of disapproval on the matter. One preacher put it in this way, with a gracious, patronizing smile (I quote his exact words): "Oh, of course, it is pretty bad—but then, dear brother, you know the children are better off in the mill than running the streets!"

It is assumed that there are only two occupations for children, working in the mill and running the streets. And then this man of God confessed to me without shame that many of the men whose whole families

worked in the mills subscribed one-tenth of their income to the support of "the gospel," and gave him an order on the mill company for the amount; and this amount was withheld from wages and paid to him regularly by the cashier of the company.

The majority of the clergy of South Carolina have always stood for slavery. The clergy never move faster than the people, usually lagging a little behind. To get ahead of the pews is to separate from them, so the average clergyman will not champion an unpopular cause. The clergyman who speaks his mind for freedom has to get out of the church. Luther, Savonarola, Emerson, Beecher, McGlynn, Professor Swing, Dr. Thomas, and all that band of preachers who have stood out and voiced the cause of freedom have been regarded by their denominations as renegades. Exile and ostracism have been the lot of freedom's champions; and their ostracism and social disgrace have been the work of the respectable element in the church.

And the reason the church has always sided with slavery is because she has thrived on the profits of slavery.

We have heard much about the danger that follows an alliance between church and state; but what think you of a partnership between grasping greed and religion—the professed religion of the suffering, bleeding Christ, the Christ who had not where to lay his head!

The orthodox Protestant preacher in an institution in the south. You see his well-battered face on every train, at every station—he attends every gathering—nothing can be done without him. He preaches "the blood of Jesus," and nothing else. His gospel is the promise of a perfect paradise hereafter for all who believe as he does, and hell and damnation for all who don't. There has not been a patentable improvement made on his devil in two hundred years.

The south is priest-ridden to an extent that should make Italy and Spain jealous. The preacher is a power. One of them explained to me that most of the heads of families that worked in the mills were "Christian people." He seemed to think that Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Cotton."

If the child workers of South Carolina

could be marshaled by bugle call, headed with fife and drum, and marched through Commonwealth avenue, out past that statue of William Lloyd Garrison, erected by the sons of the men who dragged him through the streets at a rope's end, the sight would appall the heart and drive conviction home. Imagine an army of 20,000 pigmy bondsmen, half naked, half starved, yellow, weazened, deformed in body, with drawn faces that show spirits too dead to weep, too hopeless to laugh, too pained to feel! Would not aristocratic Boston lock her doors, bar the shutters, and turn in shame from such a sight?

I know the sweat shops of Hester street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity, and degradation of the White-chapel district; I have visited the Ghetto of Venice; I know the lot of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, woe, and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina—this in my own America, the land of the free and the home of the brave!

For the adult who accepts the life of the mills I have not a word to say—it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent; I voice the cry of the child whose sob is drowned in the thunder of whirling wheels.

The iniquity of this new slavery in the new South has grown up out of conditions for which no one man or class of men, it seems, is amenable. The interests of the cracker, the preacher, the overseer, the superintendent, the president, and the stockholders are so involved that they can not see the truth—their feet are ensnared and they sink into the quicksands of hypocrisy, deceiving themselves with specious reasons. They must be educated and the people must be educated.

So it remains for that small, yet valiant, band of men and women in the South, who are fighting this iniquity, to hold fast and not leave off in their work until the little captives are made free. We reach friendly hands across the miles, and out of the silence we send them blessings and bid them be strong and of good cheer. Seemingly they fight alone, but they are not alone, for the great, throbbing, melting, mother-heart of the world has but to know of their existence to be one with them.

# THE NEW UNION AT CARUTHERS.

By ARTHUR F. BLOOMER.

**T**HE rapidity with which our villages frequently grow into flourishing, populous cities and industrial centers is one of the wonders of our American enterprise. Where a generation ago was a straggling village of a thousand or fifteen hundred inhabitants may now exist a city of 20,000, composed principally of those dependent for employment on the factories and workshops that have grown up with the city, or, rather, have caused the city to grow, the products of which may reach the furthestmost ends of the earth. Such a city was Caruthers, in one of the middle western states. Fourteen years before this story opens Caruthers had a population of less than 2,000. Now it has 18,000, a mayor and city council, street railways, and electric lights and power—all that goes to make up a bustling industrial city.

John Strong had gone to Caruthers when it was a village, with little more capital than his two hands and his skill as a machinist, from an eastern city, where he had, while still young, grown tired of working for a wage that scarcely more than provided him the strength from day to day to continue at work. From his little beginning in Caruthers had grown a great manufacturing establishment, which helped the city to grow as the city helped it to grow, and his workmen now numbered almost a hundred.

There had been few, if any, labor organizations in Caruthers, and, as a necessary attendant, wages were low as compared with the great cities, though, of course, the cost of living was less. But with the growth of the city the latter advanced, as is usual, and wages, too, had slowly advanced—slower than living expenses, as is also usual.

Finally the organizer appeared, and it was but a little time until a committee waited on Mr. Strong, as president of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, and he was informed that his workmen had enrolled themselves as members of a union.

"I am very glad to hear it, gentlemen," said Mr. Strong, smilingly. "I was a union man from the day when I completed my

apprenticeship until I established this business, and I am a firm believer in trade unionism."

"Then," said the spokesman of the committee, "I am sure we will be able to get along amicably."

"I have no doubt of it," said Mr. Strong, "especially if you prove yourselves true union men in all that the term means. There has been great progress in trade unionism in the last few years."

"Very great, indeed, sir," said the spokesman.

"Yes," said Mr. Strong, "and I have tried to keep abreast of the movement by reading trade union literature. It may surprise you to know that I am a subscriber for a number of labor publications."

"Well, that is rather unusual for employers, I am afraid," said the committee chairman. "It is gratifying to meet so liberal-minded an employer as we find you, Mr. Strong. We do not contemplate any violent changes in the wage scale now, nor perhaps soon, and we do not anticipate any great opposition from you if we shall claim a reasonable increase."

"I hope you will always find me reasonable," said Mr. Strong, "and if your members prove union men to the core—for I hold that the employer has as much to gain from unionism as the employed; that each owes a duty to the other—I am sure our relations will always be pleasant. Perhaps I may go further than you do in my belief in unionism and all that it entails, and may have some criticisms to offer later."

Within a few weeks the union presented a scale of prices to the president of the company, making some slight advances in wages, which he signed, after inspecting carefully.

"Gentlemen," he said to the committee. "I have signed your scale cheerfully, for it is quite reasonable; but I do it with the reservation that if I find the members are not true to the principles of unionism, and to which I will conduct an investigation, I am free to withdraw from it."

"We are willing to abide by that, sir."

said the president of the union, who was chairman of the committee. "If at any time you find that we are not keeping to the true principles of unionism, we will be glad to have you point it out to us and to rectify our error or absolve you from your agreement."

Within six months the organizers had formed unions in all the principal occupations, and although all proprietors had not proved as tractable and reasonable as Mr. Strong, and there had been a few strikes and lockouts, at the end of that time the town was pretty thoroughly organized into unions. Everything had gone along peaceably and quietly in the Caruthers Manufacturing Company's great establishment. Every member of the mechanical force was in the union. A few—there are always some black sheep—had demurred to joining, but were at once given to understand that they had no sympathy from the company in their resistance and they speedily surrendered.

It was with some surprise that the president of the union received a message from Mr. Strong that he would like to see him, but he went at once—this some months after organization.

"You will remember the verbal clause that I added to our agreement when I signed the scale of prices," said Mr. Strong, "and that I might claim to be released from it under certain circumstances."

"Very well indeed, sir," said the president, "but I am at a loss to know how we have given offense."

"I should like to have permission to address your union at its next meeting," said Mr. Strong, "at which I will show that you have not kept faith with me and are not true to the principles of unionism. Your committee asked me to point out wherein you might be lacking, and I want to do it in the presence of the entire union, so that the members will not get it at second hand. I am very much in earnest in this matter. If I am to live up to the principles of unionism the members must do so, too."

"We will be very glad to have you address the meeting," said President Phelps, "and I will cause such notice to be sent out that every member will be there. I am totally in the dark as to our shortcoming, but the union will hear you with pleasure."

The news that Mr. Strong had something to say to the union brought every member out, and after the routine business was transacted he was invited in from the ante-room, where he had been waiting.

"Gentlemen," said President Phelps, "you are all aware that Mr. Strong has stated his desire to address our union. I have no need to introduce him. You all know him, and such has been his interest in our movement that I believe he knows every one of you. We will now hear him."

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the union," began Mr. Strong, "I will not tire you with long introductory words. I was gratified when you formed your union, for I am a believer in trade unions. I was a member of a union before many of you ever saw the inside of a workshop. When you presented your scale of wages to me, as the president of the company, I cheerfully signed it. But I signed it with the announced reservation that I would not feel bound by it unless you comported yourselves as true union men. You have not done so."

A sensational buzz ran around the room.

"Among the requirements of your union is one that we shall not employ any but union men. Is it not so?"

"Yes, yes!" came from all parts of the room.

"You refuse to handle material that comes from non-union shops. Am I right?"

"Yes, yes!" again came from the assembled men.

"You will neither work with non-union men nor use the product of non-union men in working for my company."

"No, no!"

"Mr. President, will you step here a moment?"

Mr. Phelps wonderingly walked to the open space in which Mr. Strong stood.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Strong, as he turned back Mr. Phelps' coat and examined the inside pocket, "I do not find the union label. Was that suit of clothes made by a union tailor?"

Mr. Phelps reddened and returned to his seat.

"Mr. Secretary that is a handsome pair of shoes you have, but, looking closely, they have no union label."

The secretary's feet were hastily taken down from the top of the desk, where their position had added much to his comfort.

"While waiting in the anteroom I examined many of the hats that I saw hanging there, and though I found a few with union labels, I feel sure they are there without the owners' knowledge. Who among you has a hat with the union label in it?"

A young man rose. "I think my hat has the union label," he said.

"You think!" The sarcasm in Mr. Strong's voice caused the hopeful young man to seat himself suddenly.

"Most of you use tobacco in some form," continued the speaker. "I did as a workman and do as an employer, and so am not here to condemn the practice. Which of you can show me a piece of union made tobacco? Who of you smoke blue-label cigars?"

Guessing was too hazardous. Nobody rose.

"I have looked into the matter at the stores patronized by most of you, and I have found no indication that any of you ever asked for union made goods of any kind. Is it not so?"

There were able debaters in the union, but none rose to combat him.

"Some of the bakeries in this city are union and some are not. Have you supported your fellow unionists and withheld support from the non-unionists? You have not!"

The general uneasiness was distinctly noticeable.

"Gentlemen, I have given you a fair trial. You are unionists only so far as your own wages and conditions are concerned. I might go into this a good deal further, for I have thoroughly investigated it; but I have shown enough to convince any fair-minded man that you are not union men. You don't know the meaning of the term!"

One might have knocked the whole assemblage over with a feather.

"You demand that we shall employ union labor while you spend your union wages for the product of scabs. You will not work with a scab, but you buy what he produces on equal terms with union goods. You will not work with scab-made material, but you will wear it and eat it and smoke it. You require the employer to boycott non-union labor while you encourage it. I must not employ a scab, but I must com-

pete with his employer for your trade. You demand union conditions in the way of comfortable and sanitary shops, and you support the sweat shop and tenement house producers. And you call yourselves union men! Pah! I am ashamed of you! I am disgusted with you! I repudiate you and your scale of wages!"

Mr. Strong abruptly ended his speech and started for the door. The silence of the meeting was almost awful. It was a room full of dead men so far as they showed any signs of life. He had nearly reached the door, when he stopped as though a new thought had occurred to him. He turned around and faced the meeting.

"Mr. President," he said—the anger was gone from his voice. "Mr. President, perhaps I have been too harsh. I should have taken into consideration that most of you are new unionists and have as yet little conception of what unionism means. The whole theory and scope of trade unionism is not to be grasped in six short months. You have yet to learn that it has its obligations as well as its benefits. We are all more or less afflicted with the human instinct to buy where we can the cheapest, regardless of the fact that it may be the dearest in the end. I am going to give you another probation before I become your enemy. Perhaps you have not reasoned that in demanding patronage you must concede patronage. It may not have occurred to you that the workmen are the principal buyers of nearly all products, and that in buying of the non-union employer you are putting the union employer at a disadvantage. Theoretically you consider the interests of all unionists identical, but you set your theory at naught by your practice. I will wait another six months to see if you are union men."

The cheer that burst forth from the members of the union was the only answer Mr. Strong needed to convince him that his lesson had not fallen on barren minds. Within the specified time union signs all over Caruthers showed that the true meaning of unionism had been learned, not alone by the employes of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, who constituted the greater number of the union of their trade, but by all the trade unionists and their sympathizers.

## BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

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Above the roar of commerce  
 In factory and mart,  
 I hear a cry ascend the sky  
 That thrills me to the heart.  
 The sweetest call to action  
 Since first the world began  
 Is this new word that now is heard,  
 The Brotherhood of Man.

O, long our souls have waited,  
 Through weary years gone by,  
 Until this sign of love divine  
 Was symbolized on the sky.  
 Look up! The day is on us.  
 In letters all may scan  
 Is written bright in living light:  
 "The Brotherhood of Man."

Lift up the cry, my people,  
 Until your voice is heard  
 From all around, and by the sound  
 The souls of men are stirred.  
 Make all the hills re-echo,  
 Till every tribe and clan  
 Catch up again the glad refrain,  
 The Brotherhood of Man.

The hands of all God's children  
 Reach up to seize the crown.  
 Before the mass the reign of class  
 Forever must go down.  
 The self-life must acknowledge  
 The universal plan,  
 The larger view within the new,  
 The Brotherhood of Man.

Too long the race has followed  
 The blind who lead the blind.  
 The higher light will guide aright,  
 The Christ within mankind.  
 Too long the meek have suffered  
 'Neath Mammon's cruel ban.  
 Now comes to birth their reign on earth,  
 The Brotherhood of Man.

The field of Armageddon  
 Approaches. Clear the way.  
 If ye would fight for truth and right,  
 Make ready for the fray.  
 Our God, within this crisis,  
 Shall winnow with His fan,  
 Like chaff, His foes who dare oppose  
 The Brotherhood of Man.

Prepare ye, O my people,  
 The time is not afar;  
 The better day is growing gray  
 Beneath the morning star.  
 Already come our brothers,  
 Their banner in the van,  
 On which, behold, in flame and gold:  
 "The Brotherhood of Man."

That is the magic watchword,  
 The slogan of the free.  
 Then let it first in rapture burst,  
 My native land, o'er thee.  
 'Twill ope the earthly kingdom  
 In God's unfolding plan;  
 It is the key to Liberty,  
 The Brotherhood of Man.

—J. A. EDGERTON.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**THE TRADE UNIONS TO BE SMASHED AGAIN.—NO. 2.** The latest "concentrated" effort of the socialists to destroy the trade union movement is inaugurated under the pretext that the American Federation of Labor refuses to recognize the changes which are constantly taking place in industry. That it is a pretext inexcusably ignorant and maliciously false, any observer must know. It is designed for the single object of hiding the real purpose—that is, of trying to divide and disrupt and destroy the trade union movement, which has done and is doing so much to protect and advance the interests of the working people of America.

Let us see the position which the American Federation of Labor takes upon the question of trade union and the so-called industrial organization. The most definite declaration by the American Federation of Labor upon that subject was at the Scranton convention.

It emphasized the impossibility of establishing hard and fast lines by which all trade unions can govern themselves; it declared that the permanency of the trade union movement depends upon the recognition and advocacy of the principle of autonomy consistent with the varying phases and transitions in industry; that the interests of labor are best promoted by the subdivided crafts being closely allied and efforts made to amalgamate them, as well as the organization of district and national trade councils for the common concert of action within "allied" craft organizations.

This declaration was no new departure for the American Federation of Labor; it was simply the assertion of the true trade union attitude which recognizes the historic and natural development of the labor movement; that is, the movement of the wage earners, discontented with their existing wrongs and determined to right them.

It is the crystallized, associated conscious effort to prepare for and meet new conditions as they arise and deal with them practically and effectively. That is the policy, the law of growth and development of the intelligent and progressive trade union movement as understood, advocated, and practiced by the American Federation of Labor.

The promoters of the disruptive effort claim to be industrialists; that is, they pretend to favor organization of all those engaged in a given industry into one union without regard to the trades to which the various workmen belong. Let us examine, for a moment, how inconsistent are their declarations with their practice. The American Federation of Labor recognized and conceded to the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union jurisdiction over all branches of the boot and shoe trade. In Lynn, Mass., a number of workmen are employed in the making of "counters," a branch of the shoe trade. They organized, applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, which

was refused. They were advised to join the "industrial" union of the rade—the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. This they, the counter-makers, declined to do, and they made application to the American Labor Union for a charter, which was promptly issued and boastfully proclaimed.

The American District of Amalgamated Engineers were claimed by the International Association of Machinists. The American Federation of Labor made every effort to bring about the amalgamation. The refusal of the engineers to comply and their unfraternal conduct toward the machinists' union during several strikes resulted in the American Federation of Labor revoking the engineers' charter. They promptly applied to the American Labor Union for a charter, which issued one without inquiry or hesitation, and a member of the engineers was swiftly made an American Labor Union organizer.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees made application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, and notwithstanding that several of the most powerful brotherhoods of railway employes were unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor, the application was denied for several reasons; one, that the so-called United Brotherhood of Railway Employees was disruptive of the organizations of steam railway men which have done so much for their fellow workmen; second, that a federation or amalgamation of the railway organizations was a matter for time to develop; third, because the interests of the railway men would be injured, and fourth, because there was a strong conviction, the accuracy of which was subsequently demonstrated, that the principal advocates of that association were not honest, and that they were in the service of hostile railway companies to injure the interests of the railway workmen. Yet this so-called "industrial" organization, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, is not only chartered, but is a supposed potent factor in the American Labor Union. And so on and so on. We might cite instances, not only of inconsistencies, but of perfidy to labor, which have marked the history and the practice of the American Labor Union, the organization instituted, officered, and managed by socialists; the organization that now with other socialists has called a congress to attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor and the trade union movement of our country.

Of course, some may disclaim the intention to disrupt the labor movement, but as the days pass the promoters of the "new movement" give vent to what they really have in mind. One of them, "Comrade" White, of Denver, at a recent meeting in that city, in explanation gave this illustration of their purpose. He says:

"We shall organize, for instance, all men employed in any way in iron works, such as molders, car workers, structural iron workers, and the like."

No doubt "the like" will cover such trades as the machinists and the iron and steel workers. We presume that the Iron Molders' Union of North America, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, the Brotherhood of Car Workers, the International Association of Machinists, and other trade unions which have increased wages, shortened hours of labor, and made conditions such that life was worth the living, are to be swept aside or crushed, and the men are expected to take kindly to the will-o'-the-wisp

that would surely lead them into the swamp of misery and degradation. And as will be observed, socialist "Comrade" White quotes the iron, steel, molding, and construction simply as an illustration to be applied to all other trades and callings.

It is not uninteresting to note that at the same meeting another socialist "comrade," Miss Twining, denounced the trade union movement and the union shop in the same language that Parry and other representatives of the Citizens' Alliance employ. She declared that "the closed shop is a monopoly, the same as the Standard Oil Company."

In other words, then, the advocates of this "new movement" are the handmaids of labor's enemies and stand for the so-called "open" or non-union shop.

It may not be amiss to remark that Secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, has issued a circular letter to the editors of the labor press of the country asking for the lists of the names and addresses of subscribers, saying they are to be used to send copies of the circular call for this congress—the congress aimed to destroy the trade union movement. Apart from the perfidy of purpose and the supreme gall in making the request, it is well to bear in mind that a few months ago the Western Federation of Miners frantically appealed to all trade unionists for financial assistance. The American Federation of Labor issued an appeal in their behalf. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were contributed by the American Federation of Labor unions and accepted by the Western Federation of Miners. They are still appealing for and receiving the moneys of our unions.

The expense involved in printing, addressing, and postage on the circular Secretary Haywood contemplates sending to all the labor press subscribers, would amount to several thousand dollars. How about this sudden affluence? From whence does it come? Is the money received from the American trade unionists and contributed for the defense of Colorado's workmen's rights now being used in the effort to disrupt the trade union movement?

The American Federation of Labor was called into being in 1881 out of the fragmentary, disconnected organizations of the day. It has had a continuous growth from that day to this. Its work and its history have been the organizing of thousands upon thousands of unions. It has united and federated them until the spirit of fraternity and solidarity is recognized among the toilers and thinkers of the world. It has become a potent force in the affairs of our time. It is both feared and respected. It has deserved and earned the confidence and good will of the wage-earners and the people generally. It is the first general labor movement that has existed in America for any considerable period of time, and, more than all other factors combined, it has made the world of workers regard each other as brothers in the common cause for justice and right.

This great work, these great achievements, the splendid future and possibilities, are sought to be destroyed by men who mask as the friends of labor, but who, indeed, would aim to accomplish what the greatest combination of capitalistic enemies could not achieve. Combinations of antago-

nistic employers can neither divide nor destroy the labor movement in open conflict, no matter how bitter or relentless the war they wage, but they may buy or suborn the wicked, and the ignorant may be fooled in assisting to create division in the ranks and thus diffuse efforts, inaugurate rivalry and antagonism, and injure the interests of all.

It has always been the policy of tyrants, whether in government or industry, to bring about division in the ranks of the masses. It has been the hope, the prayer, and the work of those sincerely devoted to the cause of labor to strive for unity, realizing that even though the progress may not be so fast as some impatient spirits would have it, yet that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. To strengthen that link so that the tensile power may be increased to the advantage of all, is the purpose. Applying this principle, the American Federation of Labor strives to gather within the fold, day by day, more of the unorganized; to constantly achieve improvement and advancement; to preach, aye, not only to preach, but to practice and inculcate the practice of, unity, fraternity, and solidarity of labor.

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**STUDENTS' DEBASE-  
MENT.** A correspondent of a New York newspaper recently expressed his shame and indignation at the action of a considerable number of Yale students in offering to play the contemptible part of strike breakers.

Some possible danger of a strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway existed at the time, but the Yale students knew nothing about the merits of the controversy, as there were no adequate reports of it in the newspapers, and not even the lorn excuse that they thought the strike and strikes to be without justification could be pleaded for them.

No; the eager and premature offer to the railway company was the manifestation of a sentiment that should cause right-minded educators and college-bred men to hang their heads in shame.

In Russia students defy the autocracy, assume risks, and make great sacrifices for the sake of the ideals of liberty, equality of opportunity, and justice for all. In this free and republican country college students welcome, even anticipate, the opportunity to exhibit themselves as "scabs" and strike breakers, and deprive workmen struggling for a decent standard of living of their only means of subsistence. A contrast truly !

But what is the matter with the students? We can not believe that they are bad and cold at heart; that they would knowingly and deliberately aid unfair employers and injure the cause of organized labor. The explanation must be that they are misled and confused by such attacks on unions as President Eliot, of Harvard, has gotten into the habit of making.

These youthful students hear that the scab is "the modern hero;" that unionism makes war on American liberty; that the demands of organized labor are extreme and revolutionary; that it is the duty of the great "third party," the public, to make common cause with the much-abused and terribly oppressed employers and "scabs." When such notions are disseminated by influential men it is hardly to be wondered at that, as a

result, students, in order to be "heroes" and defenders of liberty, become "scabs" and strike breakers.

But the spectacle is as disgusting and shameful as it is dangerous—not to labor, but to the colleges, which will lose the respect and sympathy of the masses of the wage-earners.

Have the college presidents and leading educators nothing to say about students doing such dirty work? We have heard of no protest against the tendency from President Eliot and Dr. Hadley. Colleges are endowed by public-spirited men and women. Will strike breaking by students bring the colleges good will and support? Of a few plutocrats, perhaps, but not of sober-minded, enlightened, and thoughtful men. Far beyond all this would be the contempt into which the universities and the teachers in them will fall in the estimation of the working people and the general public. If it shall become a general standard for college and university students to become "scabs" and strike breakers, it will arouse indignation and contempt for all who attend and are associated with these institutions of a supposed higher education.

**ORGANIZED  
LABOR'S  
LIGHT  
DAWNING.**

We were among the first to direct the attention of organized labor, some two years ago, to the danger of reaction in the industrial world, and to emphasize the need of greater vigilance and more systematic co-operation in defense of the rights and just claims of the wage-earners, just then seriously threatened by legal and other attacks.

Parryism was rampant, and progress toward friendly relations between employers and employed on the basis of right and equity was blocked by militant and hypocritical "alliances" and organizations whose real reason for existence was, so far as their moving spirits were concerned, determined hostility to the whole unionist movement. Sweeping, grossly unfair, and reckless decisions were being made by prejudiced judges. These so encouraged unscrupulous attorneys that they did not hesitate to challenge the plainest and best established principles of law in relation to unionism and union activity. They would have undone the work of a century and revived the infamous conspiracy and anti-strike laws of the early days of great industry, if they had been permitted to have their way.

But organized labor is not a house built upon the sand, and it has withstood these assaults. Now there are numberless signs of a change for the better. We believe that the reaction has failed, and that henceforth, if labor will but stand firm, united, and resolute, sanity will prevail in the treatment of labor by the courts, by the majority of level-headed employers, and the impartial public.

We have adverted recently to certain sound and refreshing judicial utterances on the rights of organized workmen. To these others have since been added. In two or three new cases injunctions have been modi-

fied so as to eliminate the prohibition of peaceable picketing and use of moral suasion. The courts are beginning to realize that the clamorous misrepresentations of plutocratic attorneys and ranting promoters of discord, like Mr. Parry, have caused them to go too far, to the length of denying free speech, the use of the public highways, and the right of advising with and appealing to our fellows. Many see the justice of the remark of the New York judge, that doctrines have been applied to labor that would never have been entertained for a moment with regard to other classes of cases.

It is equally manifest that most employers and "citizens' alliances" have lost faith in their blind and fanatical leaders and abandoned the policy of aggression and persecution. They see that unions can not be "destroyed" but must be accepted as permanent factors and treated as lawful and influential bodies of men conscious of their rights and interests. "The dogs have been called off;" the various "secretaries" and agents who used to fill the air and the columns of the newspapers with savage denunciations of labor organizations are reduced to a decent silence.

Take the principles and methods of unionism one by one and the failure of the enemies of labor will be seen to be complete. The union label is here to stay. The "unfair" list is a weapon that can not be taken away. The right to strike, to persuade, to give information, to stand by our friends and turn our backs upon our foes; the right of collective bargaining, of refusing to work with obnoxious men—all these rights we have preserved and shall continue to exercise.

Even the union shop has not been seriously undermined. Certain employers "resolute" against it, and certain self-styled champions of industrial liberty continue to represent the "open shop" as a pillar of American civilization, but these fulminations produce no impression. The right of union men to make such arrangements as they see fit with employers for the benefit of both parties is too plain and fundamental to be shaken by sophistry.

In connection with this a significant fact may be noted. Not long ago the American Economic Association and two other national bodies interested in social problems held a joint conference at Chicago. One of the sessions was devoted entirely to the discussion of the union shop versus the open shop. Several speakers, including three or four leading professors and authors and two large employers of labor participated in the discussion, and of these only one opposed the union shop. The others defended it on the general grounds, or as a measure of self-protection indispensable to labor under existing industrial and social conditions. There was much surprise over the preponderance of impartial and scientific opinion in favor of the "closed" shop, but the really surprising fact is that any thoughtful men having a grasp upon first principles should be misled by the shallow argument against the union agreement or the union shop.

We repeat, there is evidence of the return of sanity with reference to the various aspects of the labor problem. It does not follow that we can cease our efforts and our vigilance. But it is encouraging to know that

the campaign of the enemies to unionism has failed and is failing all along the line.

In the near future the judicious employers will, with practical unanimity, repudiate the advocates of discord and vain resistance to the indubitable, and peace will be sought in cordial relations with the unions in recognition of the reasonableness of their aspirations and purposes.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Just as we go to press a telegram from International Secretary Zuckermann reaches us saying that the New York hat and cap makers' strike ended in complete victory.

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Those who protest most energetically against injustice are not necessarily those who suffer most from the injustice itself; they simply are the most intelligent and have most character and therefore discern the injustice more readily.

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Some pretended friends of labor desire to be known as very solicitous for the "liberty" of workmen from so-called trade union "tyranny." If employers will but concede the higher wages which the trade unionists demand, we shall be enabled to buy our liberty in the same places where employers buy theirs.

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In the last issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, in the editorial entitled "The Trade Unions To Be Smashed Again," a typographical error appeared in the title of one of the organizations that were formed in the west. In the article that organization was designated as the "Western Federation of Labor," when the correct name should have been the "Western Labor Union."

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On March 6 the Third Regiment band, of Duluth, Minn., composed entirely of members of the American Federation of Musicians, serenaded the officers of the American Federation of Labor, at the headquarters, 423 G st. N. W. The "Blue Label," a march dedicated to the cigarmakers' union, of Duluth, was played, also the Star Spangled Banner. The president of the American Federation of Labor welcomed the visiting trade unionists of Minnesota and expressed the appreciation of their visit. The banner of the American Federation of Labor and the United States flag were brought out and displayed. Quite a crowd gathered. The whole affair was a pleasant episode. This band, under the leadership of Prof. Jens Flaaten, came to take part in the inaugural ceremonies and made a good impression on all who heard it.

# TALKS ON LABOR.

## DISCUSSION AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., ON THE OPEN SHOP—"THE UNION SHOP IS RIGHT."—IT NATURALLY FOLLOWS ORGANIZATION.\*

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

No one can have a greater appreciation than I of the importance of this discussion tonight, but I may say at the outset that surely no one expects or anticipates that the question under discussion is to be decided by any stretch of the imagination. It is sufficient for us if we can shed a ray of light upon the question we are called upon to discuss.

To us trade unionists it is always a helpful sign when the question of labor, the labor movement, is discussed. The great difficulty that we have had to overcome was the refusal of those who were opposed to the labor movement to hear the laborer's side of the labor question.

The labor movement of our country has nothing to fear from discussion and investigation, and hence we not only court that investigation and discussion, but are glad that great progress has been made in the discussion of the labor problem in our schools, in our colleges, in our universities; through the press, daily, monthly, and weekly; through the magazines; from pulpits, platforms, and the public forum. This discussion is due to a movement of the much-abused organized workers of our country.

We start out by asserting that any movement which tends to improve the material, social, and moral standard of workingmen, and their wives and their children, must make for the common welfare of all the people.

No doubt our opponents can point out errors and defects in the labor movement. They may justly criticise some things that are done in the name of the labor movement; but there has never yet been a movement in the whole history of the world, no matter how widespread it has been, no matter how high the aspirations it has had, but, incidentally, some wrong, some cause for criticism, has existed. The question is not incidental errors, but the essential good that comes from associated effort that makes for the public weal.

We have seen and heard men who said that they were not opposed to the organization of labor, as such; yet I venture to say that there are not many men in our time who will essay to address the public upon this question, who will have the temerity to say that they are opposed to the organization of labor, as such; but the declarations of men and their actions must conform to each other, or their motives, or their conduct, or their accuracy will be called into question.

The gentleman who stands as the most conspicuous spokesman against the union shop is the Hon. David M. Parry, president of the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. While

he has at times stated that he is not opposed to the organization of labor, yet within the past few months he has not only declared openly and publicly that the time has come for the annihilation of labor organizations in the United States, but it is also a fact that there is not one man who can find employment in that gentleman's business when it is known that he is a member of a labor organization.

Hence, I say, it is not the question so much what a man may, for the purpose of consumption in any particular locality, declare to be his opinions; they are subject to analysis to see whether they conform to his conduct.

The manufacturers' associations sounded the slogan, and the citizens' alliances have taken up and re-echoed it in favor of what they are pleased to term the "open shop" as against the "union shop." However, I must be permitted to decline to accept the terminology coined by the opponents of union labor, when I refuse to accept the term "closed shop" as the designation of the union shop.

The question is not only the union shop versus the open shop—not even as our opponents put it, the closed shop versus the open shop; for, if the open shop is correct in principle, it carries with it logically that organizations of labor are wrong.

If the organization of working people is right, if it is not disputed; if the organization of labor is admitted, it naturally and logically follows that the union shop is right.

It is useless to declare that the people of this country are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, without the power of enforcing those guarantees. It is absurd to consent, or to give assent to the organization of labor, and deny the logical result—the union shop.

We insist that in any modern industry organization of the working people is essential to their protection and the promotion of their interests.

We insist that the union shop is necessary to the security of the union and the enforcement of its demands. We claim that the union shop has given general mutual satisfaction wherever it has been applied and a fair opportunity given for a trial.

We assert that the union shop does not deny employment to the non-unionist; but we insist that, like all others in society, persons who are desirous of becoming beneficiaries of an agreement should become parties to that agreement, and that they should bear the equal responsibility which such an agreement involves.

The trade union movement repudiates the charge

\*Stenographic report—not edited.

so often made, that it denies the non-unionist the right of employment. It declares that numberless non-unionists are continually employed in the union shops, but we repeat with an emphasis that if a man desires to participate in the benefits resulting from an agreement which our unions obtain with our employers, that man assumes, or should assume, equal obligations with every union man to bear the responsibility of that agreement.

Even taking the charge as it is intended, that the unions deny to workmen the right of employment. I have denied it; I deny it now, and stoutly state that it is not true. But submit for a moment that it were true; what do we find our employers and our business men doing when their interests are involved?

Take a newspaper publishing house; the proprietor enters into a contract with the machinery manufacturer to furnish him with machines; he enters into an agreement with the paper company of the paper trust to furnish him with all the paper he needs; certainly every other machinery manufacturer is excluded from furnishing that newspaper company with any machinery, and has as much right to complain of being excluded of the opportunity to furnish machines as has the non-union man to complain that he is denied the right of employment in a union shop.

The master builders, when they undertake the erection of a building, contract for the furnishing of iron, and steel, and brick, and mortar, and lumber, and other material; the contracts are given to certain establishments; all others are excluded from furnishing this material.

It is the contract relations between the newspaper publisher on the one hand and the men who are to furnish them with materials on the other; and what is true of those industries which I have named is true in the largest measure of every industry in the country; and, while all this is admitted to be perfectly correct, particularly when the newspaper publisher, when the master builder, when the iron manufacturer, when the clothing manufacturer, when the sheet and iron manufacturers, give out their contracts, yet it is denied to labor, to the workman and the workingwoman, the right to jointly come together and determine that they will effect a joint bargain for the sale of their labor, and endeavor to secure the best business conditions for the sale of the only thing they possess in this world—their power to labor.

Shall I refer to the manufacturers' associations, to the doctors' associations; to the bar—the lawyers' union—where, unless you can show your working card, you would not be permitted to work in the law shop, and where the judge upon the bench is the walking delegate of the lawyers' union, the bankers' associations, the brokers' associations, stock exchanges, boards of trade? What are they if they are not unions of men who have wealth, and some of them countless wealth; and if these men recognize the necessity of united action, who own and control millions, how much more essential is it to the men and women whose condition in life renders it so that they can do nothing but sell their power to labor.

It is charged, usually, that the trade unions limit or restrict output and production. The fact of the matter is that the charge is glibly made, and there is little element of truth in it. It is true that

in the olden times the workingmen may have limited their output and their production, but modern trade unionism has eliminated such conditions.

They do say, however, that the hours of labor each day shall be reduced to eight. Speed your machines as fast as you will during those eight hours, but do not deprive us of natural division of the day—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for mental, physical, and moral improvement.

Nor is the charge true that the labor movement unites to establish a uniform wage for all workmen. The fact of the matter is that organized labor stands for a minimum wage. We say that there is a life line beyond which no workman should be required to toil, and be so driven that he nor his family can live in that respectability which becomes an American citizen.

The charge of the uniform wage is made by those who know differently, and who simply use that statement as a subterfuge to hide their real purpose of forcing wages down to the lowest ebb. There is no country on the face of the globe but what has its minimum wage.

Their aim is to divide the collective problem and to place us in the position where each man may be pitted against the other. Yes, under the plea of liberty, if you please, under the plea of liberty; but by cries of liberty is not meant the masses of the people. The slave owners of the south insisted upon their liberty to dominate and own and whip the slave.

The demand of the employers' associations for liberty of the workmen comes very strangely, for it is the first time in the history of the world that men who profit by the labor of others undertake to defend the liberty of those upon whom they profit.

It is the liberty of the workman not to find employment upon the workman's terms, but upon the employer's terms. The workman is not independent in modern times, when each individual is but a small atom in the great hive of industry. What influence has the individual workman in the great modern plants of industry? What power of contract? What opportunity to say no? The individual bargain that the employers insist the individual workman has the liberty to make is that a group of workmen may apply for employment, and the man among them who is in the direst distress, the man whose needs are most and most immediate, is the man who will not alone find the employment, who not only sets the wages for himself but also sets the pace that the employers can point to and say, "either you take the same wages that this man offers to take this employment for or you can walk the streets."

The union of labor desires, on the other hand, the collective bargain, not based upon the highest aspirations of an individual, but the fair representative average of what the average workmen should have to maintain themselves, their wives, and their children, as decent, honest, self-respecting men and citizens, wealth producers, and people who make up the great sovereignty of this, our American republic.

The union of labor is the associated effort of the working people of our time, who, in the most intelligent manner, present to the world the claims they make upon modern society. No one imagines that things as they are today are right. They are

as right as we have jointly had the understanding to make them.

Discontent has existed from the time of ancient slavery, through the middle ages, up to our present era. The discontent against burdens borne and justice too long denied has manifested itself in different manners and forms. It manifests itself in different forms in different countries; in the United States and in Great Britain it forms itself into the trade union movement, where discussion, meetings, exchanges of views, and votes determine what shall be done. Where the average intelligence prevails, not only upon one, but upon all, it manifests itself differently.

The working people in Russia are demonstrating in some fashion their discontent with existing conditions.

We are trade unionists in the United States because we have the opportunity to declare for our rights and our judgment, because we are in a free republic. For the same reason that in Russia, with the denial of opportunity to declare their rights, and the denial of the right to their very lives, with tyranny and czarism and lashes and exile confronting workmen every moment of their lives, who can deny that the people of Russia are justified in their protest they have made against such conditions there?

In the United States we are trade unionists because we are all working along the lines of least resistance, because our action is based upon reason and experience and intelligence, and the knowledge that a people who are highest paid in wages, whose hours of labor are least, in that country the greatest advancement and progress and intelligence prevails, as against that of any other country.

That if low wages, long hours meant or indicated industrial or commercial prosperity, then China ought to stand at the head of civilization today. Much as some may claim as contributory causes toward that material progress of the people of our country, none who know, none who have investigated will deny the tribute of honor and credit and achievement of these beneficent results to the trade union movement of America.

The union in dealing with the employer especially insists upon the right to be heard by its committees; in other words, the right to be heard by counsel the right that each man had given to him on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of our every state in the union. The right to be heard by counsel is one of our civil rights; it is the demand organized labor makes that that same right be extended to industry.

That is where our interests are involved, and we insist upon the right to be heard in the industrial court—the office of the employer—by our committees, by our counsel.

You have all heard the statements that the employers now no longer have sympathy; there is no more sentiment for their employees because they are union men, and then you hear another saying that the employer took advantage of the unorganized workman in his direst necessity and paid him a dollar a day or less.

"Employers are not satisfied with the union shop." I believe that, if the question were fathomed, it would be discovered that among the unfriendly employers there would be a goodly number prompted by that sentiment and sympathy they

resorted to in the good old sympathetic, sentimental days, to grind their employees down to the good old dollar a day.

I can not forget the labor trust, even if I do not say anything else. I can not take time to refute many of the things with which we are charged.

According to some, we are the worst associated gang that does business and brought together on this fair spot in the United States. I would not attempt to say anything of the history of the Standard Oil Company; that is not necessary; it has already spoken for itself; and I do not think that I will undertake to disprove the statements in regard to the trade unions being a labor trust, except entering a general denial; but I will say that it is the policy of the Standard Oil trust, as it is the policy of all trusts, to squeeze out those who are inside, so as to limit the trust to the views of his brother on the other end.

We are going down in our pockets day after day and contributing our few pennies to send out missionaries throughout the length and breadth of the country, throughout the highways and byways, preaching the gospel of labor, and urging and notifying every man and woman who works to come into the fold of our labor trust and enjoy the benefits. You can not break into a capitalist trust with an axe. We throw open wide the doors of our labor movement, and appeal to all the world of workers to enter.

We are charged with having raised prices. Raised prices? We do not raise prices, we raise wages. It is a common misconception among some people that the rates of wages, the reduction in the hours of labor, involves increased prices. I do not know what the cost of this hall has been in erecting, but I will venture to say that the Chinese could not erect a hall in China—not in the United States, but in China—could not erect a hall of these dimensions, and of the same material, at the same cost.

Pretending to say that workmen have become poorer. With our increased wages and shorter hours of labor we have become the greatest exporting country in the industry of the whole world. We will become greater still.

It is going to be the result of our greater proficiency and efficiency, brought about by our higher wages, by our shorter hours of labor, accomplished by the organizations of labor and the union shop.

The labor movement is founded upon the golden rule; upon the idea of trying to help bear each other's burdens; trying to make men feel that they are brothers; that after all we are a social organization; that where man is socially organized there is more optimism and more common sense, higher hopes and aspirations and deep human sympathy in the labor movement.

As to the walking delegate, I do not think I will answer that at all. I want to say that our trade union movement insists upon the right of selecting our own counsel, and denies the right of the party of the second part to have a voice in determining for us who shall be our counsel. Our movement has for its principles the uplifting of all, not to tear down anybody, but to go down into the abyss of despair and take the children, as it has done, and put them into the school-room and playground. If organized labor had never done anything but that one thing it would have justified its existence.

# CONVENTIONS, 1905.

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April 5, Chicago, Ill., International Association of Fur Workers.

May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May —, New Brunswick, N. J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 1, Philadelphia, Pa., Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America.

May 2, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

May 8, Holyoke, Mass., International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

May 8, Kansas City, Mo., Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Wheeling, W. Va., Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.

May 15, Detroit, Mich., American Federation of Musicians.

June 5, York, Pa., Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.

June 5, New York, N. Y., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 12, Boston, Mass., Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' National Union.

June 12, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 19, Quincy, Ill., International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.

June 19, San Francisco, Cal., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 21, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

July 9, Pittsburg, Pa., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 10, Terre Haute, Ind., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, Buffalo, N. Y., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 10, Newark, N. J., International Jewelry Workers.

July 10, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Longshoremen.

July 14, Galveston, Tex., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

July 15, Belleville, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

August—, New York, United Gold Beaters.

August 1, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 7, Boston, Mass., National Association Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

August 7, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 13, Toronto, International Typographical Union.

August 14, Sandyhill, N. Y., National Association of Machine Printers' Color Mixers.

September 7, Springfield, Mass., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Association of Machinists.

September 11, Easthampton, Mass., Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 11, Toronto, Canada, International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 18, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers of America.

October 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 2, Buffalo, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers.

October 17, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

October 26, New York, N. Y., International Compressed Air Workers' Union.

November 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

December 4, Denver, Colo., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

December 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Seamen's Union.

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes :

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts ; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### **Asbestos Workers.**

*P. G. Jessen.*—Have chartered new locals in Baltimore and Seattle. Trade conditions have been dull during winter, but are now picking up. We won strike for increased wages in Chicago.

### **Boot and Shoe Workers.**

*C. L. Baine.*—Trade conditions good. Nearly all members employed. Prospects bright for a good increase in membership in Montreal, Lynn, Mass., Auburn and Lewiston, Maine. We have had a strike in Chicago against a reduction in wages. About three hundred men were affected. We expended \$1,000 in death benefits during the month.

### **Cement Workers.**

*T. K. Ryan.*—Our trade has been tied up in the eastern part of the country on account of the cold

weather, but things are looking up with the spring weather. In San Francisco and San Jose, Cal., the employers' associations are trying their best to break up our unions, but we intend to keep our union. Have chartered new local in Kansas City. Membership is steadily increasing in several localities.

### **Compressed Air Workers.**

*John Sheehy.*—Trade conditions in New York have been much better this season than at any time before in the history of our organization. The employers and men seem to be satisfied, and the union scale of wages and hours is maintained. In fact, the situation in general looks very favorable for our trade. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. We expended \$100 in death benefit and \$200 for disabled members last month.

**Elevator Constructors.**

*Henry Snow.*—Trade reported fair to good in all localities with the exception of the city of New York, where trade has been rather dull. We expect employment to be more brisk as the season advances.

**Jewelry Workers.**

*Wm. F. Schade.*—General condition of trade fairly good. We would urge a more general demand of our label.

**Lace Operatives.**

*M. F. Sullivan.*—Trade picking up in most localities, especially in Philadelphia. Prospects bright for a good season. Formed a new union in New York. Our membership is increasing.

**Laundry Workers.**

*J. J. Manning.*—We are chartering new locals throughout the east. A determined effort is being made to organize the laundry workers of New York and Boston. There is also a movement on foot to effect the reorganization of the employees in Troy, N. Y. Discrimination on the part of the employers has already shown the wisdom of this step.

**Shingle Weavers.**

*J. E. Campbell.*—Trade conditions dull during winter months, but a good season is expected this

spring. Our unions have kept their membership during the dull months.

**Table Knife Grinders.**

*Richard Odium.*—Trade conditions good. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. We expended \$35 in death benefits and \$30 for disabled members during the month.

**Travelers' Goods.**

*Chas. J. Gille.*—About five hundred of our members in St. Louis, Mo., are battling bravely to keep the nine hour day and the union shop. This conflict has been on since last November when all officers and active union men were discharged. The firms violated their contracts which were signed during the month of August. We feel this fight will soon terminate in a great victory. In New York city an attempt was made by one firm to disrupt our organization, recently formed in that city. All officers were discharged and the employers tried to secure an agreement from all the other men not to join any labor organization. All employees refused and were locked out. This attempt on the part of employers to disrupt our union has been far from successful, as the union is now increasing its membership very rapidly. During the month we chartered new unions in New York and Philadelphia.

**FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.****ALABAMA.**

*Mobile.*—T. B. Foster :

Prospects are good for the building trades. The organized workers secure the best of it as regards conditions. Laborers and carpenters are getting ready to organize. Have two unions under way. Ladies' label league is doing good work for the union labels.

*Sheffield.*—H. C. Lacy :

Conditions good for organized labor in this vicinity. The union men secure good wages, but the same can not be said of the unorganized. All trades have been steadily employed with the exception of the carpenters, and employment will now be better for them. Union men patronize the union labels.

**ARIZONA.**

*Tucson.*—S. L. Rodgers :

Skilled trade are pretty well organized. Condition of organized labor is good and far excels the condition of the non-union workers. Business men find it to their interest to handle the union-made goods demanded by our members

**ARKANSAS.**

*Fort Smith.*—E. A. Scogins :

Work is fairly steady. Hours have been reduced by several trades without any trouble. A federal labor union was formed here recently. Wood workers are organizing. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Gwynn.*—Geo. H. Jones :

All trades are organized and have yearly wage contracts with employers. Work is becoming more plentiful. Mine managers and assistants have formed union. Several new unions are organizing.

The union labels are well patronized. Wages are kept up to the standard, but there have been no recent advances.

**CALIFORNIA.**

*Los Angeles.*—L. D. Biddle :

Conditions are fair for organized crafts, and this is accomplished by united effort. On the other hand, the unorganized are in bad shape and a great number of them are idle. We are raising a fund to erect a labor temple in this locality. Good work is done for the union labels.

*San Diego.*—Jas. P. Dunn :

Organized labor in better shape than at any time previous. Work fairly steady. We have succeeded in getting several city ordinances passed that are favorable to organized labor. Dry goods and drug clerks are about ready to form unions. Considerable work is done for the union labels.

*San Francisco.*—R. I. Wisler :

Condition of organized labor is very good as compared with the unorganized. Employment has been uncertain as the coast cities have been overrun with idle people. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels.

*Stockton.*—James Wood :

Season is opening up and prospects are brighter for activity in union circles. Some crafts are yet to be organized. Work has been rather unsteady but is now picking up. The union labels are well patronized. We have had a long strike here involving machinists, molders, and wood workers. The firms, although holding out, are crippled. We hope for an early settlement as peace would be to the interest of all concerned.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Derby.*—W. Sweetman :

Work is becoming more plentiful. Organized workers secure higher pay than the unorganized and are recognized by employers as a better class of workmen. Silk ribbon weavers organized during the month. Have two or three new unions about ready to organize. Central body has a special committee which visits all local unions urging the patronage of the union labels.

## FLORIDA.

*Miami.*—W. G. Coates :

Building trades are organized and in good shape. Work is fairly steady. All shops and building trades work the eight hour day and have agreements to that effect until January, 1906.

## ILLINOIS.

*Chicago.*—D. J. O'Connell :

Condition of organized labor is steadily improving. The unorganized are in bad shape but we hope to get them in line. Employment is steady with prospects for a busy season. Wages and hours are favorable to union men ; their condition is far superior to that of the unorganized. Merchants are carrying a greater supply of union labeled goods than ever before. All union labels are well patronized.

*Decatur.*—A. B. Loebenberg :

Organized workers are steadily employed and secure good wages. In many instances the non-union men share the result of organization in the way of somewhat improved wages. Work is steady. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. The union labels are pushed at all times.

*Equality.*—H. L. B. Mason :

Work is becoming more plentiful. All unions are working in harmony. Organized labor in good shape and secure recognition by employers. Miners, carpenters, and teamsters are well organized. Clerks are about to organize.

*Herrin.*—L. E. Jacobs :

Nearly all organized crafts are in excellent shape. Very few trades unorganized in this locality. Work is fairly steady. Painters since organization have improved their conditions. Federal labor union has adopted new scale ranging from 20 to 27½ cents per hour according to kind of work. We expect to form a woman's label league shortly.

*Springfield.*—John Stratton :

Condition of organized labor good, about 50 per cent better than that of the unorganized. We have had no strikes since last report. Hotel employees are about ready to organize.

## INDIANA.

*Indianapolis.*—W. A. Landgraf :

Condition of organized labor was never better than at this time. The unorganized have been sharing, to some extent, the benefits secured by the organized workers, but are coming into line. Work is steady. Pattern workers have a small strike on hand. The work of organization will start in as the weather becomes more favorable.

*Mt. Vernon.*—J. K. Kreutzinger :

The trades that are well organized secure the advantage over the unorganized. Work rather slack during winter, but is now picking up. Several unions are ready to organize, and we expect some

good work with the aid of the general organizer assigned to this section. The union labels are well demanded.

*Owensville.*—Samuel Strupe :

Have two unions under way. Work is becoming more plentiful. The union labels are demanded. We have kept the higher wages secured last July, but have made no effort for further advances.

*Rosedale.*—Chas. Challis :

The union men secure all they ask for without trouble. Have two new unions started under way. Work is steady for organized crafts. Conditions good for union men. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*South Bend.*—J. W. Peters :

Organized labor is flourishing. All unions report increased membership. Meetings are well attended and more interest is manifested in the movement. Work has been steady in all trades with the exception of the building trades, which were rather dull during the winter, but are now picking up. Organized workers secure shorter hours and higher wages than the non-union men. Printers have renewed their wage scale. Paper hangers are about to form union. There is an increased demand for the union labels. Several years ago the city council passed a resolution that all municipal work should be done by union labor. At the last meeting of the council the Citizen's Alliance had a resolution introduced declaring that this action was "subversive of the rights of others" and asking that the same be changed. It is needless to mention that no attention will be given the matter. We are slowly but surely driving out of town the products of an unfair milling company which will not come to terms with organized labor.

*Sullivan.*—A. M. Pirtle :

All organized trades in good shape and steadily employed. Wages have increased about thirty per cent without strike. Sheet metal workers have organized. Blacksmiths and helpers are likely to form unions in the near future. Central body has a committee working for the union labels. A women's label league is being formed.

*Terre Haute.*—James Bruder :

Organized labor is in good shape at this time. Work is steady and becoming more plentiful. Teamsters have formed union. Waiters are getting ready to organize.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Muscogee.*—H. C. Waller and Thos. Leach :

Organized trades in good shape and nearly all steadily employed. Unskilled laborers have secured 12½ per cent increase. Skilled mechanics advanced wages 25 per cent without strike. Butchers and meat cutters have organized. Hod carriers and excavators organized with 14 members and now have a membership of 381. Lathers, street railway men, bakers, and freight handlers are about to form unions. A women's label union is being formed.

*South McAlester.*—D. S. O'Leary :

Organized labor in good shape, but the condition of the unorganized is poor. Work was unsteady during winter months, but is improving. Painters and the retail clerks are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

## IOWA.

*Davenport.*—Frank Eichhorn:

Work is steady in most lines of trade. There is room for more organization and we hope to get in some good work in that line as the season advances. We urge a general patronage of the union labels.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

The condition of the unorganized workers is not as good as that of the organized workers, although they share some of the benefits of organization. Union men secure higher wages and shorter hours. Work is picking up. Teamsters have increased their membership from 174 to 250 within the month. Label league is making fine progress in the work for the union labels.

## KANSAS.

*Fort Scott.*—F. E. Scott:

Work is becoming steady and plentiful. Union men secure good conditions. All unions report good attendance at meetings. We expect soon to submit our wage contracts for the year. The union labels are patronized.

## KENTUCKY.

*Burnside.*—J. H. Jones:

Organized labor in good shape and still improving. On the other hand, the unorganized are in poor shape. The labor movement is gaining a stronger foothold in this section. An ordinance reducing the city poll tax was recently passed. Have a new union under way at Millsprings and one at Tateville.

*Providence.*—R. H. Nasbitt:

Condition of the organized workers, owing to their own efforts, is about thirty per cent better than that of the unorganized. Work is becoming more plentiful as the weather improves. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

## LOUISIANA.

*Alexandria.*—J. M. Underwood:

Work will be plentiful as soon as a lockout in the building trades is settled. There are not many non-union men in this vicinity. We have the best of it as regards conditions, and this is on account of union effort. Teamsters are likely to organize in the near future.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

Work is steady for organized crafts. Some mills are still running 11 hours per day, but we are making a strong effort to secure a general 10 hour workday as a start toward reasonable hours. The union labels receive good support from organized labor in this vicinity.

## MAINE.

*Augusta.*—Arthur L. Brown:

All building trades are organized and in good shape. There are not many unorganized trades here. Work is steady. Since organization, wages and hours have improved. An effort is being made to secure the city printing for union labor exclusively. Team drivers organized during the month. Have several new unions under way. The union labels are patronized by union men.

*Portland.*—John C. Clarke:

Organized labor in fairly good shape, with prospects for a good season. Employment is steady. Sheet metal workers, through organization, se-

cured the nine hour day in three shops. Through the influence of the central body the laborers employed on municipal work will receive an advance of 10 cents per day. Blacksmiths are getting ready to organize. A woman's label league is about to be formed in order to push the work for the union labels.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Brockton.*—F. J. Clarke:

Organized labor in a very healthy condition. The paper-box makers are as yet unorganized, but we hope to get them in line. Employment is more plentiful. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Marlboro.*—Philip J. Byrne:

Have been traveling through the state of Maine and find conditions fair, though not so good as in Massachusetts. Find shoe workers busy but not yet thoroughly organized. Am now working to get them in line. Expect to be successful in establishing some good local unions here. Have two under way. Am working for all union labels.

## MICHIGAN.

*Charlotte.*—Herbert Proctor:

Organized crafts in good shape. Masons, carpenters, and painters have secured their wage scales. Carpenters are beginning to build up their membership in good shape. Clerks are falling in line and the prospects are bright for a prosperous season. All business men seem favorable to organized labor. Teamsters are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Houghton.*—John S. Allen:

Organized workers secure all the work that is to be done here. Employment is fairly steady. The trade union movement is growing in favor and we expect to form many new unions during the year. Teamsters have organized. Street railway employees and bartenders are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Owosso.*—E. J. Sheldon:

General condition of labor is good in this vicinity. Everybody steadily employed. Organized workers have increased wages about twenty-five per cent during the year without strike. Bakers are about to organize. All union men demand the union labels.

## MISSOURI.

*Elvins.*—R. J. Hubbard:

Organized labor is holding its own. We have the eight hour day and have increased wages slightly without strike. The unions are pushing several measures before the legislature that are favorable to organized labor. Work is steady and becoming more plentiful. The labor papers are advertising the union labels and union men demand them.

*Kansas City.*—John T. Smith:

Work is picking up as the spring season advances. Cement workers and egg inspectors have organized during the month. Several unions after securing increased wages dissolved last year, and now after having their wages cut the members are anxious to regain their charters. These are likely to reorganize in good shape and remain permanent. The label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

*Marceline.*—T. W. Ferguson:

All organized crafts in good shape. Work is steady in all lines. With the exception of federal labor union all trades are organized.

*Novinger.*—A. A. Hooke and G. B. Queen:

There are practically no unorganized crafts here. Work is steady in all lines, with the exception of miners who have been working half time, but employment is improving in that line. Organized labor in good shape. We are vigorously pushing the union labels. Barbers of Kirksville are about to organize. There are no unorganized workers here to speak of.

*Springfield.*—H. A. W. Juneman:

Work is steady and becoming more plentiful. Organized labor in fair shape, but the condition of the unorganized workers is deplorable. We have had no strikes or lockouts to report. Bakers and confectioners are about to organize. The union labels are fairly well observed.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Concord.*—John J. Scully:

Work is steady in nearly all lines. Condition of organized workers steadily improving. Union men secure shorter hours and higher wages. Carpenters have been on strike for the eight hour day. At the present session of legislature we are trying to have passed a 58 hour bill for women and minors, a law relating to convict labor, and stationary engineers' license law. Tailors, electrical workers, and tool-makers are getting ready to organize. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*Franklin Falls.*—John H. Ayre:

The organized trades are in very fair shape. Varying with the condition of their unions, we find the best organized trades in the best circumstances. The unorganized are in very miserable condition, with much room for improvement. Work is steady. Spinners are about to organize. Weavers have organized. Good work is done by union men for the union labels.

*Nashua.*—J. Frank Jeffs:

Work is fairly steady. Retail clerks are getting ready to organize. We have no strikes or lockouts. Wages fair where unions are strong enough to secure recognition.

### NEW JERSEY.

*Orange.*—J. C. Taylor:

Organized labor is in healthy condition. Every union started the new year stronger, both numerically and financially. Trade conditions are excellent, and all union men are steadily employed. On the other hand, the unorganized are in deplorable condition. Retail clerks and meat cutters are securing the early closing and Sunday closing. The organized workers are 60 per cent better off in wages, and from 16 to 30 hours per week better off in regards hours. Team drivers are organizing.

*Paterson.*—James Matthews:

Silk weavers have organized during the month. Work is fairly steady in organized crafts. No strikes or lockouts to report.

*Trenton.*—Luke McKenny:

The increased demand for help this spring will, with proper organization, place us upon a better footing and rejuvenate the union spirit that has been dormant during the winter. Plumbers and engineers' license bill, at this writing, is pending

in legislature. Good work is done by the legislative committee of the state federation of labor.

### NEW YORK.

*Addison.*—C. J. Latterman:

Work is steady in most lines. Wages, hours, and conditions have improved, without strike, since organization. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

*Binghamton.*—A. O. Perkins:

All union men are steadily employed. Wages have increased since the first of the year from 10 to 40 per cent through union effort. Painters secured increase of five cents per hour and eight hour day. Carpenters obtained increase of 25 per cent in wages. A federal union was formed during the month. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Brooklyn.*—James Sexton:

The general outlook for organized labor is very favorable. Labor conditions throughout Greater New York have been in a very progressive condition for the past year excepting the general lockout of the building trades by the Manhattan Building Trades Employers' Association. This lockout affected directly something more than 7,000 mechanics and their assistants and entailed an enormous loss to the building trades. Their loss, however, is light in comparison with that of the employers. The outlook at present seems very favorable to the unions. There has been some settlements by arbitration which on the whole are satisfactory. The capmakers are putting up a strong fight against the "open" shop and indications are that they will be successful. The condition of the unorganized workers is deplorable in comparison with that of the organized. The union labels are in demand.

*Olean.*—J. J. Brock:

Most trades here are well organized. Conditions have been improved through the influences of trade unionism. Union men are in much better shape as regards wages and hours than the unorganized. Glass house employes are about to form union. We are creating a good demand for the union labels. Builders' exchange says it does not desire to make union agreements this year, but the unions will have something to say on that point.

*Utica.*—Alex Rosenthal:

Condition of organized labor very good. Employment is steady. Union men work less hours and secure 25 per cent higher wages than the non-union workers. Molders at this writing are on strike resisting a 20 per cent reduction in wages and establishment of the "open" shop. Cigar-makers, capmakers, and garment workers are advertising the union labels by the distribution of posters, circulars, and advertising. We are trying to have the principle of the initiative and referendum incorporated in the new city charter.

### OKLAHOMA.

*Enid.*—A. W. Hair:

The well organized trades are doing nicely. Work was slack during winter but is now becoming more plentiful. The organized trades secure shorter workday and higher wages than the unorganized. We make a strong demand for the union labels.

*Guthrie.*—Frank W. Reed :

The condition of the organized workers, owing to union effort, is superior to that of the unorganized. There are several favorable labor measures pending in the legislature. Some very good work is done for the union labels. No strikes or lockouts to report.

*Lawton A. Rebey :*

Organized laborers have the eight hour day and higher wages than the unorganized. Work has been unsteady, but is becoming more plentiful. Wages, even for organized labor, are low in comparison with the cost of living.

### OHIO.

*Bowling Green.*—C. W. Ordway :

Wages have been maintained throughout the winter, although work has been scarce during that time. Employment is becoming more plentiful. Union men have the preference with employers in most cases. Have good prospects for the organization of several new unions.

*Cincinnati.*—Frank L. Rist :

Unions are increasing their membership. Organized crafts in good shape. Wood workers, coopers, and electrical workers have renewed their agreements without strike. Several organizations have agreements pending with bright prospects of securing them. Carpet layers and curtain hangers have organized. Grain elevator men are getting ready to form union. Central labor council is making a strong fight to introduce the free school book system into the public schools.

*Conneaut.*—Geo. H. Shoop :

Very few unorganized crafts in this vicinity. Organized labor is holding its own. Employment steady in most trades. Union men find preference in most cases by employment. The union labels are demanded.

*Lorain.*—C. A. Miller :

Organized trades in good condition. Employment is steady. The label committee is doing good work for the union labels. A number of trades are asking increased wages from two to five cents per hour.

*Steubenville.*—James J. Parkinson :

The workers are enthusiastic for organization. Trades and labor assembly is in good shape and meeting well attended. Work has been scarce but is improving. Organized labor is in the lead. Cooks, stationary firemen, and oilers are expecting to form unions. We demand the union labels.

*Zanesville.*—Jos. A. Bauer :

Condition of organized labor owing to united effort is far superior to that of the unorganized. Work is picking up and becoming more plentiful. Quite a bit of advertising is done for the union labels by union men.

### OREGON.

*Portland.*—C. H. Gram :

Organization is steadily improving the conditions of the workers. The unorganized to some extent share its benefits. Work has been plentiful throughout the winter. The Lewis and Clark centennial is bringing a number of mechanics into the city. Wages for unskilled laborers are \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Carpenters from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per day. Organized the broommakers during the month.

A label league was formed recently. Have prospects of several new unions in the near future.

*Salem.*—W. E. Miller :

Work is plentiful and steady. Organized workers secure good conditions, but the unorganized have to stand reductions in wages. We are pushing the work for the union labels. The active co-operation of a general organizer would be of great help in this section.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Allentown.*—Chas. M. Rehling :

Bartenders, retail clerks, laundry workers, barbers, and carpenters are getting ready to organize. Carpenters, plasterers, and plumbers have made requests for increased wages. There is an increased demand for the union labels.

*Edwardsdale.*—James E. Jones :

Work is plentiful. Organized trades in good shape. Employees in a local coal company averted a reduction of 20 per cent through organization. Other crafts have abolished many abuses since they have organized. Throughout this section there is a decided revival of unionism.

*Lancaster.*—E. E. Greenawalt :

The outlook for organized labor in this section, particularly the building trades, is very bright. Several new building operations are under way. The building trades have sent committees to the employers with view of securing agreements to have the work done by union labor. In the city of York trade unionism is in good shape. The central body is composed of active, energetic representatives, and considerable progress is being made. Have visited the following unions in York and find them taking active interest in the movement: Cigarmakers, iron molders, sheet metal workers, and chainmakers. Have under way retail clerks, barbers, and a woman's label league of York. The demand for union labeled goods is steadily increasing and in all respects the condition of the unionists is superior to that of the non-unionists. We find the union men secure higher wages and shorter workday. They have nobler ambitions and worthier aspirations.

*Pittsburg.*—C. Wyatt :

Conditions are improving and prospects are favorable for organized labor. The building trades are resisting the "open" shop. Employers have attempted to force the issue by declaring a lockout. Less than 500 men are affected and at this writing we are confident we will win out. No organized trades have been asked to accept a reduction in wages. The trades council is increasing its membership and plans are already being made for the A. F. of L. convention this year. A strong demand is made for the union labels and more goods bearing the labels are purchased every day. Spring fitters have organized. Also three unions of teamsters have been formed, in McKeesport, Carnegie, and Pittsburg. The unorganized iron and steel workers in the mills of the street trust and one independent plant were forced to accept a reduction ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. The independent plant is now running two shifts instead of three, thus increasing the hours for the men to 12 per day, seven days per week.

*Scranton.*—Hugh Frayne :

The organized workers are holding their own. Several trades have secured increased wages and

shorter workday, while on the other hand the non-union men are working for anything the employers choose to give them. Brewery workers won strike after 24 hours. Printers secured eight hour day without strike. Organized two new unions during the month. Have three new unions under way. Some very good work is done for the union labels.

*Tarentum.*—C. W. Barr:

The union men are in fine shape and have steady employment, but the unorganized are not steadily employed. Good work is done for the union labels. No strikes or lockouts to report.

*Wilkes Barre.*—Samuel J. Connors:

Work is steady. Organized labor is in good shape, but better results could be obtained by persistent activity. Street railway employes secured \$1.90 per day of nine hours and signed two years' agreement. Label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

*York.*—Harry M. Goodling and B. F. Inners:

Work is becoming more plentiful. Cigarmakers have advanced wages 30 cents per thousand. Organized workers secure from 25 to 75 cents more per day than the unorganized and work from one to two hours less. Retail clerks, barbers, and ladies' label league are under way. We push the work for the union labels. The condition of organized labor is fair but could be improved. Public interest is awakening and trade unionism is coming to the front.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence.*—Lawrence A. Grace:

Work is fairly plentiful and steady. The organized crafts in this locality secure much better conditions than the unorganized. A movement is on foot to start a state board of arbitration and conciliation. Child labor law and lien law are expected

to pass the legislature. Theater ushers have organized. We constantly demand the union labels.

## TEXAS.

*Houston.*—Robert Grapevine:

Work has been unsteady but is improving. The Citizens' Alliance seems to practically have gone out of existence. The condition of the union men is steadily improving.

## UTAH.

*Ogden.*—H. L. Gaut:

Cooks and waiters are about to reorganize. Organized labor in fair condition and in comparison with that of unorganized the advantage is largely with the organized. Work is steady. The legislative committee of the central body is trying to secure the passing of the child labor law, which is much needed here. Good work is done along the line of the union labels.

## VIRGINIA.

*Newport News.*—J. B. Clinedinst:

Organized labor in good shape. Employment is steady. There is a good demand for painters and boilermakers. Strike of the stage employes settled, the men gaining recognition and increased wages. Carpenters, plumbers, and steam fitters and a district council of the carpenters and joiners organized recently. Brewery workers and clerks are expecting to form unions. There is a good demand for union labeled goods.

*Richmond.*—James Brown:

Organized workers are doing well, but the unorganized are working long hours for very low wages. Work has been unsteady during winter, but is improving. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. Tobacco workers secured the signing of their scale for the year. We patronize all union labels.

## DOMINION NOTES.

*Halifax, N. S.*—Thos. D. Sheehan:

The railroad car men of Sydney have organized and men employed by government secured increased wages without strike. Work has been dull during winter, on account of heavy snow storms. Building trades and unskilled laborers found it hard to secure employment. Prospects are bright for steady work during the spring and summer. Trades and labor council has appointed a committee to work for the union labels.

*Quebec.*—Frank Peticlere:

Building and printing trades are busy. The condition of the organized workers steadily improving. Allied printing trades council is being formed. The trades council is pushing the work for the union labels.

## PORTO RICO.

*Mayaguez.*—Julio Aybar:

The workers are trying to organize in order to improve their conditions. Organized a union of agricultural workers at Maricao, which will affili-

ate with the central body. Another union has been formed at Anasco. Owing to lack of work the Porto Rican laborers are in a bad way. The hours are from 12 to 14 per day and wages 30 cents to \$1. The two seamen's unions have improved their conditions since they organized. The spirit of organization is alive among our workers.

*Ponce.*—Jose Ma Torres:

Conditions here are not what they should be, but we hope for improvement when the trades become better organized. Organized a new union at Yanco recently. There have been some improvements in wages and hours, but there is still much to be desired.

*San Juan.*—Santiago Iglesias:

The seeds which have been sown in Porto Rico by the cultivators of the Free Federation of the Workingmen of Porto Rico and the A. F. of L., to which the former is affiliated, are bearing exceptionally good fruits. For a period of three years the A. F. of L. has maintained in Porto Rico an energetic and persistent campaign for the welfare

of the working classes, to stamp out the many obstacles which barred the development of labor unionism. The success so far obtained is a really wonderful one.

Many tyrannical laws, as well the inquisitorial police persecution to which our workmen were subjected, are now a thing of the past. The labor organization of the workmen of Porto Rico is rapidly increasing and spreading out all over the island. The prospect of a general organization of all toilers under the banner of the A. F. of L. is very bright and eagerly awaited by all. Six years ago it was rather difficult to say that there was an efficient labor organization in Porto Rico, and today we are proud to state that the total number exceeds the hundred mark. Some time since the legislative assembly of Porto Rico enacted a law providing for the official eight hour working day, with an amendment suggested by President Gombers at the time on the occasion of his visit to Porto Rico.

Lately Mr. Ramon Romero Rosa, president of the Typographical Union No. 478, San Juan, P. R., and one of the labor delegates to the house of delegates for the capital district, introduced a bill providing for the minimum salary to be paid by the insular government pertaining thereto. Other bills of a marked labor flavor have also been introduced by our delegation, consisting of six members, all of whom feel most favorably disposed to do all in their power to improve the present financial distress, of which the workmen are the principal sufferers.

The topic of the day at this writing in Porto Rico is the strike which for three or four weeks has been raging in the sugar cane sections of the

island. Over 5,000 plantation laborers have peacefully quitted their work, demanding 50 per cent increase on their present wages. This demand could not be more equitable and just. This class, who have for centuries fertilized with the sweat of their brows the rich soil of our beautiful island, working under sun and rain, have been indeed in the most wretched and miserable condition.

Their wages are so meagre that it is utterly impossible for them to better their condition, and the result is that 90 per cent of the rural population of Porto Rico are dying out of anemia or ulcinarasis, which is a new name for slow but steady starvation. These unfortunate people are tilling the land for 12 or 14 hours daily, poorly dressed and worsely fed, for 30 or 40 cents a day.

On the other hand, the sugar planters are, since the American occupation, the happiest lot of men to be found over the surface of the earth, but their prosperity is safely kept within the great safes in their offices and does not extend to anyone else.

During the Spanish regime sugar sold at \$1.80 and \$2.50 hundred weight, and the laborers were paid from 30 to 40 cents a day. Today the price of sugar has increased by 100 per cent, and still they pay the same rate of wages. The strike, which is being waged now, covers the great sugar fields of Arecibo, Barceloneta, Vega Baja, Rio Grande, Loiza, Canovanas, and Mameyes, and possibly will spread to many other districts where the grinding season is beginning now. Some of the planters, however, have already agreed to grant 30 per cent of the demand made for 10 hours work. Most of the strikers are unorganized men, but our unions in Arecibo, Rio Grande, and Carolina are aiding the strikers in the cause of humanity.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

### District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, John A. Flett, Stuart Reid.

### District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Pierce, Wm. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braunschweig, P. H. Cummins, H. L. Elchelberger, J. J. Keegan, P. J. Downey, Thomas R. Farren, W. E. Kennedy, Hugh Frayne.

### District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organiser, James Leonard.

### District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Chas.

F. Davis, N. W. Evans, Emmet T. Flood, Cal. Wyatt, Thos. F. Tracey.

### District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

Organiser, Thos. Flynn.

### District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizers, H. M. Walker, A. E. Ireland, M. Grant Hamilton, C. W. Woodman.

### District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

### District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, Wm. S. Smith, C. O. Young, Chas. H. Grant.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

Cuba.—La A. Fales, San Lazaro 91, Para Fales, Havana.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.  
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THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

—AT—

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SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.  
All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1905.  
MR. HENRY ROELOFFS, Hat Manufacturer,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST has a contract with you for the publication of your advertisement, which does not expire until September, 1905. I am writing this to inquire whether you will be willing to release the magazine from this contract, so that your advertisement may be discontinued in the next issue, inasmuch as organized labor protests so strongly against the continued publication of your advertisement in the official journal of the American Federation of Labor.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt reply, I am,  
Very truly yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.  
Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 27, 1905.  
MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d at hand. Henry H. Roeloffs & Co. did not place the advertisement in the FEDERATIONIST on account of organized labor, and they do not see any reason why they should cancel their contract on their account.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) HENRY H. ROELOFFS.

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### Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1905.

#### To All Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the union interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concern has been declared UNFAIR:

J. E. TILT SHOE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly-authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

#### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

Flour.—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Meats.—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Pipes.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

#### CLOTHING.

Buttons.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Krements & Co., Newark, N. J.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.

Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company.

**Hats.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James K. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Onelta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

#### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

#### POTTERY, GLASS, AND STONE.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

#### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hasset & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iyer Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.

#### STREET RAILWAYS.

**Terre Haute, Ind.**—Street Railway Company.  
**Houston, Tex.**—Houston Electric Company.

#### WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio.

**Carrriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**Cooperage.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.  
**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kreil Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; E. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Pens.**—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.  
**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.  
**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, d Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox oCompany Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Comany, Sag Harbor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.  
**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company.

**D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.**  
**Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.**

### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, FEBRUARY, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 681 unions making returns for February, 1905, with an aggregate membership of 68,500, there were 61 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,185 unions, with a membership of 74,064, reported 53 per cent without employment.

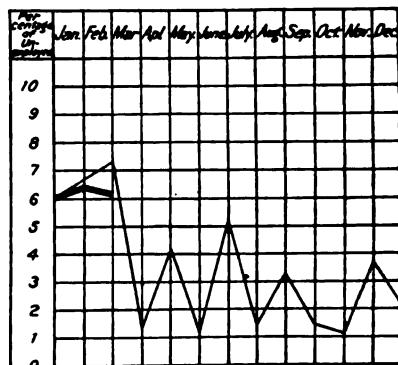


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the lighter line for 1904.

#### Number of Affiliated Unions.

International Unions affiliated March 1, 1905.....	11
State Branches.....	11
Central Bodies.....	11
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	11
Local Unions attached to Internationals (approximately).....	11

#### Charters Issued for February, 1905.

CENTRAL BODIES.....	11
FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.....	11
LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.....	11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of February, 1906. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand February 1, 1906.....	\$107,810 78
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8642, tax, n, d, '04, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, 85c.....	6 85
R. I. federation of labor, sup.....	85
Hospital employees 11685, tax, dec, '04, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Nail mill employees 9987, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Hospital nurses and employees 10607, tax, jan, \$4.80; d f, \$4.30.....	8 00
Wool sorters and graders 9025, tax, dec, '04, jan, '05, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Saw grinders 11810, tax, jan, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Escapadoras de cafe (coffee selectors) 11660, tax, sept, '04, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Union de trabajadores agricolas (agricultural workers) 11667, tax, oct, '04, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Icemens prot 9254, tax, o, n, '04, \$4.50; d f, \$1.50.....	9 00
Icemens prot 9254, tax, dec, '04, j, f, '05, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Federal labor 11866, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Trades assembly, Charleston, W Va, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '05.....	5 00
Federated trades council, Green Bay, Wis, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Quincy, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
United labor league, Sharon, Pa, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Western central labor, Seattle, Wash, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Trades council, Tacoma, Wash, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	5 00
Central labor, Traverse City, Mich, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Wholesale clothing clerks and packers 11042, assessment.....	54
Federal labor 9339, assessment.....	3 00
Federal labor 9182, assessment.....	1 00
Federal labor 9611, assessment.....	90
Federal labor 11577, assessment.....	27
Federal labor 9735, tax, a, s, o, '04, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 30c.....	3 80
Federal labor 9889, tax, dec, '04, 60c; d f, 60c; assessment, 35c.....	1 56
Clay miners and laborers 6503, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$9.75; d f, \$9.75; sup, \$1.....	20 50
Federal labor 9461, tax, jan, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50; sup, 50c.....	17 50
Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, sup.....	8 25
Laborers prot 10191, sup.....	5 00
Pavers and rammers 7182, sup.....	40
Suspender makers 9560, sup, \$16; assessment \$4.95.....	20 95
Shippers and packers 8228, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.75.....	7 75
Federal labor 11814, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 9857, tax, jan, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Central trades and labor assem, Springfield, Ohio, tax, j, '05, to and incl d, '05.....	10 00
2. United textile workers of A, assessment.....	300 00
Cigarmakers Intl of A, tax, n, d, '04.....	416 43
Shoe polishers and porters prot 11014, tax, oct, '04, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Plumbing and steam fitting supply house workers 10210, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; assessment, 75c.....	4 25
Laborers prot 9627, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Central trades council, Bay City, Mich, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Federation of labor, Cedar Rapids, Ia, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Central labor, Carbondale and vicinity, Pa, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Mankato, Minn, tax, a, s, o, '04.....	2 50
Alabama state federation, tax, n, '03 to and incl o, '04.....	10 00
Federal labor 9133, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 8661, tax, a, o, '04, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Federal labor 10404, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 10600, tax, d, '04, j, '05, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Federal labor 11491, tax, n, d, '04, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60
Federal labor 9365, tax, n, d, '04, \$3; d f, \$3; assessment, \$1.20.....	7 20
Federal labor 9068, assessment.....	60

2. Federal labor 7479, tax, jan, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; assessment, \$1.32.....	\$5 52
Federal labor 8409, assessment.....	50
Federal labor 11434, assessment.....	1 50
Cotton mule spinners asso, assessment.....	75 00
Bottlers and carbonators 10301, assessment.....	45
Federal labor 11815, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 10318, tax, d, '04, j, '05, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.25.....	11 25
3. Bottle cainers 10535, assessment.....	68
Milliners prot 11554, tax, n, d, '04, 80c; d f, 80c; assessment, 90c.....	2 50
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9805, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; assessment, 45c.....	7 95
Federal labor 11768, tax, nov, '04, 50c; d f, 50c; assessment, 30c.....	1 80
Federal labor 10340, assessment.....	72
Bootblacks prot 10175, assessment.....	5 50
International bro of stationary firemen, assessment.....	300 78
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, jan, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 60
Milk handlers asso 11692, tax, jan, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Bottle cainers 10535, tax, n, d, '04, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
House movers 11720, tax, dec, '04, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 9876, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Federal labor 11654, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20; assessment, 60c.....	7 00
Federal labor 11694, tax, j, f, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Trades council, Appleton, Wis, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04.....	5 00
Central labor union, Columbia, Pa, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
Trades assem, Ft Edward, N Y, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50
Suspender workers 11772, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, 20c.....	7 70
H H Clark, Berea, Ky, literature.....	95
Brushmakers Intl, tax, jan, \$3.50; sup, \$2.25.....	5 75
Federal labor 11816, sup.....	10 00
Rockmen and excavators prot 11284, sup.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Mt Vernon, Ill, sup.....	5 00
4. Intl jewelry workers of A, assessment.....	28 18
Trades and labor assem, Davenport, Ia, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50

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POWDER

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HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

## 4. Trades and labor assem, Pontiac, Ill, tax, j.

a, s, '04

Intl bro of blacksmiths, tax, o, n, d, '04

Intl ladies garment workers, assessment

Federal labor 9716, assessment

Federal labor 9724, tax, jan, 35c; d f, 35c; as-

essment, 25c

Federal labor 7204, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c

Oystermen and fishermen 11793, tax, jan,

\$2.55; d f, \$2.55

Stone planers 10904, tax, jan, \$4; d f, \$4

Stenographers and typewriters 11691, tax,

jan, 50c; d f, 50c

Stone masons 7049, tax, jan, \$6; d f, \$6

Federal labor 11722, tax, a, s, o, n, '04, \$1.85;

d f, \$1.85; sup, 50c

United mine workers of A, sup

St Louis, Mo, local amal woodworkers Intl

of A, sup

Labor council, Galveston, Texas, sup

Federal labor 11533, tax, m, j, '04, \$1.10; d f,

\$1.10; literature, 5c

## 7. Oyster workers 10497, tax, d, '04, j, '05, \$2;

d f, \$2

Machine shears and punchers 9630, tax,

feb, 75c; d f, 75c

Twine stringers 8711, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2

Riggers 11583, tax, feb, 80c; d f, 80c

Nailmakers 8653, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3

Bricklayers and masons 10982, tax, a, m, j, j,

a, acct's, '04, \$3; d f, \$3

Vegetable ivory button makers 7546, tax,

jan, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40

Millwrights and machinery erectors 7473,

tax, o, n, d, '04, j, \$3; d f, \$3

Suspender workers 11251, tax, feb, 40c; d f,

40c

Watch finishers asso, 10454, tax, n, d, '04, j,

f, m, \$5; d f, \$5

Paper-bag machine operators 11190, tax, a, s,

o, n, d, '04, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75

Central labor union, Akron, Ohio, tax, o, n,

d, '04

Central labor union, N Tonawanda, N Y,

tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04

Trades and labor council, Pocatello, Idaho,

tax, o, n, d, '04

Central labor council, Portsmouth and vi-

cinity, Ohio, tax, o, n, '04

Central labor union, Ticonderoga, N Y, tax,

j, f, m

Central labor union, Wilkes Barre, Pa, tax,

f, m, a, m, j, j

Trades and labor council, Walla Walla,

Wash, tax, o, n, d, '04

Federal labor 7187, tax, nov, '04, \$5; d f, \$5

Federal labor 9435, tax, feb, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40

Federal labor 10059, tax, j, f, \$7; d f, \$7

Federal labor 10123, tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c

Federal labor 10837, tax, nov, '04, \$1; d f, \$1

Federal labor 10917, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c

Federal labor 11523, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$3.75; d f,

\$3.75

Federal labor 11723, tax, d, '04, j, \$3; d f, \$3

Federal labor 11812, tax, feb, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20

Cloth examiners and spongers 11542, tax, n,

d, '04, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 60c

Mechanics helpers 10178, tax, d, '04, j, \$1; d f,

\$1; assessment, 30c

Annealers prot 8721, tax, feb, 45c; d f, 45c;

assessment, 27c

Federal labor 11477, tax, feb, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20;

assessment, 75c

Federal labor 8308, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$6; d f, \$6;

assessment, \$1.20

Fishermens prot 8908, assessment

Federal labor 11618, assessment

Federal labor 9079, assessment

Window shade painters 10537, tax, d, '04,

j, \$3; d f, \$3; assessment, \$1.20

Federal labor 8564, assessment

Federal labor 8116, assessment

United gold beaters natl of A, bal assessment

Intl of elevator constructors, tax, jan

Intl typographical, tax, bal, jan

Carriage and wagon workers Intl, tax, acct

oct, '04, \$30.63; acct assessment, \$14.66

Federal labor 11545, sup

Federal labor 8583, tax, jan, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75;

sup, 50c

Horse-nail makers 10550, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f,

\$1.75; sup, \$2.10

Federal labor 8060, tax, feb, \$4.35; d f, \$4.35;

sup, 50c

Local 86 Am bro cement workers, sup

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SAMUEL SWAN, Pres.

CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.

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WE are the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and os. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



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others have taken advantage of the popularity of our goods to bring out numerous imitations which are offered under the same or similar names.

Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, stick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish. Please send us freely for copies of our Architectural Hand-Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods. If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

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Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

## 7. Federal labor 11716, tax, jan, 55c; d f, 55c;

sup, 24c

Federal labor 10269, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.10; d f,

\$1.10; sup, 15c

Ice-men prot 10176, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c;

sup, \$1

Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of A, sup

Central labor union, Franklin, Pa, sup

Federal labor 7155, sup, \$1; assessment, 27c

Marine firemen prot 8000, tax, a, o, n, d, '04,

j, '05, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, 40c

Asphalt, asphalt block, and wood pavers

asso 11811, sup

Union obrera protectiva laborers prot 11817,

sup

8. Central labor council, Hartford, Ark, sup

Newsboys prot 11819, sup

Indiana fed of labor, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a,

Central labor council, Jamestown, N Y, tax,

n, d, '04, j

Sewer diggers 8662, tax, jan, \$8; d f, \$8

Optical workers prot 11861, tax, jan, \$4.05;

d f, \$4.05

Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, jan, \$1.25;

d f, \$1.25

Newsboys prot asso 11668, tax, jan

Laborers prot 10529, tax, jan, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05

Laborers prot 9649, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25

Rockmen prot 10631, tax, apr, \$10; d f, \$10

Federal labor 11747, tax, jan, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30;

acct assessment, 18c

Federal labor 9736, tax, bal, o, n, d, '04, j,

\$1.25; d f, \$1.25; acct assessment, 15c

Federal labor 11766, tax, jan, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40;

assessment, 64c

Federal labor 11038, tax, n, d, '04, 90c; d f, 90c;

assessment, 21c

Federal labor 11514, tax, dec, '04, 80c; d f, 80c;

assessment, 45c

Cotton glove and mitten workers 11726, as-

essment

Federal labor 11535, assessment

Federal labor 9083, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2

Federal labor 6482, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$1.40; d f,

\$1.40; assessment, 21c

Federal labor 9925, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1

Federal labor 11761, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50

Federal labor 11761, sup

8. Horse-nail makers 7180, tax, feb, \$4.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 50c.....	\$18 00
Stable mens prot 11075, tax, n, d, '04, \$2.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 10c; assessment, 55c.....	5 55
Derrickmens 9499, tax, jan, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; sup, 50c.....	4 90
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, sup.....	25
Central trades and labor council, Olean, N. Y., bal, sup.....	25
Hotel restaurant employees intl, etc, sup.....	25 15
United garment workers of A, sup.....	41 10
9. Central labor union, Scranton, Pa, sup.....	2 50
Central trades council, Sulphur, I T, sup.....	5 00
Bootblacks prot 9628, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c; assessment, 30c.....	1 80
Trades assem, Oakalooea, Iowa, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Federated trades assem, Duluth, Minn, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Marble, mosaic, and terrazzo workers 10268, tax, j, f, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11831, tax, dec, '04, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	8 20
Federal labor 10190, tax, feb, \$4.55; d f, \$4.55.....	9 10
Fibre workers 7185, tax, jan, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Fishermens prot 11056, tax, bal n, acct d, '04, \$5c; d f, \$5c.....	70
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Hospital employes 10641, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Suspender makers 11022, tax, nov, '04, \$35c; d f, \$5c.....	70
Suspender workers 8144, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Asphalt pavers and helpers 10512, tax, feb, \$5; d f, \$5.....	6 00
Laborers prot 9523, tax, nov, '04, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Federal labor 9174, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; assessment, 21c.....	2 81
Federal labor, 11,579, assessment.....	2 48
Laborers prot 8079 assessment.....	2 08
Fishermens 7141, assessment.....	8 00
Bootblacks prot 11828, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c; assessment, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 9394, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$5; d f, \$3; assessment, 60c.....	6 60
American bro of cement workers, acct assessment.....	50 00
Federal labor 10816, tax, jan, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Federal labor 10104, tax, jan, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 10685, tax, feb, 35c; d f, 35c; assessment, 21c.....	91
Federal labor 11429, tax, dec, '04, jan, \$4.15; d f, 4.15.....	8 80
Federal labor 10651, tax, jan, \$17.50; d f, \$17.50.....	85 00
Local 30, Intl ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers, sup.....	1 25
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8394, tax, feb, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Central labor union, Trenton, N J, sup.....	1 75
Bottlers pro', 8424, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 90c; sup, 50c.....	10 40
Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	5 00
Domestic helpers prot 11396, sup.....	48
Henry Longfeller, Berea, Ky, sup.....	1 12
Local 75 Intl bro of stationary firemen, sup.....	1 90
Protectors de braceros, laborers prot 11788, tax, bal, jan, 20c; d f, 20c.....	40
10. Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, sup.....	1 00
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, tax, feb, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Central trades and labor council, Midland, Ark, sup.....	5 00
Park employes prot asso 11820, sup.....	14 00
Federal labor 11821, sup.....	10 00
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11784, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 8620, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 8368, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '06, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Federal labor 10677, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '06, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Federal labor 11088, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 11476, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Millmens prot 10297, tax, jan, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	8 00
Gas house workers 11784, tax, dec, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 80
Telephone employes 11268, tax, jan, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Drainlayers and helpers 10835, tax, jan, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00

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Chocolate

AND

Cocoa

The leader for  
124 YearsLOOK FOR THIS  
TRADE-MARKGrand Prize { World's Fair  
St. LouisWalter Baker & Co. Ltd.  
Established 1780      Dorchester, Mass.**45** HIGHEST AWARDS IN  
EUROPE AND AMERICA

10. Hospital nurses and employes 10507, tax, feb, \$5; d f, \$5.....	\$10 00
Trades council, Everett, Wash, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50
Central labor union, Keene, N H, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, LaSalle, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, dec, '04.....	666 13
Intl of flour and cereal mill employes, tax, d, '04, j, '06.....	9 70
Intl shirt, waist, and laundry workers, acct assessment.....	61 05
Laborers prot 11663, assessment.....	60
Federal labor 10647, assessment.....	81
Federal labor 11423, assessment.....	75
File workers 10048, assessment.....	2 00
Federal labor 10881, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; assessment, 27c.....	2 97
Federal labor 9087, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '06, \$5; d f, \$5; assessment, 60c.....	10 60
Bootblacks prot 11792, tax, d, '04, j acct f, \$1; sup, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 9465, tax, d, '04, j, '06, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, \$1.06.....	5 05
Suspender workers 10833, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, '06, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$1; assessment, 25c.....	4 05
Nail mill employes 9987, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.50.....	4 50
Horse-nail makers 9628, tax, feb, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; sup, \$5.....	8 80
Needlemakers 11433, tax, jan, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$1.....	3 40
Federal labor 8621, tax, j, f, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 25c.....	8 25
Federal labor 10086, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, 30c.....	4 80
Suspender workers 10098, tax, j, f, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20; sup, \$16 25.....	22 65
Mineral water bottlers 11317, sup.....	16 00
Trades assem, Utica, N Y, sup.....	10
United textile workers of A, sup.....	11 75
11. Assorters and packers 8816, assessment.....	8 80
Newsboys prot 10952, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04.....	6 00
Federal labor 8328, assessment.....	60
Tin-plate workers Intl prot asso of A, bal assessment.....	16 00



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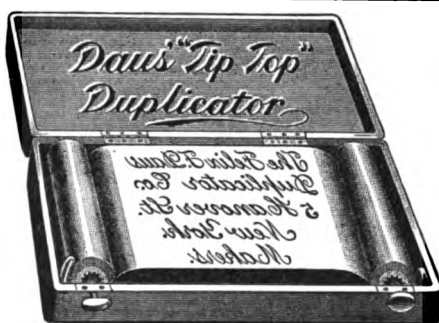
11. Federal labor 8189, tax, jan, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50....	\$15 00	13. Columbia river fishermen's prot 6321, assess-	\$5 00
Laborers prot 10842, tax, feb, \$1, d f, \$1.....	2 00	ment.....	
Laborers prot 8856, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	8 00	Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhang-	251 96
Artisan well drillers and levermen 10844,		ers of A, tax, jan.....	10 00
tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11623, sup.....	
Telephone operators 9887, tax, feb, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	Trades and labor assembly, Aurora, Ill, tax,	
Watch workers 0081, tax, jan, \$10.25; d f,	20 50	o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5 00
\$10.25.....		Trades council, Beloit, Wis, tax, j, a, s, '04....	2 50
Suspender workers 9480, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$1.05;	2 10	Central labor council, Cuevoogan, Mich,	
d f, \$1.05.....	8 50	tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Fibre pressmen 9381, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75		Central trades and labor council, Rochester,	
Needle straighteners prot 11791, tax, dec, '04,	8 80	N Y, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
\$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....		Federal labor 8770, tax, feb, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35....	2 70
Federal labor 9868, tax, jan, 45c; d f, 45c; as-	1 27	Federal labor 9403 assessment.....	51
essment, 57c.....		Federal labor 10555, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$1.40;	2 00
Trades council, Alexandria, Va, tax, n, d,	2 50	d f, \$1.40.....	
'04, j.....		Federal labor 10751, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	4 00
Federation of labor, Chicago, Ill, tax, sept,	10 84	assessment, \$1.....	2 50
'04, to and incl sept, '05.....		Federal labor 10882, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	5 80
Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie,	2 50	Federal labor 10926, tax, jan, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90....	1 90
N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04.....		Federal labor 11124, tax, feb, 95c; d f, 95c.....	3 80
Central labor union, Peru, Ind, tax, june,	10 00	Federal labor 11185, tax, Feb, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80....	2 30
'04, to and incl may, '05.....		Federal labor 11672, tax, jan, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10....	2 50
Central labor union, Springfield, Mass, tax,	7 50	Federal labor 11648, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	6 50
m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, '04.....		Federal labor 11771, tax, jan, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25....	6 00
Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448,	11 50	Federal labor 11795, tax, j, f, m, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30	5 00
tax, jan, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25; sup, \$1.....	1 20	Trades and labor assembly, Sioux City, Iowa,	
A G Roberts, St Joseph, Mo, sup.....	27 00	tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, '04.....	5 50
Intl bro of electrical workers, sup.....	815 00	Federal labor 9028, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	5 50
Intl bro of electrical workers, tax, j, f, m.....		sup, 50c.....	4 00
Federal labor 11024, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50,	5 00	Newsboys prot 11671, sup.....	
sup, \$2.....	1 25	Federation of trades unions, York, Pa, sup..	1 00
Tin-plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup....	70	Federal labor 8906, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11781, sup.....	8 80	Federal labor 9800, sup.....	1 00
Telephone operators 11498, tax, a, o, n, \$1.65;	8 80	Federal labor 10818, sup.....	1 00
d f, \$1.65; sup, 50c.....	1 12	Federal labor 8803, sup, 48c; assessment, 40c..	1 50
Milk bottlers 9639, tax, jan, 50c; d f, 50c; sup,	5 00	Federal labor 11045, sup.....	1 25
12c.....		Cochmen and stablemen 6827, sup.....	3 50
13. Gas workers 11790, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50,	2 80	Gas workers 11790, sup.....	3 30
Mill workers prot 11783, tax, jan, \$1.15; d f,		Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, sup.....	1 00
\$1.15.....	4 50	Chas R Clark, Stamford, N Y, sup.....	25
Stable employes prot 9578, tax, o, n, d, '04,	2 00	A Seaman, San Francisco, Cal, sup.....	
\$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	1 80	Central labor council, Bellingham, Wash,	1 00
Brewery laborers 10877, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	24 00	sup.....	10 00
Planemans prot 10305, tax, j, f, 90c; d f, 90c....	19 20	Federal labor 11822, sup.....	
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, jan, \$12; d f,	8 00	Central trades and labor council, St Marys,	1 25
\$12.....		Pa, tax, bal n, d, '04.....	4 00
Curbstone and sidewalk layers, cutters, and	8 00	Federal labor 11444, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, \$2;	
setters 9188, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, \$9.90; d f, \$9.90	90 00	d f, \$2.....	6 00
Pavers and rainmers 10818, tax, jan, \$1.50;	8 50	Livery stablemen 11507, tax, n, d, '01, j, '05,	2 10
d f, \$1.50.....		\$3; d f, \$3.....	
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9488, tax,	70	Hospital attendants and nurses 10908, tax,	
dec, '04, \$45; d f, \$45.....	80	d, '04, j, f, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 00
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f,	11 40	Telephone operators 11781, tax, d, '04, j, f,	
\$1.75.....		\$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	4 50
Electrical workers helpers 10510, tax, jan,		Undertakers 9049, tax, feb, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25....	70
35c; d f, 35c.....		Sheet asphalt, tar, gravel, and slate roofers	
Twine stringers 11832, tax, jan, 40c; d f, 40c....		8523, tax, feb, 35c; d f, 35c.....	
Hospital employes 10088, tax, feb, \$5.70; d f,		Federal labor 10225, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$3.75;	
\$5.70.....		d f, \$3.75; assessment, \$1.....	8 50

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14. Federal labor 8582, assessment.....	\$1 50	16. Federal labor 9079, tax, d, '04, j, \$2.80; d f, \$2.30.....	\$4 00
Optical workers 10 84, assessment.....	1 40	Federal labor 10950, tax, feb, 85c; d f, 35c.....	70
Bricklayers 11739, union de albanies, sup.....	80	Federal labor 11414, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	2 50
Vermont state federation of labor, sup.....	50	Federal labor 11861, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 50
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers 10945, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 10919, tax, jan, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60....	9 20
15. Coal handlers 9022, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00	Federal labor 11812, sup.....	11 25
Stone ramblers 7219, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Starch workers 8988, tax, f, m, a, \$1.20, d f, \$1.20; sup, 16c.....	2 56
Bootblacks 9236, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; assessment, 45c.....	4 95	Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 9874, federacion libre, assessment.....	2 48	Federal labor 8568, tax, feb, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 50c.....	8 30
Federal labor 9583, tax, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 80c.....	9 90	Federal labor 11812, sup.....	8 09
Public school teachers 10808, assessment.....	1 05	Gilders prot 8890, tax, jan, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 75c	8 75
Laborers prot 11738 (protectora de braceros), assessment.....	1 62	Ivory workers 10693, tax, j, f, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	8 00
Laborers prot 9984, tax, j, f, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, feb, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Laborers prot 11004, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Coal handlers 8265, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	8 40
Linglass glue workers, 11799, tax, jan, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45.....	6 90	Tin foil workers and helpers 11115, tax, feb, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	8 80
Protective obreras (laborers prot) 11649, tax, dec, '04, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Car wheel molders and helpers 11569, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 6997, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	8 50	Fire dept employes 11425, tax, jan, \$1.60; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 7652, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	2 50	Pastemakers 10567, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00
Federal labor 8769, tax, jan, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10....	4 20	Newspaper carriers 11735, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, \$25; d f, \$25.....	50 00
Federal labor 9418, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 40c.....	2 60
Federal labor 10064, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00	Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10306, tax, feb, \$3.06; d f, \$3.06.....	6 10
Federal labor 11200, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, '05, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Assorters and packers 8816, tax, jan, \$5 50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Federal labor 11298, tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Trades and labor assembly, Beaumont, Tex, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 11508, tax, n, d, '04, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 60	Central labor, Beloit, Wis, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Chainmakers, natl of U S A, tax, d, '04, j.....	6 00	Central labor, Bridgeport, Conn, tax, nov, '03, to and incl oct, '04.....	10 00
Central labor, Plymouth, Pa, tax; d, '04, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00	Central trades and labor, Pawtucket, R I, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Richmond boro, Staten Island, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 56	Central labor, Wyandotte, Mich, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50
Central labor assembly, Washington, Pa, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Federation of labor, Yonkers, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Dr P J Plenge, Leipzig, Germany, sup.....	45	Intl paper box workers, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	16 80
Newsboys prot 11819, sup.....	75	Natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	6 96
Quarry workers int'l of N A, sup.....	2 25	Carriage and wagon workers intl, tax, bal o, n, d, '04, \$19.47; bal assessment, \$64.07.....	83 54
Trades and labor council, Lima, Ohio, sup.....	1 00	Transfer companies employes prot 11824, sup.....	10 00
Central labor assem, Key West, Fla, sup.....	5 00	Hat fur blowers and makers 11867, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, 30c.....	4 80
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11556, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, \$3.....	4 00	Laborers prot 8654, tax, feb, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Trades and labor assem, Marietta, Ohio, sup.....	1 00	Laborers prot 10215, tax, feb, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Optical workers prot 11881, sup.....	2 00	Laborers prot 10217, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Trades and labor council, Victoria, B C, sup.....	1 50	Laborers prot 11857, tax, jan, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80
16. Boomers 9410, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	3 50	Laborers prot 11683, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Paving inspectors and material testers 10679, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 60	Laborers prot 11797, tax, jan, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Coffee roasters and helpers 10250, tax, j, f, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	17 00	Federal labor 8306, tax, j, f, \$4.30; d f, \$4.30....	8 60
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11307, tax, jan, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60	Federal labor 11490, tax, feb, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Milkers prot 8661, tax, feb, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50....	25 00	Federal labor 11682, tax, n, d, '04, \$1; d f, \$1....	2 00
Fishermens prot 11056, tax, jan, 35c; d f, 35c....	70	Federal labor 11760, tax, jan, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Federated trades, El Paso, Texas, sup.....	5 00	Intl bro of foundry employes, tax, j, f, \$10.66; sup, \$4.75.....	15 41
Laborers prot 8663, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Jno. L. Kiley, Charleston, S C, sup.....	1 20
Laborers prot 9558, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00	Horse-nail workers 7180, sup.....	10 00
Plate glass workers 11365, tax, jan, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 60c.....	8 50	Women can workers 10584, sup.....	2 00
Central labor union, Burlington, Vt, tax, s, o, n, '04.....	2 50	Federal labor 10602, tax, feb, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 50c.....	1 90
Federal labor 11798, assessment.....	1 00	Horse-nail workers 10682, tax, jan, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 50c.....	8 30
Trades council, De Pere, Wis, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, '04.....	5 00	Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11773, sup.....	1 00
Trades and labor assem, Ottawa, Ill, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Telephone operators 10795, tax, feb, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, 24c.....	1 84
Hotel and restaurant employes intl, etc, tax, jan.....	206 06	Federal labor 7591, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$6; d f, \$6; assessment, \$1.20; sup, \$1.....	14 20
Stone pavers 7314, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; assessment, \$1.50.....	16 50	Trades and labor assembly, Mount Vernon, Ill, sup.....	2 50
Shippers and packers 8238, assessment.....	48		
Federal labor 8805, tax, j, f, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 30c.....	2 30		
Federal labor 8786, tax, d, '04, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00		
Federal labor 9604, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50		



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17. Federal labor 11781, sup.....	\$1 00	20. Sawmill workers 11826, sup.....	\$10 00
18. Lastmakers 9771, tax, Jan, '04; d f, '04.....	8 00	Central labor union, Raleigh, N C, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5 00
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11778, tax, feb, '27; d f, '27.75	5 50	Federation of labor, Sedalia, Mo, tax, f, m, a	2 50
Federal labor 7281, tax, feb, '30; d f, '30.....	7 80	Actors natl prot of A, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	16 50
Federal labor 7520, tax, Jan, '85; d f, '85.....	1 70	Iron molders of N A, tax, n, d, '04, j, f.....	600 00
Federal labor 9878, tax, feb, '17; d f, '17.....	8 50	Natl print cutters asso of A, tax, j, f.....	4 18
Federal labor 10185, tax, j, f, '20; d f, '20; sup, '1.....	5 40	Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, Jan	12 79
Federal labor 10898, tax, dec, '04, '1.20; d f, '1.20.....	2 40	Amal wood workers intl of A, tax, o, n, d, '04	450 00
Federal labor 10993, tax, feb, '00; d f, '00.....	1 20	Federal labor 8118, tax, o, n, d, '04, '3; d f, '3.....	6 00
Federal labor 11386, tax, Jan, '24; d f, '24.....	4 80	Federal labor 6925, tax, j, f, '3.20; d f, '3.20.....	6 40
Federal labor 11449, tax, Jan, '26; d f, '26.....	5 00	Federal labor 8328, tax, feb, '70; d f, '70.....	1 40
Federal labor 11450, tax, feb, '1; d f, '1.....	2 00	Federal labor 8564, tax, dec, '04, '2; d f, '2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11519, tax, Jan, '2; d f, '2.....	4 00	Federal labor 9718, tax, Jan, '55; d f, '55.....	11 00
Federal labor 11620, tax, Jan, '50; d f, '50.....	1 00	Federal labor 10261, tax, Jan, '45; d f, '45.....	90
Central labor, Chattanooga, Tenn, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Sugar workers 10619, tax, d, '04, j, '30; d f, '30; sup, '1.50.....	64 50
Federal labor, 11490, tax, j, f, '3; d f, '2; assessment, '00.....	4 80	Federal labor 11440, sup.....	2 50
Stoneware potters 11598, tax, Jan, '85; d f, '85	1 70	Tri-City central trades and labor council, Granite City, Ill, sup.....	1 75
Telephone operators 11085, tax, d, '04, j, '1; d f, '1.....	2 00	Soda and mineral water bottlers and workers 8514, tax, s, o, '04, '7.50; d f, '7.50; sup, '1	16 00
Bottle sorters and handlers 11760, tax, d, '04, j, '90; d f, '90.....	1 80	Stablemen prot 10683, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, '25.65; d f, '25.65; sup, '8.45.....	57 75
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, dec, '04, '110; d f, '10.....	20 00	Suspenders makers 9500, sup.....	16 00
Wholesale clothing clerks and packers 11042, tax, feb, '90; d f, '90.....	1 80	Federal labor 11741, sup.....	50
Granite workers 9289, tax, feb, '32; d f, '32.....	4 00	Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, feb, '2.80; d f, '2.80; sup, '85c.....	6 05
United mine workers of A, tax, dec, '04, Jan, 2,511 51	3 00	Federal labor 8080, sup.....	50
Pipe layers 9744, tax, Jan, '1.50; d f, '1.50.....	8 00	Suspenders makers 10842, tax, feb, '1.10; d f, '1.10; sup, '16.....	18 20
Pavers prot 8895, tax, feb, '1.50; d f, '1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 11679, tax, Jan, '4.05; d f, '4.05; sup, '50c.....	8 80
Cocineros and dependientes, cooks and waiters 10968, tax, feb, '3; d f, '3.....	12 00	21. Union de trabajadores, agricultural workers, 11827, sup.....	10 00
Printers roller makers 10638, tax, feb, '1.40; d f, '1.40.....	2 80	Agricultural workers 10469, assessment.....	1 56
Pipe cutters asso 11667, tax, dec, '3.75; d f, '3.75.....	7 50	City firemen's prot asso 11431, tax, feb, '15; d f, '15.....	30 00
Gas workers 10678, tax, Jan, '1.25; d f, '1.25.....	8 50	Baggage messengers and transferrers 10167, sup.....	50
Federal labor 11825, sup.....	10 00	Crown cork and seal workers 10676, tax, Jan, '2.25; d f, '2.25; sup, '2.....	6 60
Federal labor 11478, tax, Jan, '2.40; d f, '2.40; sup, '20c.....	5 00	Federal labor 11806, tax, n, d, '04, '3.40; d f, '3.40.....	6 80
Egg inspectors 9230, tax, feb, '45; d f, '45; sup, '25c.....	1 15	Tiemakers 11239, tax, feb, '75; d f, '75c.....	1 50
Suspenders workers 11294, tax, feb, '1.70; d f, '1.70; sup, '16.50.....	19 90	Paper-bag workers 11757, tax, feb, '65; d f, '65c.....	1 30
Federal labor 8818, tax, j, f, '2.30; d f, '2.30.....	4 80	Stone pavers 11858, tax, Jan, '1.00; d f, '1.00; Tar, felt, and waterproof workers 7565, tax, Jan, '3; d f, '3.....	6 00
Pavers and rammers 7182, tax, o, n, d, '04, '1.05; d f, '1.05.....	2 10	Union de albaniles, bricklayers 11789, tax, n, d, '04, j, '2.10; d f, '2.10; assessment, '39c.....	4 50
Amal asso of street and electric railroad employees of A, sup.....	84 90	Federal labor 11805, assessment.....	1 50
Amal society of carpenters and joiners, sup	9 00	Bootblacks prot 11834, tax, feb, '24c; assessment, '30c.....	80
Laborers prot 8944, tax, nov, '28.95; d f, '28.95	53 90	Central trades and labor council, Grand Rapids, Mich, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Rockmens prot 10681, tax, May, '7.50; d f, '7.50.....	15 00	Intl union bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, d, '04, j.....	40 00
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, feb, '2.10; d f, '2.10.....	4 20	Federal labor 11664, sup.....	1 00
Gas workers 11638, tax, Jan, '70; d f, '70c.....	1 40	Federal labor 10829, sup.....	6 00
Riggers prot 11561, tax, feb, '5; d f, '5.....	10 00	Associated draughtsmen 11828, sup.....	10 00
Cemetery employees 10634, tax, feb, '8.25; d f, '8.25.....	12 50	Central labor union, Findlay, Ohio, sup.....	1 00
Newsboys and bootblacks 8807, tax, j, f, m, '3; assessment, '1.50.....	4 50	Trades and labor assem, New Athens, Ill, sup.....	10 00
United trades and labor council, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, sup.....	2 50	Federal labor 11488, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '2.10; d f, '2.10; assessment, '1.00.....	5 39
Central labor union, Evansville, Ind, tax, Jan, '05, to and incl dec, '05.....	10 00	Lumber handlers 8149, tax, dec, '04, '75c; d f, '75c.....	1 80
Central trades and labor council, Jacksonville, Fla, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Cotton glove and mitten workers 11723, tax, s, o, '04, '75c; d f, '75c.....	1 80

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23. Stone pavers 7602, tax, j, f, \$5; d f, \$5.....	\$10 00	24. Trades and labor assembly, Breese, Ill, sup..	\$10 00
Grain handlers 7445, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05.....	8 10	Intl bro of papermakers of A, sup.....	4 00
Cut nail workers 7029, tax, feb' 95c; d f, 95c....	1 90	Machine operators and helpers 11818, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax, feb, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90	Federal labor 8217, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.....	4 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, jan, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Amal society of plate engravers 9008, tax, jan, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30; sup, 50c.....	7 10
Newsboys prot 10141, tax, feb.....	2 00	Gas workers 1038, sup.....	2 00
Horn, celluloid comb, and novelty workers 10048, tax, j, f, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50	Embossers prot 10821, tax, feb, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 50c.....	7 50
Ship drillers 9057, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$6; d f, \$6....	12 00	Federal labor 8921, sup.....	4 00
Lime workers 11050, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m, \$11.25; d f, \$11.25.....	22 50	Bottlers prot 8434, tax, acct jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Central labor union, Alliance, Ohio, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Federal labor 10664, sup.....	50
Trades council, Elgin, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Trades and labor assem, Cortland, N Y, sup Federated trades and labor council, Boise, Iowa, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m.....	1 00
Central labor, Berlin, N H, tax, n, d, '04, j, f Central labor union, La Porte, Ind, tax, nov, '04, to and incl feb, '05.....	8 84	Federated trades council, Eureka, Cal, tax, s, o, n, '04.....	5 00
Central labor union, Lincoln, Neb, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	10 00	Trades council, Greensboro, N C, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50
Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, d, '04, j.....	5 00	Central labor Newburyport, Mass, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
F L Lindenberg, Detroit, Mich, acct circu- lars and postage.....	7 11	Central labor union, Port Chester and vicinity, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Laborers prot 11752, assessment.....	20 00	Rockmens prot 10631, sup.....	10 00
Iron and brass chippers 11610, assessment.....	1 26	Straw hat operators 9591, tax, j, f, \$1; d f, \$1....	2 00
Protectors de obrera (laborers prot) 11749, assessment.....	63	Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Laborers prot 11587, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3; as- sessment, \$1.....	1 00	Federal labor 8288, tax, j, f, \$4.60; d f, \$4.60....	9 20
Sugar workers 11155, tax, j, f, \$4; d f, \$4; as- sessment, \$1.50.....	7 00	Federal labor 10722, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Mineral water bottlers 11829, sup.....	9 50	Federal labor 11270, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	8 60
Federal labor 9644, tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c; as- sessment, 80c.....	10 00	Federal labor 11581, tax, j, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Fibre mill and factory workers 9980, tax, j, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; assessment, 24c.....	1 70	Federal labor 7241, assessment.....	1 35
Federal labor 8854, tax, jan, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05....	2 64	Federal labor 8129, assessment.....	7 96
Federal labor 9621, tax, jan, 50c; d f, 50c.....	2 10	Shirt, waist, and laundry workers Intl, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, \$75.85, acct assessment, \$99.89..	145 25
Federal labor 9646, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Amer fed of musicians, tax, feb.....	150 00
Federal labor 11334, tax, j, f, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10....	4 20	Intl bro of teamsters, tax, feb.....	420 75
Federal labor 10486, tax, feb, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10....	4 20	Laborers prot 9145, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	2 50
Federal labor 10962, tax, jan, 80c; d f, 80c.....	2 30	Postoffice clerks 8703, tax, jan, \$15; d f, \$15....	30 00
Federal labor 11751, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10.....	1 80	Journeyman barbers Intl of Amer, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	845 28
Federal labor 11782, tax, feb, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60....	10 20	Barber shop porters and bath house tenders 10649, tax, j, f, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Local 1, Intl printing pressmen, sup.....	8 20	Federal labor 11741, tax, dec, '04, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9134, tax, feb, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, \$8.....	50	Soda and mineral water bottlers 10883, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50
Federal labor 9924, sup.....	9 40	Gas workers 9615, tax, j, f, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80....	8 60
Quarry workers Intl of N A, tax, dec, '04, j, \$32; sup, \$4.25.....	1 25	Riggers prot 10298, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	8 00
Federal labor 10404, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.....	86 25	Exg inspectors 8343, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Solar printers and operators 8740, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 50c.....	4 00	Tub molders helpers 7452, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3....	6 00
Federal labor 10677, tax, feb, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, \$1.....	8 90	Hat trimmers 11594, tax, feb, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80....	8 80
Pipe caulkers and tappers 7348, sup.....	1 70	Scale workers prot 7692, tax, jan, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10.....	10 20
Fiber sanders 7296, tax, feb, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 50c.....	1 00	Car wheel moulders and helpers 7229, tax, dec, '04, j, f, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50, assessment, \$1.50	16 50
Federal labor 7187, sup.....	3 40	Central labor, Chelsea, Mass, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
Horse-nail makers 10550, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 13c.....	25	Federal labor 11831, sup.....	12 00
24. Journeymen horseshoers Intl of U S and Canada, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a, \$120; assess- ment, \$125.....	3 68	Federal labor 11832, sup.....	10 00
Waste handlers 8964, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	252 00	Livery stable employes 11808, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Laborers prot 9576, tax, dec, '04, j, f, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	5 80	Trades and labor assem, Marietta, Ohio, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50
Laborers prot 10820, tax, dec, '04, \$5; d f, \$5....	7 50	Central trades council, Marion, Ind, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Federal labor 10746, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	10 00	Federated trades council, Napa co, Cal, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 8971, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	15 00	Amal leather workers of A, tax o, n, d, '04, j.....	20 00
Tennessee fed of labor, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a	4 00	Intl shingle weavers of A, tax, dec, '04.....	7 10
	5 00	Federal labor 8083, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3.....	12 00
		Federal labor 8182, tax, feb, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25....	4 50
		Federal labor 9611, tax jan, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 90
		Federal labor 9710, tax, jan, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25....	4 50
		Federal labor 10279, tax, jan, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05..	4 10

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27. Federal labor 10818, tax, feb, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60...	\$5 20	4. Clippings for AM FED, Natl Press intell co...	\$5 00
Federal labor 10926, tax, feb, \$3; d f, \$3; assessment, \$1.68	7 68	7. 1 Am newspaper annual for 1905, N W Ayer & Son.....	5 00
Federal labor 11044, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Contribution to AM FED, W H Call.....	5 00
Federal labor 11165, tax, feb, \$1.06; d f, \$1.06..	2 10	Strike benefits to annealers prot 8721 for week ending Jan 28, '05, Danl Conover, secy; J D Pierce.....	36 00
Intl glove workers of A, tax, d, '04, j, \$12; sup, 50c.....	12 50	Organizing expenses, J J Keegan.....	200 00
Iron chippers 7573, tax, sep, '03, to and incl Jan, '05, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Organizing expenses, C P Connolly.....	4 00
Laborers prot 8817, tax, dec, '04, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 50c.....	3 40	Organizing expenses, J J Towey.....	61 30
Federal labor 10128, sup.....	5 00	Organizing expenses, Thomas Flynn.....	100 00
Federal labor 11761, sup.....	1 00	Organizing expenses, Thomas Flynn.....	100 00
Federal labor 8806, sup.....	1 50	8. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	75 00
Button workers 7181, tax, feb, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 25c.....	3 15	9. Legislative expenses, James T Grimes.....	100 00
28. Trades and labor assem, Ogden, Utah, sup	5 00	Organizing expenses, Wm E Kennedy.....	24 00
Federal labor 11755, tax, j, f, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 80c.....	2 80	Organizing expenses, A W Jenkins.....	5 20
Cement workers 11082, tax, dec, '04, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig	100 00
Fancy leather workers and pocket book makers 11286, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, \$3; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Organizing expenses, Emmett T Flood.....	100 00
Federal labor 10067, tax, n, d, '01, j, i, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Organizing expenses, C F Davis.....	100 00
Federal labor 11285, tax, nov, '04, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10	Organizing expenses, P H Cummins.....	100 00
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, dec, '04.....	50 25	Organizing expenses, C H Gram.....	100 00
United hatters of N A, tax, o, n, d, '04, j.....	170 00	Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	150 00
Central labor union, Lynn, Mass, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Organizing expenses, M Grant Hamilton.....	150 00
Central trades and labor council, Kingston, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$2.50; sup, 75c.....	3 25	Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	100 00
Federal labor 11802, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$2	4 00	Organizing expenses, Jas Sexton.....	50 00
Small supplies.....	4 27	Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	100 00
Subscriptions AM FED.....	882 91	Organizing expenses, Jas Leonard.....	100 00
Advertisements AM FED.....	1,582 58	Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	1,000 00
Premiums on bonds.....	89 25	Legislative expenses, mailing AM FED to Congressmen, P O dept.....	10 00
	\$122,180 14	10. 1 scrap book, \$1.25; 1 gross pencils, assorted, \$4.50; 1/2 doz Harper files, 40c; 1 qt library paste, 60c; 1 Law Reporter file, 25c; 1 index, 10c; 1 letter copying book, \$1.25; 1 copy North Amer Review, 25c; 2 arch file books, \$1.20; 1 arch file index, 15c; 1 gross copying cloths, \$4.50; 1 mucllage cup, 25c; 1 whiskbroom, 15c; 2 scrap books, No 1004, \$1.50; 200 boards, \$4; 1 quire journal paper, 20c; repairing 1 glass, 35c; repairing 1 fountain pen, 75c; 1 bot ammonia, 15c; 1 calendar, 25c; 1 bot ammonia, 15c; 1 calendar pad (stand), 75c; 1 box giant clips, 25c; 6 letter copy books, \$3; 3 sheets binders board, 45c; 1 oz box challenge eyelets, 30c; 12 balls twine, no 16, \$1.50; making 10 pads, 25c; 1 magazine, Independent, 10c; Law Reporter co.....	34 50
Feb. EXPENSES.		5,000 advertising contracts, \$17.75; 900 letter heads (9 changes), \$9; 5,000 envelopes (man, 7 1/2 x 10 1/2), \$35; 6,200 per capita tax receipts, \$42.80; 1,000 letter heads, \$3.50; 8 doz pads, \$1.50; 200 slips (Saml Gompers), \$1.75; 2,000 letter heads, \$7; Law Reporter co.....	118 10
1. One month's rent in advance, George G Seibold, secy.....	\$175 00	Donation to Texas state fed of labor, V N Graves, secy.....	150 00
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates, Clarendon Hotel.....	4 70	Photos, Geo V Buck.....	20 00
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates, National Hotel.....	49 85	11. Repairing and installing elec lights, John C Rau.....	10 02
5,000 l-c stamps, p o dept.....	50 00	Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	100 00
2. Express, U S Express co.....	86 22	Organizing expenses, W E Kennedy.....	8 20
Collecting adv'g contracts, Ralston & Sidons.....	8 00	Refund for bond of central trades and labor council of St. Marys, Pa, J Stauffer.....	1 25
Seals, J Baumgarten & Sons.....	30 45	Organizing expenses, Jacob Tazelaar.....	150 00
3. Organizing expenses, Frank H McCarthy.....	9 20	Organizing expenses, John L Helm.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, B A Facetti.....	5 00	14. Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	1,000 00
4. Printing 3,000 pass words, \$7.50; 700 letter circulars, Gompers, \$3; 183 letter circulars, Gompers, \$2.50; 12,000 envelopes (2-c stamp), \$15; 5,000 supply order blanks (padded), \$12.50; 5,000 report and order blanks, \$20; 2,200 impressions, "duns," A F of L AM FED, \$3; 1,000 letter circulars, textile workers, \$5.50; 10,000 endeavors to unite, \$80; 10,000 greetings, \$30; 10,000 applications for membership, \$13; 50,000 letter heads, \$150; 300 special notices, \$2 75; 10,000 how, \$21; 400 list of paid organizers, \$17; 2,000 pass words, \$3; 800 card notices, Laurel, Md (Organizer Kennedy), \$2.25; 150 letter circulars, \$2.75; 10,000 greetings, \$30; 10,000 endeavors to unite, \$80; 2,000 international unions, \$18; correcting list of organizations, \$12.75; 5,000 lists of organizations, \$310; the Trades Unionist.....	745 50	15. Directory, The Boyd Directory co.....	5 00
Appro to Intl glove workers union of A, Geo H Taylor, pres.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, Cornelius Ford.....	16 20
Organizing expenses, T S Heskett.....	82 00	Legislative expenses, Thos F Tracy.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig.....	50 00	Adjusting typewriters, Remington Typewriter co.....	50
Organizing expenses, Wm S Smith.....	100 00	3 maps, 75c; 1 newspaper directory, \$10; Brentanos.....	10 75
Organizing expenses, James Brown.....	26 06	Ice, American Ice co.....	3 90
Translating, Bernard H Lane.....	15 10	1 oak stand, \$5; repairing typewriter, \$7.75; 1/2 doz brushes, 75c; 1 rubber cover, 75c; the Smith Premier Typewriter co.....	14 25
		1/2 doz ink pads, John C Parker's Son.....	40
		Telephone service, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone co.....	89 51

15. Telegrams, Postal Telegraph-Cable co.....	\$56 98
Organizing expenses, P J Downey.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, John Fitzpatrick.....	98 50
Contributions to Am Fed. A F Bloomer.....	10 00
Premiums on bonds, Natl Surety co.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, E A Perkins.....	82 00
17. 6 copies "The Open Shop," Hammersmark Pub co.....	60
Organizing expenses, Richd Braunschweig..	50 00
Organizing expenses, P H Cummins.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, C F Davis.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, N W Evans.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, M G Hamilton.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, A E Ireland.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Jas Leonard.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, James Sexton.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, P. H. Strawn.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.....	175 00
Organizing expenses, C O Young.....	100 00
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Organizing expenses, H L Eichelberger.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	150 00
Contributions to Am Fed, Dr U M Weider- man.....	5 00
Organizing expenses, H L Gant.....	22 75
Organizing expenses, John Golden.....	50 75
Organizing expenses, W D Mahon.....	18 00
18. Printing 1,000 San Francisco proceedings, Law Reporter co.....	1,516 05
Legislative expenses, Jas F Grimes.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, F E Hoffman.....	10 00
20. Organizing expenses, Hugh Frayne.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, H L Gant.....	10 00
21. Organizing expenses, J J Towey.....	83 50
Organizing expenses, W E Kennedy.....	80 00
Strike benefits to annealers prot 8721, for weeks ending feb 4 and 11, D Conover, secretary, J D Pierce.....	72 00
22. Organizing expenses, W E Kennedy.....	100 00
3,000 lc stamps, P O dept.....	30 00
Organizing expenses, Jno L Helm.....	20 00
Assessment hit to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secretary.....	1,000 00
Printing 25,000 reports of secretary, \$334.38; printing 25,000 reports of president, \$334.38, Law Reporter co.....	672 66
Commission on advt, John Morrison.....	2,296 87
Towel service, Fowler Mfg co.....	7 00
Adjusting typewriter, Remington Type- writer co.....	2 20
Cleaning windows and doors, Natl window and office cleaning co.....	6 00
Repairing phones and light, Jno C Rea.....	1 75
1,000 stencil blanks, \$1; 2 rolls tape, 80c; The Elliott co.....	1 80
1,000 white cards, Yawman & Erbe Mfg co.....	1 50
24. Printing Jan Am Fed, Law Reporter co.....	626 50
Printing Jan Am Fed, Law Reporter co.....	558 07
Binding 13 vols Am Fed, Law Reporter co.....	15 00
Legislative expenses, Thos F Tracy.....	25 00
25. 2,000 1-c stamps, \$20; 1,500 2-c stamps, \$30; 1,000 1-c stamps, \$10; 1,500 2-c stamps, \$30; P O dept.....	90 00
Organizing expenses, Wm J Spencer.....	75 00
Organizing expenses, E A Scogins.....	8 00
Proof reading, S F convention Will J French 100,875 envelopes and printing same, Buffalo Envelope co.....	181 78
Organizing expenses, Henry M. Walker.....	75 00
7. Express, S E Express co.....	100 41
1 set guides, Yawman & Erbe mfg co.....	2 40
100 postals, P O dept.....	1 00
Supplies: Repairing fountain pen, 75c; 1 pen wiper, 25c; 1 ink pad, 25c; qr num- bered legal cap, 30c; 1 bottle ink eradicator, 25c; 1 doz thumb tacks, 10c; 1 key ring, 5c; 2 boxes bands, \$1.50; 1 pr ed shears, \$1.50; 1,000 sheets, 8 1/2 x 11, No 1 manilla, 60c; 1 box paper fasteners, 15c; 6 sheets corrugated board, 90c; 2 eye shades, 50c; 2 pyr pins, 10c; 1 pencil eraser, 10c; 1 multiplex eraser, 10c; 1 bottle ink, 10c; 1 bottle ink, red, 10c; 8 back numbers Harper's at 10c, 30c; 8 back numbers Judge at 10c, 80c; 1 lb no 12 bands, \$2.50; 12-foot ruler, 40c; 1 bot Carter's ink, \$2.50; 1 paper pins, 10c; 25,000 Niagara clips at \$1.10, \$27.50; qt Carter's working ink, 50c; 1 doz pyd pins, 90c; 5,000 cong linen second sheets, \$10; 1 order book, 25c; 1,000 sheets wax paper, 12x18, \$2; Law Reporter co.....	52 45
Printing 14,000 let hds, \$30; 1,000 env, 1,800 man 10 1/2, \$3.75; 2,500 circulars, brewery workmens, \$21; 1,000 letter heads par union,	

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Repairing numbering machine, \$1.50; 1 Har- pers weekly, 10c; 2 Sanfrisco ink eradica- tors, 50c; making 20 electroes for pamphlets, St Louis exhibit, at \$1.05, \$21; making 8 electroes, catalogue St Louis exhibit, at 55c, \$5.20; 1 ink eradicator, 25c; 1 doz sterog note books, \$1; 1 Harpers weekly, 10c; 1 paper pins, 10c; 1 Harpers weekly, 10c; 25 bloters, 50c; 1 doz man covers, 20c; 1 memo book, 25c; padding, 2 1/2 doz pads, 75c; 1 package envelopes, 8 1/2 x 9 1/2, 15c; 1 bot ink, 10c; 1 box Hotchkiss fasteners, 50c; 1 doz copying cloths, \$1; 1 Harpers weekly, 10c; 1 Every- body's magazine, 10c; 2,000 sheets 8 x 10 1/2 Stroth onlon skin typewriter paper, \$5; 1 box ea 19 x 32 bands, at 75c, \$1.50; 1 copy McClure's, 10c; 8 boxes clips, 75c; 1 copy Success, aug, 10c; 1 box spencerian pens, \$1; 1 copy Harpers weekly, 10c; 1 gro eagle draughting pencils, \$4.50; 3 doz 10 x 15 man envelopes, \$1.25; 1 doz blue pencils, \$1; 1 box ink eradicators, 25c; 2 doz pen holders, \$2; 1 300-p record indexed, \$1.50; 1,000 no 201 labels, 60c; 1 box no 200 labels, 60c; Law Re- porter co, \$54.05; less credit, \$4.....	50 05
1 month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres.....	250 00
1 month's salary, Frank Morrison, secretary.....	208 33
28. 4 weeks' salary, J W Lowe, bookkeeper.....	80 00
4 weeks' salary, J W Bernhard, bookkeeper.....	66 80
4 weeks' salary, F O Alexander, bookkeeper.....	66 80
4 weeks' salary, J Kelly, stenographer.....	84 00
4 weeks' salary, R L Guard, stenographer.....	84 00
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4 weeks' salary, L McCallen, stenographer.....	60 00
4 weeks' salary, D L Bradley, stenographer.....	57 50
4 weeks' salary, A L McCoy, stenographer.....	60 00
4 weeks' salary, A G Russell, stenographer.....	68 00
4 weeks' salary, L A Gaver, stenographer.....	68 00
4 weeks' salary, F L Faber, stenographer.....	57 50
4 weeks' salary, J Gallaher, stenographer.....	58 88
4 weeks' salary, G D Witter, stenographer.....	58 48
4 weeks' salary, J T Sherler, stenographer.....	60 00
4 weeks' salary, M Sinclair, stenographer.....	55 00
4 weeks' salary, I M Rodier, typewriter.....	52 00
4 weeks' salary, AS Boswell, typewriter.....	49 50
2 1/2 weeks' salary, G K Rundel, clerk.....	28 00
4 weeks' salary, E Valesh.....	100 00
4 weeks' salary, D J Nielsen, clerk.....	52 05
4 weeks' salary, B S Thomas, clerk.....	40 00
4 weeks' salary, D F Manning, clerk.....	68 00
4 weeks' salary, L A Sterne, clerk.....	58 65
3 1/2 weeks' salary, J C Alexander, clerk.....	31 50
4 weeks' salary, M R Edmunds, clerk.....	44 00
4 weeks' salary, Laura Black, clerk.....	36 80
3 1/2 weeks' salary, G A Boswell, clerk.....	80 75
3 1/2 weeks' salary, F McCallen, clerk.....	81 50
1 1/2 weeks' salary, M A Jones, clerk.....	18 50
1 week's salary, W G Jordan, clerk.....	9 00
3 1/2 weeks' salary, B M Holtzman, clerk.....	82 25
1 week's salary, G Nolan, clerk.....	9 00
1 week's salary, R F Malotte, clerk.....	9 00
1 week's salary, H L Rock, clerk.....	9 00
1 week's salary, S P Rodier, clerk.....	9 00
Assessment to united textile workers of A, Albert Hibbert, secy.....	1,029 90

28. 13,000 1-c stamps, P O dept .....	\$180 00
Stamps rec'd and used, Frank Morrison, sec	6 92
Extra rent, \$5; newspaper and magazine,	
49c; advertisement, \$2.20; postage due, 22c;	
soap, 25c; stamp pad, 25c; cartickets, \$6;	
express, \$6.25, J W Lowe .....	20 75
Hauling AM FED, J W Lowe .....	8 25
Postage on AM FED, P O dept .....	5 84
Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker .....	40 00
Legislative expenses, Jas F Grimes .....	100 00
Premiums on bonds, Natl surety co .....	45 00
4 weeks' salary, M C Hatch .....	86 00
	<b>\$19,875 16</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Feb 1, '06 .....	\$107,810 73
Receipts for month of Feb .....	14,819 41
Total .....	122,180 14
Expenses for month of Feb .....	19,875 16
Balance on hand Mar 1, '06 .....	102,754 98
General fund .....	15,369 05
Defense fund .....	87,385 98
Total .....	102,754 98

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.



## HUNTER WHISKEY

was conspicuously honored at the St. Louis  
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The Blickensderfer is a standard machine that will do as much work in a neater and better manner than any machine on the market.

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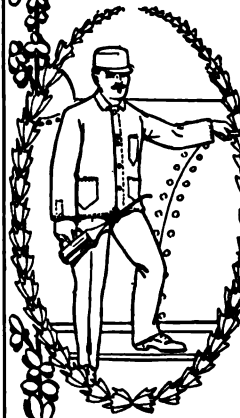
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No man can  
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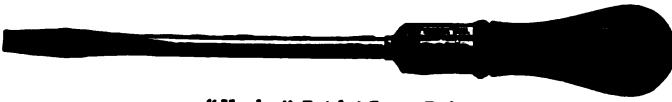
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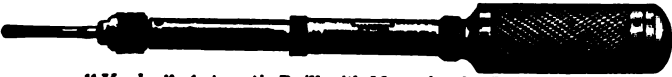
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Minutes is the  
Hand that  
Rules the  
World.*

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has well earned  
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on an ammonia valve or fitting is a guarantee of superiority. In other words, it means as much on the smallest piece of work that leaves our plant as our name plate does on the largest ice-making or refrigerating machine we build.

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**THE CHICAGO & ALTON**  
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**WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES**

**Sew all Grades of Cloth and Leather.**

These machines are great wage earners, without overworking the operators.

The Magic, Silent W. & W.,

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# NEW PUTNAM HORSE SHOE NAILS



In view of the fact that there is room at the top, and a good demand for a High-Class Horse Shoe Nail, we wish to bring it to the attention of the trade that we are making but one grade of Horse Shoe Nail (THE NEW PUTNAM), which is first-class in every respect, and superior to any that have ever been previously offered, and that we are, therefore, maintaining prices, and that our machines make no seconds or inferior nails with which to flood the market and create unsatisfactory and unprofitable conditions; nor have we an overstock to dump to add to the demoralization.

In this relation, it should be borne in mind that the difference in price between our nails and that of the very cheapest now sold amounts to only 1½¢. per horse.



**PUTNAM STILL LEADS**

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# Chew BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM



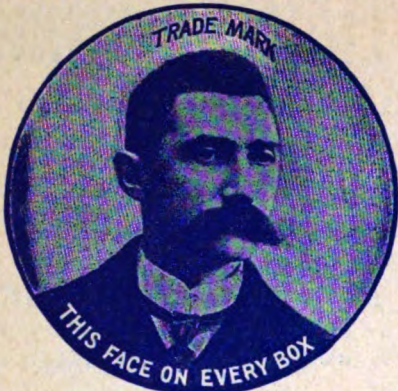
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**FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.**



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## Toilet Powder

Delightful After Bathing.

A Luxury After Shaving.

Beautifies and preserves the complexion. A positive relief

### For Prickly Heat, Chafing, Sunburn

and all skin affections. Mennen's face on every box. Be sure that you get the original. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 Cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Something  
New

Mennen's Violet Talcum

Something  
Exquisite

### CORRUGATED PATTERN.

Capewell Horse Nails are the Leading Nails of the World and the Best.

### IN RUSSIA.

March 19, 1903.

During the past two winters I have given the Capewell Nails a most thorough test and never once found them lacking. I have never lost a shoe on account of the nails breaking. When I accepted the position of shoer for the Imperial Moscow Trotting Club, of which the Czar is President, I brought a lot of Capewell Nails with me and have sent several orders since. I have shod all the best trotters and runners in Russia, and always with Capewell nails, and have never lost a shoe.

THOMAS P. MACK,  
Moscow, Russia.

Made by the CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL CO., Hartford, Conn.

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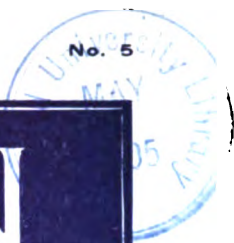
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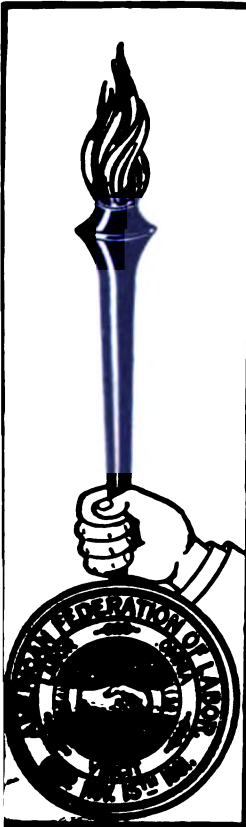


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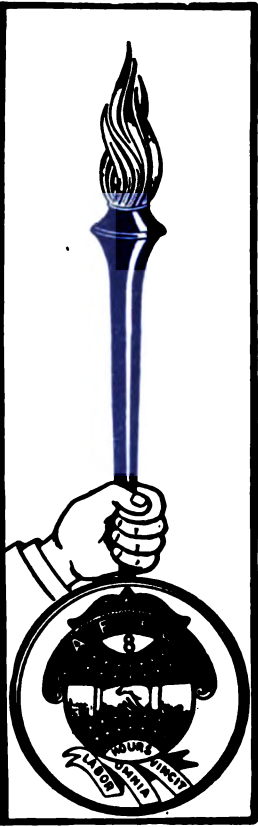
**Woman's Union Label  
League**  
By MRS. MAMIE BRETTELL

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**Demand of Labor Unions  
for the "Closed Shop"  
is Justifiable**  
By HAROLD CHAYES and CHARLES LEVITON

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**Exclude Japanese Labor**  
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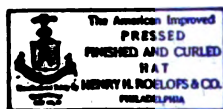
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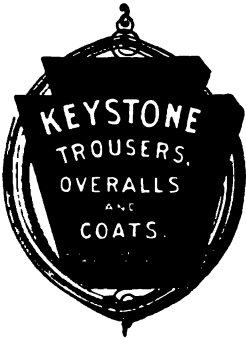
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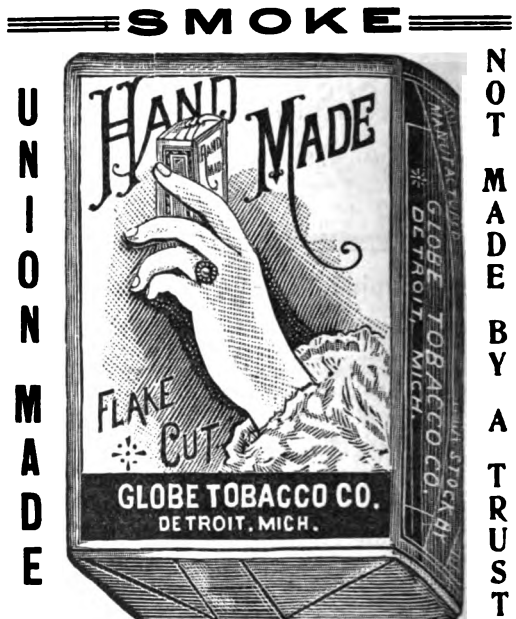


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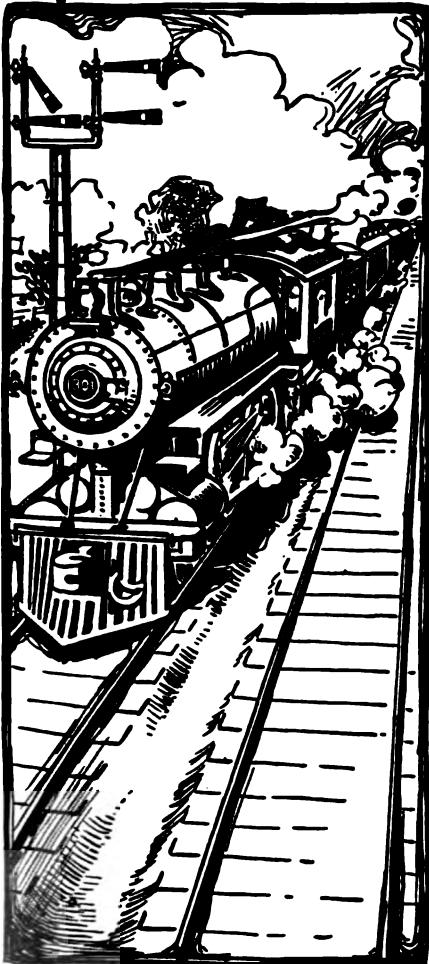
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Dyspepsia  
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Gout  
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Hay Fever—Influenza  
Kidney Diseases  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhoea  
Liver Troubles  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Many Heart Troubles  
Piles—Pneumonia  
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765

Give full address—write plainly.

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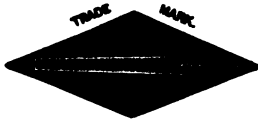
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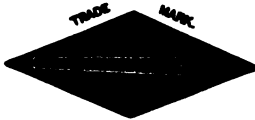
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII.

MAY, 1905.

No. 5

## DEMAND OF LABOR UNIONS FOR THE "CLOSED SHOP" IS JUSTIFIABLE.\*

ARGUMENT OF HAROLD CHAYES.

**T**O avoid misunderstanding our question it is well at the start to define "closed shop" and note the circumstances under which it is usually established. A "closed shop" is one in which by agreement only union men are employed. One writer suggests that contract shop would be a better name than "closed shop," since the closing of a shop to other than union men is not asked or granted merely to enlarge the membership of the union, *but as a means of safeguarding contracts between employers and employes.*

When the laborers in a shop have become so thoroughly organized that the employer can no longer ignore the union and deal with each man individually, he finds it to his advantage to meet the representatives of the union in conference and make a joint agreement for the benefit of both. Such a bargain is mutually advantageous. On the one hand the employes secure better wages, hours, and conditions of labor than they could individually ob-

tain. On the other hand, the employer protects himself against strikes, makes sure of skilled workmen, and increases his sales by the use of the "union label."

Evidently a contract of this sort and the mutual good will resulting from it are endangered if non-unionists are to be allowed to enter the shop and bargain directly with the employer.

If an employer insists on dealing with new comers individually and without reference to the contract; in other words, if he insists on the "open shop," his sincerity in making the contract is naturally doubted. He is open to the suspicion of secret hostility to the union. It is, therefore, to avoid distrust and to take from the employer the temptation to destroy the union by gradually displacing union with non-union men and *to prevent non-union men from reaping where they have not sown*, that a "union shop" clause is frequently inserted in contracts between employers and labor unions.

\*Affirmative arguments delivered in debate by Harold Chayes and Charles Leviton, of "Joseph Medill" High School, Chicago. The decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of the affirmative.

Our opponents have considerable to say about recent court decisions declaring union shop contracts illegal. But court decisions do not make actions morally right or wrong. Child labor and excessive interest are morally wrong though legal in many states. Our laws once declared the aiding and harboring of fugitive slaves illegal, yet the conscience of many justified such actions. It is a matter of history that almost every united effort of workers for the last 150 years has been denounced by some courts as criminal conspiracy or contrary to public policy—beautifully vague and catch-all phrases.

Let us consider why labor unions regard the union shop as so vital to their cause :

First. Under modern conditions of labor, unrestricted competition of workmen with each other and of capitalists among themselves inevitably tends to bring wages down to the least a man can exist on.

Second. The chief influence which has counteracted this downward tendency of wages has been organization of labor and legislation which it has secured.

Third. The labor unions from the start have aimed to secure complete and effective "collective bargaining."

Fourth. Such bargaining would tend to put labor on a more equal footing with organized capital.

Fifth. This goal can not be reached without the union shop contract.

The tendency of wages to drop to a bare subsistence under absolutely "free" competition is known to economists as the "iron law of wages." The factory system with its labor saving machinery tends to leave a margin of unemployed always forced to work for a low wage. Machinery enables unskilled laborers to compete with the skilled workmen.

On the other hand, one mean, hard-hearted, or unscrupulous employer in order to get ahead of his fellows lowers the wages of his employes. The competing capitalists, even those more charitably inclined, must follow suit or become bankrupt.

That "free" competition does drive wages down to a bare subsistence is abundantly proved by the wage conditions which prevailed before labor unions organized to protect the worker. It was not so long ago that most of the coal of England was mined by women, some of whom were har-

nessed to coal cars, deep down in the earth, and on their hands and knees drew cars of coal up from the darkness to the point where they were relieved by mules. Children as young as eight years worked with their fathers and mothers, and even now young children are pent up in the whir and din of cotton mills of the south from 10 to 14 hours a day.

Before the organization of the union among the garment workers of New York, a fearful condition of sweat-shop slavery prevailed. A recent magazine article says: "It was not uncommon for workers to sit bent over a sewing machine 11 to 15 hours a day, so driven they dared not stop for lunch and all for a mere pittance of a wage."

This tendency to a minimum wage is counteracted by the organization of labor.

Unions resist the downward tendency of wages by substituting collective bargaining for individual agreement. This is the fairest agreement that can be drawn between employer and workman, namely, one made by representatives from each side. These representatives agree on certain terms which must be respected by both parties for a specified time. Instead of adjusting the difficulties in this amicable way, some employers insist on the right of organizing for themselves, and fixing wages and conditions of labor while denying these rights to the workingmen. They wish to deal with each man separately. Why?

How can a man bargain well or to his advantage when there are scores of men ready to take his position for the same or lower wages than he receives? Under the union shop the workers are able to act as a unit in making terms with the employer.

The following are two examples of the effect of the union shop in large concerns: The longshoremen organized several years ago and secured a union agreement with employers. Now the employers and longshoremen meet yearly, through a number of representatives from each, to renew the contract. Five votes are given to each side, and only when three out of each five agree, can anything be passed upon. After the contract is drawn up, it is printed and every workman carries one in his pocket to which he can at any time refer.

The United Mine Workers of the anthracite regions organized in a similar way with similar results. When a man wishes to

become a fellow employe in either of these trades, he becomes a party to the contract by joining the union, which he does willingly and as a matter of course. There are no strikes, no violence, and everything runs smoothly.

In the open shop we have these three undesirable features, scandalously low wages, "the open-back-door," and the blacklist.

It is evident that collective bargaining made effective and secure by the union shop brings about a fairer wage and better conditions.

The open-back-door is used by certain employers as an exit for union men. The open shop employer employing both union and non-union men, retains the right to discharge whom he wishes; he deprives the union men of their positions on slight pretexts, but really because they are organized, and retains the non-union men. After a time the shop becomes entirely a non-union one. An agreement is in force in the New York Metal Trades Association of Employers which permits a member to employ union men *if he can get them for less than the rate stipulated*. A fine bargain.

Open shop employers rid themselves of the union men in three different ways. Firstly by the open-back-door, then by cutting down the rate of wages so that conscientious and skilled union men can not work for them, and finally by blacklisting, which needs no definition.

In this way the union is gradually weakened and finally destroyed. If prejudiced employers could rid themselves of the union, we would see a revival of the old barbarous conditions of work which were nigh unto slavery.

We can readily perceive that under the union shop no such thing would occur. The workers would have decent wages, no

open-back-door, no blacklisting, and finally there would be no destruction of the union.

We would have the union shop in almost every industry if it were not for the current inflow of foreign immigration. Nearly a million came into this country last year, mostly from countries where labor and its products are very cheap, from Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Japan. In these countries labor unions are almost unknown. Arriving ignorant and with but a few dollars at hand, they must find work at once. Under their own competition wages go away down. What American laborers want is not excessive wages, but an American wage commensurate with the cost of living. This is what the union shop really procures. These immigrants who, in their ignorance, bring wages down to a European standard or even less by remaining outside the union and underbidding its wage, would under the union shop be taught what unions are, by said organizations, and would for the most part enter employment through the unions. This would be greatly to their own benefit and of the country at large. In the discussions and management of the unions they would have their first lessons in Americanism. They would from the start regard each other as brothers, for the labor organizations know no race distinctions.

Abraham Lincoln, whose heart always beat true to the common people and the general good, said, in one of his moments of prophetic vision, "The brotherhood of labor should be the strongest bond between men." The history of labor unions has proved his saying true. Long live labor unions and whatever helps place labor on an equal footing with capital in bargaining for its just share of the undreamed of wealth which this fair land gives to the joint efforts of labor and capital.

## ARGUMENT OF CHARLES LEVITON.

At a recent meeting of the Citizens' Alliance Mr. Parry, the president, argued long and laboriously on the high-handed methods of the labor unions under the "closed shop." He presented to us pictures of riot, bloodshed, and anarchy. We were given heart-rending spectacles of poor workingmen

turned away and forced to starve. We were shown the abuse of power that the unionist would seize upon in shortening hours and raising wages. In all this we are reminded of Macaulay's comment on the confusion which usually ushers in a new regime:

If it were possible that people brought up under an intolerant and arbitrary system," he says, "could subvert that system without acts of cruelty and folly, half the objections to such a system would be removed. We deplore the outrages which accompany revolutions; but the more violent the outrages, the more assured we feel that a change was necessary.

Organizations, like individuals, are liable to make mistakes, but it is also true that by their mistakes they learn.

He further says:

In a few years under the new order men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. At length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.

These words of Macaulay apply not only to political, but to all changes of social order, spiritual and industrial as well.

The union worker, remembering the conditions of two decades ago—the 15 hour day in a sweat shop, the child and the woman laborer brought in to supplant him, the starvation wage—views with natural apprehension the efforts of the non-union man to wrest from him the few advantages he has gained with such difficulty through organization. Extreme leads to extreme. When one side of a pair of scales is depressed and then suddenly released the other will go down just as far as the first one originally was up. Eventually, however, both ends will balance, and neither will be higher than the other. So labor unions learn to use their power of the union or "closed shop" with justice and moderation.

We have heard of late from one of our foremost educators that the non-union man is a hero and something of a martyr! It may, perhaps, be venturesome to criticize the president of a university, but this statement seems to the average person, feverish, funny, and frantic. The non-union man a hero! What is a hero anyway? Is it heroic to sneak into work under cover of night, surrounded by a band of policemen, and to surreptitiously steal the bread from the strikers' starving families?

Does the non-union man persist in lowering the American standard of wages for the sake of principle? I doubt it. After the non-union men were installed in the stockyards with pay of \$3 a day, they struck three times and raised their wage to \$5. In New York last July the non-union stone-

cutters formed a union among themselves and forced wages higher up during the strike than the union strikers had demanded before. The strike breaker is usually an ignorant man with low brow and narrow forehead, and knows nothing of principle.

Those who attempt to uphold him in combatting the union shop on the principle of individual liberty, inalienable and unencroachable, stand upon a very shaky foundation, for if one should be allowed to sell his labor wherever and whenever and for what he pleases, then the Chinese exclusion act is wrong; then the child labor laws are wrong; then the eight hour day is wrong; then the laws against employing women in certain occupations are wrong. In short, every law which has tended to alleviate the laborer's condition would be thrown out on the doctrine of individual liberty construed by open shop advocates.

Prof. John Graham Brooks has recently said:

"If with the 'closed shop' the union wins a wage of \$2 a day and eight hours the laborer may well forego some aspects of personal freedom. Shall we say that the 'open shop' of the 'sweater,' with \$1.25 for the 12 hour day, is more desirable because the workers are in some respects more at liberty?"

Since the non-union man does not belong to the union neither because of principle nor for heroism, let us find out by his procedure why he is non-union. There are many who do not belong to unions because the matter has not been brought before them. No criticism is made of them. We are now discussing the man who has the opportunity to join the union of his trade and refuses. The dues of the union for sick members and their families take away beer money. Why pay dues to the union, when by not paying he crawls into the favor of the open shop foreman and is promoted and given higher wages at the expense of his fellows? Ready to step into the places of his comrades and profit thereby, he fawns and cringes to the hostile employer and betrays union labor. He and his ilk are used by the employer like cattle and do not seem to have spirit to resent such treatment.

The hostile non-union man is a traitor, a renegade, and a camp follower, robbing the corpses of the union men who have fallen in the war between labor and capital. His

main object is gain for himself at any cost to his companions. He is a constant menace to the union workers. His little influence, however, is nullified by the union shop. Under such a system he can not profit at the expense of the many.

But enough of the non-union man. He is not the real opponent of the labor cause, but only a puny blind for the unscrupulous employer. He forms a very small part of the real opposition to the union shop.

The employers' association represent very much the greater of this opposition. They are continually crying up the doctrine of their individual liberty and their right to hire whomsoever they chose to do their work. How about the laws concerning the contracting for convict labor? Where does the sacred and inalienable right of the individual apply there? The Supreme Court sustained the legality of the Utah statute that eight hours be a legal workday. Where does the holy law of the individual liberty of the employer justify itself there? The laws against the contracting for Chinese labor, the factory act, the sweat-shop laws, the laws forcing an employer to vaccinate his employees—what are these but direct curbs on the unrestricted individual liberty of the employer. To have order and justice in society everyone must sacrifice some personal liberty. Absolute individual liberty means anarchy.

It is only the short-sighted and bigoted employers who can not see that the union shop is a benefit not only to all workers, union and non-union, but to the capitalists as well. In the first place, the union shop permits to employers the use of the union label, in itself a great advantage, for those firms which use the union label are much more prosperous than those which do not. The union shop agreement restrains ruinous and destructive wage competition between the employers. When the open shop prevails the different managers seek to sell goods cheaper at the expense of the laborer, until he has just enough to live on. This causes strikes, lockouts, and other difficulties, not to say anything of the inferior quality of work turned out when there is friction between the employer and the worker. Under the conditions of the union shop the employer profits by the absence of strikes, by more work from his employes as a whole and better work by individual workmen, by less distraction of

energy in continually watching the reductions in the wages of other shops, and by reliability and greater skill in his workmen.

Another grievance of the employers' associations is the alleged limitation of output under the union shop. They claim that 10 to 15 per cent more work is done in the open shop. This statement, allowing for exaggeration, has possibly some basis in fact. Let us see why this is so. In the stock yards at the head of a row of non-union men stands the pace-setter. He is exceptionally skillful, has long experience, and does his work with lightning-like rapidity. He probably receives a bonus in addition to his wages for setting the pace. Those following him are under a perpetual strain to keep up with him as the stock is sent along, and frequently are prostrated. Others are then found to take their places at this killing pace. From 1884 to 1894 the speed was in this way so much increased among the "splitters" that the wages, except for the pace-setters were practically reduced 50 per cent by doubling the product per man.

In many factories it is customary to speed up the machines at double or triple speed and make the workmen work harder and faster in order that the expense of another machine and another laborer may be avoided.

In cap factories employes are paid by the piece. An expert at the trade is set up as an example for the rest and the wages regulated according to his work. Under such conditions the strain and labor of trying to make as much as possible of a starvation wage materially reduce the lifetime of the workmen. "But what is the difference," employers say, "when more is produced? New workmen can always be found to replace those who give out under the strain."

These three great money-getting schemes, pace-setting, speeding up the machinery, and regulating piece-work wages by expert ability, are always glossed over by employers who croak against the natural and proper decrease in production when such criminal tricks are removed by the union shop.

If the employer is so anxious to give additional incentive to the worker, he should consider the union shop wage scale as the minimum not the maximum. Then if he finds any employe especially worthy of promotion let him raise his wage above the

union scale. Unfortunately such a thought never occurs to him except as a ridiculous fairy tale. Instead of raising the wages of the deserving, he is occupied in attempting to lower the general average and in spouting about lack of incentive for work in the union shop.

The union or "closed shop" is entirely different from the closed union, for it does not exclude any one from work as long as the union remains open to receive members. The "closed shop" simply secures for the workmen in that shop the American principle of the majority rule.

We live in an age where political questions are becoming of secondary importance and the industrial question the prominent issue. We have thrown aside the old system of the political oppression of the commons by the nobles, and we are now on the way to eradicate the oppression of the poor by the powerful. But unlike political problems, the wage question can not be settled by law, but must be taken in hand by the laborers themselves.

When the "iron law of wages" and the

human inclination of the employer to take advantage of the individual employes, and the possibility of sweat shop, and the pacesetter, and the 15 hour day, and the starvation wage shall have disappeared, then and only then may it be possible for anyone to say that the union shop is unnecessary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*Editor of the American Federationist.*

DEAR SIR: A month or two ago we sent a request for help in a debate in which we upheld the union or "closed shop." Several copies of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST were kindly sent us, and we are glad to say that they were of great help to us in winning the debate. Last week we won our third debate and we lead all the high schools in the city. We herewith tender thanks for the help and also send text of the debate.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES LEVITON,

HAROLD CHAYES,

*Of "Joseph Medill" High School.*

## EXCLUDE JAPANESE LABOR.

By AUGUSTA H. PIO.

**W**HAT first opened my eyes to the dangers of Japanese immigration to this country was a short correspondence with a Scandinavian from British Columbia. The correspondent writes in August, 1904:

"It is nearly impossible to obtain work on account of the many Japanese coming here. The railroads employ them almost exclusively, as no white man can live on what they are willing to work for. Some labor on farms for \$4 a month. As for the fisheries here they employ about seven thousand men; half of these are Japanese and the wages have been cut so low that soon the white man will have to give up."

This was the beginning, and gradually complaints came in from different parts of

this country. Various trades were represented in these complaints, notably the meat industries. It seems that the time has come when our Chinese exclusion act ought to be made to cover the Japanese and all other Asiatics. A resolution to that effect was passed at the convention of the American Federation of Labor last November. While this fact alone is gratifying, I do not believe that the eyes of the workers have yet been fully opened to the importance of this question.

While Japanese immigration has increased at the rate of about five thousand a year for these last three years, it is said by some that there is no immediate danger of being overcrowded with Jap labor in this country.

So far as is known, slightly more than twenty thousand landed on our shores in 1903 as against 15,000 the year before. I have not the figures for 1904, but they will not be of great significance on account of the war. That this immigration is on the increase is beyond all doubt and in the very near future it is likely to assume alarming proportions.

That the Japanese government is alive to the necessity and desirability of ridding the empire of its surplus population is shown by the fact that in May, 1903, it passed a law that every mail steamship going to Korea should carry 150 male and 75 female Japanese colonists. Notice also the persistency with which the same government is sending its emissaries to this country to inquire where might be found desirable localities for Japanese immigrants.

Now, then, wherein lies the main danger to American labor? Partly in the fact that these people have so low a standard of living. What would be starvation wages to the white man appears as abundance to them. They would be able to save the greater part of their earnings were it not for the fact that they are developing a taste for liquor that may become their ruin.

For a white man, the father of a family, surrounded by forces tending to uplift him, to enrich his life and broaden his views, it is evidently a dangerous thing to be suddenly thrown into competition with a foreign race of people, inferior on account of their small needs, not stimulated to the bettering of their own condition by the love of wife and children.

While the same competition takes place in case of immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the conditions obtain only for a short time, that is, just so long as it takes to initiate the newcomers into the gospel of brotherhood, into the understanding of the great principle underlying the formation of labor unions. In a comparatively short time these newcomers are enthusiastic members of the unions. To many of them there is nothing new in these teachings, the only difference from the conditions in their old homes being the greater liberty with which they are here permitted to assemble and discuss affairs of importance to their welfare.

Not so with the Asiatic. Everything is against his ever being assimilated by his new country.

His are not the visions of home building on these hospitable shores, of eventually becoming a part of the people who thus open their land to him.

How could they be? Their God is not his God. Their hopes, their ambitions, their love for this country are nothing to him. It is a question of making some money which he can not get in his own country. That is all. Otherwise he must always remain the stranger. He will come, stay, and leave us as a stranger. Herein lies the greatest danger. I say that our interests can never become his. He can not be *unionised*. He can not be *Americanised*. He is *satisfied*. While not so demoralized as the white laborer who, while knowing better, refuses to join his union, still he is a stumbling block in the path of progress. He stands as a menace to the laboring man, who by fighting for the betterment of his own condition thereby fights for the uplifting of humanity.

While it has long been understood that a prosperous farming population is a necessity to a prosperous country, it does not yet seem as well understood that a happy, contented, laboring population is as great a necessity.

To oppose the formation of labor unions is not only unjust, but is the height of ignorance. When we consider what was the general condition of the worker before the existence of his union, we shall have some notion of what would be his fate were it possible to efface this, his only means of self protection. The man who proudly announces the fact that he "does not belong to a union" should be held up as a subject for universal contempt. He is like the bachelor who enjoys the privileges of life without contributing his share to carry the burdens and the responsibilities.

But white men will be taught. If some of them are slow to learn, in the end they will stand shoulder to shoulder with those faithful workers who never tire of teaching them that unity is strength. This, then, is the all-important reason why Japanese as well as Chinese labor should be excluded from competing with American labor. *They can not be assimilated*. They can not become union men.

Conference between employer and employe is as desirable as between countries in dispute, but while waiting for it a strike should not be declared until all other

means have been exhausted and plans carefully laid. In trades where unskilled labor forms the majority of the workers, strikes are now difficult to manage successfully and will become impossible should this country be made the recipient of greatly increased

Japanese immigration. Conference, conciliation, and arbitration, so desirable as peaceful means of adjusting industrial difficulties, will be made less available if there is a large contingent of Japanese labor ready to take the places of American union men.

## WOMAN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

By MRS. MAMIE BRETTELL,

International President and General Organizer.

**I**N THE history of every reform there comes a day when by the thought of some inspired brain a new impetus is given to the entire movement. It was such a day when the idea of the union label was conceived. It gives the promise of health, cheer, time to cultivate the tender sentiments that sweeten life and make labor something better than slavish toil.

One by one many crafts have adopted a label to protect their work from competition with those classes coming to us with low ideals of a living wage; from competition with prison labor; from the horrors of the sweat-shop system, and from robbing little children of their right of education, of their right to life's opportunities for physical and moral development. But while the mission of the label is written plainly on its face, it seemed in many cases to fail in application.

Labor leaders, thinking men, perceiving the opportunity, studied the situation and at last made this answer: Turn on the current of the purchasing power; to win we must enlist the buyers. Who have this power in hand? Those who buy the children's shoes and clothes, those who order the family supplies, the groceries and fuel; who else but the women in the homes of union labor men. Certainly, then, this great force must be applied, but how?

Plainly by bringing the women together where they can learn what all this means to their husbands, their children, and to themselves. This must be done in order that the ability, devotion, and enthusiasm of women may be enlisted in the settlement of the burning questions of our times, with

which men have been struggling against fearful odds, too often without sympathy in the home.

Thus out of a great need came a noble opportunity, and the Woman's Union Label League was organized, pledged to assist the cause of right and justice through the use of the most effective instrument yet devised by union labor for its own advancement and defense in the effort for better conditions.

The label is fitted exactly for woman's use and opportunity; in fact, without the active interest of women the label can never wholly perform its mission, never be more than a partial success; but in their hands the gospel of justice can be preached in the simplest form, in the everyday work of purchasing the family supplies.

No need to lecture, to write, to work in any unusual way, only to ask for goods bearing the workers' guarantee that the right to light, to air, to fair time and living wages was respected in the making; ask to be served by a union clerk; ask that goods be delivered by union teamsters. Join with other women and learn why these things should be done, not only as a duty, but as a privilege.

The Woman's Union Label League was organized and exists to teach women how to work together for the betterment of humanity, beginning each in her own home with her everyday work, but ending only in the final victory over wrong.

Do not slight this appeal; act at once in answer to this call. There is an organizer for every state, who will be glad to give all required information in regard to securing an organization.

# ATTENTION! ORGANIZED LABOR.

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## RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AT ITS RECENT MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The situation regarding the labor movement was discussed by the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in March, and the effort being made by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union to divide and disrupt organized labor were considered. In connection with these, several complaints against the Western Federation of Miners were received, showing the hostile action of the officers of that organization toward the American Federation of Labor in particular and the trade union movement in general. The entire correspondence was read, including the evasion of the officers to definite inquiries regarding the disposition of the funds received from the unions in response to the American Federation of Labor's appeal, the hostile action of these officers to many trade unions, and also their effort to divide and injure the labor movement of the country were considered. The matter was fully discussed and the following preambles and resolutions adopted and ordered sent to all organized labor:

WHEREAS, The officers of the Western Federation of Miners have taken an active part in calling a congress for the purpose of forming another federation of organized workers of the country, which would be detrimental to the trade union movement, the result of which will be accentuated division in the labor movement, and a consequent weakening on the part of the American trade union movement to improve the conditions of the working people, and a lessening of their power to resist encroachments or secure better labor conditions; and,

WHEREAS, In the direst time of need the American Federation of Labor and its component parts promptly and liberally came to the rescue of the Western Federation of Miners, both by moral influence and financial assistance, which was admittedly of the greatest assistance when help was urgent; and,

WHEREAS, We have no knowledge that the Western Federation of Miners is in any way reciprocating, by strengthening or solidifying the labor movement of our country, but instead the effort is now being made to divide its ranks; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council recommend to affiliated unions that no further donations be made to assist the Western Federation of Miners, and urge such unions as are in position to contribute to respond generously to our appeals requesting donations for the members of the United Garment Workers of America, and the United Cloth, Hat, and Cap Makers of North America in their struggle against the efforts of their employers to establish the non-union or open shop in their trade.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.** In a recent issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* we set forth at some length the facts in regard to the anti-injunction bills which have failed of passage in Congress notwithstanding several favorable reports on them by able and conservative members of the Judiciary Committee. At the last session, as we showed, a bill that was a travesty in one sense and a snare and a delusion in another, was framed and introduced in lieu of the honest and genuine anti-injunction measure favored by organized labor; but even that shabby and questionable "substitute" seemed too radical for the representatives of plutocratic interests. We are not sorry it was shelved, but we allude to the matter as furnishing an illustration of the difficulty of getting ordinary justice at the hands of our legislators where labor is concerned.

It is interesting to contrast this situation with that which exists in the British Parliament. A few weeks ago the House of Commons, by a vote of 252 against 130, advanced to third reading the Trade Unions and Trade Dispute Bill, a measure in some respects more radical than any demanded of the American Congress by organized labor.

It is the outgrowth of the fallacious and unfair decisions of the "law lords" of the British upper house, decisions which, according to impartial men, deprived trade unions of rights the law had distinctly conferred upon them, while placing upon them liabilities and burdens which the acts of Parliament in relation to labor never intended should be so placed. The bill seeks merely to restore the rights which British unions enjoyed and exercised for several decades and which no parliamentary majority would have ventured to take away. It seeks to annul improper and prejudice-begotten "judicial legislation."

Being an elaborate and comprehensive measure, we can not now give here a full summary of its provisions. Briefly, however, it contains, we may say, three cardinal features.

It provides, in the first place, that it shall be lawful hereafter for the agents and members of a trade union to picket (watch and beset) factories, shops, or other premises for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to abstain from working or from applying for a striker's position.

In the second place, it provides that an agreement or combination

to do any act in furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for a criminal action if such an act might be done by any individual without offending the law or incurring punishment.

Finally, it provides that no action shall be brought against a trade union for the recovery of damages sustained by an employer or another person by reason of any act done by an irresponsible member thereof—that is, by any one having no authority from the union to do such act.

The mere statement of the contents of the bill shows its reasonableness. The right of peaceful picketing can not be denied to a free man, yet the British courts have introduced an absurd distinction between picketing for the purpose of giving information to workmen or would-be workmen in the interests of the strikers, and picketing for the purpose of persuading men to join in a strike or refrain from acting the part of a strike-breaker. The Liberal leaders who argued for the bill declared this distinction to be pedantic and foolish, and asserted that picketing should be made legal in any case, irrespective of its purpose, so long as it was peaceful and in pursuance of a lawful aim.

The second provision is based upon the truth we have iterated and reiterated in these pages, that what men may do as individuals in furtherance of a lawful dispute, they may do in concert, and there is no such thing as a "conspiracy to do a lawful act," in connection with labor and capital controversies at any rate. The third provision is equally elementary and right. A union acts through officers and agents, and can not be made liable for acts it has not authorized, encouraged, or directed. Individual members should be held responsible for their own acts, and unions for the acts of those employed to act for them.

Though the attorney-general of the Balfour government opposed the bill and said that a royal commission was investigating the questions covered by it, the Commons refused to postpone it indefinitely. It was read a second time and then referred to a select committee of fifteen, which committee will report upon it at no distant day. Its passage is believed to be certain, though it may be amended somewhat in the interest of clearness and certainty. What the House of Lords will do with the bill, no one knows, but even in that chamber many admit that the present status and treatment of labor organizations is intolerable and is the result of the wrong and unreasonableness of the "law lords" in their interpretations and decisions.

The sentiment in favor of this bill has steadily grown. Last year the premier, Mr. Balfour, opposed it, and his followers had to vote against it. This year he withdrew his opposition, officially speaking, and told his party supporters that they might vote as they thought fit. A general election is expected in England this summer or next fall, and the government had to reckon with the opinion of the organized workmen. We may add that the opposition party, which will probably win and assume the reins of government, is pledged to pass a measure of the kind now pending as an act of justice to the trade unions.

**MR. HAYES, SOCIALIST OF CLEVELAND—AND OTHERS.** Mr. Victor Berger, the Milwaukee socialist, has been twitting Mr. Max Hayes, of Cleveland, charging that he is not a socialist at all, and that he is another "light that failed." All this because for a year or so Mr. Hayes had stayed his voice and pen in their attack upon the trade unionists. But he evidently could not withstand this "baiting," and hence Mr. Hayes, the Cleveland socialist, is out again saying some "nice" things about trade unionists, and particularly about Messrs. Perkins (president of the Cigarmakers' International Union) and Gompers, neither of whom edit to his liking the papers which they are directed to publish. He would have the Cigarmakers' International Union *Official Journal* and the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST follow the example set by "the official organs of the brewers, bakers, etc.," which he says are "tolerant and high class," and, without so much as a discernible attempt at joking, adds: "Let us have the broadest, *fairest*, and *tolerant* discussion."

This advice from one who, in successful competition with De Leon, insinuated and charged treachery and dishonesty against every active, faithful trade unionist of the country, may cause those who have memories to smile somewhat incredulously, rub their eyes, and inquire whether this tolerant, broad, and fair Mr. Hayes of today is the same gentleman who, as the editor of *The Citizen*, indulged in the worst diatribes against the men in the trade union movement who have and are giving their all—aye, their very lives—to the cause and interests of their fellow workers. But of this more anon—perhaps.

Elsewhere Mr. Hayes says that the Civic Federation has issued a circular quoting a part of President Gompers' speech at the Boston convention on socialism, and that the heading of the quoted portion reads "Socialism's Ablest Foe." We have received a copy of the circular, but ask where did Mr. Hayes get his information that it was printed or sent out by the Civic Federation? We have no such information. In fact, we have wondered from which source the thing had emanated. But this is of little importance. We can only say that we lay claim to be neither socialism's ablest foe, nor a foe of any sort, either to socialism or to the socialists' political parties; aye, no more than anyone has the right to assert that we are the foe of any other particular school of speculative philosophy or of any other political party as such.

We try to oppose error, not only of socialists and socialism, but of all sorts. Even this is of little concern, for we recognize that if we undertook to correct all the error which is so pregnant in the lives and affairs of our people it would not only be a task incapable of accomplishment, and, worse than all, we would be entirely deprived of the duty and the pleasure of being of some practical assistance to our fellow workers in the protection and promotion of their interests and welfare.

It may not be amiss to clearly define the mistaken view of either Mr. Hayes or those who wrote the phrase "Socialism's Ablest Foe." With socialism's propaganda we have no desire to interfere. If those who believe in that doctrine, utopian and unsound as it may be, desire to continue to imbibe that brand of "metaphysical dope," they may do so to their hearts'

content without so much as a word or hint of active protest or objection from us.

It is not socialism that we have been called upon to combat, but the "pernicious activity" of socialists who seem to have made it their particular mission in life to either dominate and divert, or destroy the only organization that protects the wage-earners and promotes their interests—the trade unions. Who defame and assassinate the character of men who dare to defend at any and all times their convictions and the faith that is in them, the men who stand for the organization of trade unions and consistent and persistent adherence to the principle and policy of unity, federation, solidarity, and fraternity as the best means of conserving the welfare and securing the attainment of justice for the working people.

Now comes Mr. Hayes with the "steenth" challenge to the president of the American Federation of Labor for a public debate. This one he proposes should be held during the coming Pittsburg convention in November. We have not a distinct recollection of the number of challenges to public debate that Mr. Hayes has issued to us, but the former ones, like the present, were proposed to occur during conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

During those days he was a fellow member with the De Leon socialist political party which fathered and defended the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, exactly as now the Hayes socialist political party, with less straightforwardness, aids and abets the American Labor Union in its new effort to divide or disrupt the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor.

But as to the present challenge itself, those who know us, or know of us, do us the credit of saying that we are trade unionists. If any man at the proper time and place assails that position he will find us ready and willing to defend it. Does Mr. Hayes desire to place himself in the category of the anti-trade unionists or as an opponent to trade unionism? If he does, let us hear from him.

Mr. Hayes has been a delegate to several conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Even he, Mr. Berger, and other socialists, who were delegates, have admitted that they all have had ample time and a fair opportunity to make any argument they desired upon their pet theory and have taken full advantage thereof. Mr. Hayes is aware, notwithstanding his assertion that we insist upon speaking last, that upon the socialist proposition before the San Francisco convention, in which the socialists "joined issue" with the trade unionists, President Gompers spoke immediately after the proposer of the resolution concluded, and as a preliminary stated that it was his purpose to speak at that time in order that the socialists might answer, and yet, as a matter of fact, the defeat of that proposition was so overwhelming as to be unquestioned, a single socialist delegate, Mr. Berger, alone requesting to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. Hayes takes exception to our statement that the most active socialists in their political party in calling a convention for the purpose of dividing and disrupting the American Federation of Labor are inconsistent with the party declaration in favor of trade unions. Is it not a fact that Mr.

Debs was the socialist's standard-bearer for the presidency? That the other signers to the convention call are active socialists party members, writers, and speakers? If any socialists were guilty of violating the party's declarations upon any other principle or policy, upon any of the propositions for which that party stands, would not these members be disciplined even to the point of expulsion? Why, then, if the party management is sincere in the declaration in favor of the trade union movement is it not equally alert and exacting with its members who aim a blow at the only general organization of labor that has even to the present degree united and federated the workers of the continent under the banner of the American Federation of Labor? Socialists like other men will be judged by their actions as well as their declarations, and when the one conflicts with the other, it is enough to give thinking men pause and cause them to doubt the sincerity of declarations thus made.

The socialist political party has declared that the trade unions are a necessity; that their growth and development should be encouraged; that they must not be antagonized because of differences of political opinion, and yet the party permits its best known men to strut before the world proclaiming and aiming destruction to the trade unions of America.

Is it not a fact that one may take up any socialist party publication or hear any party socialist speak, and the pith and point of their chief utterances are denunciation and a tirade of abuse of the trade unions and the best known trade unionists? Is it not a fact that, because Mr. Hayes has for a few years had a more decent regard for the characters of men and the trade union movement when speaking or writing, he has come in for the attacks of some of his fellow socialist party members, who for that reason claim he is not a socialist at all or that he is another socialist whose "light has failed?"

If socialists will but permit the trade union movement its full opportunity for growth and development without attempting to dominate it, to make of it a mere tail to the socialist political party kite—in other words, quit their unjustified attacks upon the trade union movement and the trade unionists—they may rest assured that they may proceed to advocate and disseminate the doctrines in which they believe or avow without a word of objection or protest from thoughtful trade unionists; but so long as they pursue the policy which has characterized them for years, they can not enforce our silence so long as life remains. And even then—well, there will be others.

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**THREE OF THE** The Western Federation of Miners' journal, like the "OTHERS." other socialist organs, is not only making misstatements regarding the trade union movement in general, but wholly falsifying truth, even if an imaginary point can be made against the trade unions. In the last issue of that journal, like the rest of that press, effort is made to show that the trade unions are dissatisfied with the American Federation of Labor, and like another patent medicine for which the

children are supposed to cry, they want absolute socialism under the guise of so-called industrialism.

The journal in question asserts that the Pennsylvania State Federation had "passed" a resolution that "this convention hereby goes on record as favoring such industrial plan of organization." Now, as a matter of fact, the convention did not pass, nor did it go on record as passing any such resolution. In a letter from President E. E. Greenawalt, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, he says that such a resolution was introduced, and in order to dispose of it was referred to the organizations for their consideration. He adds:

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is not in favor of the organization proposed by the western "disrupters," and I shall be pleased to have you so inform any one that may be laboring under such an hallucination. You may quote me as saying so, using this letter if you see fit, and furthermore, as president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and also as a trade unionist, that I have no sympathy whatsoever with the movement inaugurated by these visionaries, whose purpose is beyond question one calculated to injure the cause of labor. These are not only my sentiments, but give expression to the attitude of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor on this question. Whatever may be said by the western "busters" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Here is another sample. A few days ago there appeared in all the socialist political papers a resolution purporting to have been adopted by Local Union, No. 164, New York, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. The resolution contained the names of five persons as a committee; denounced the American Federation of Labor, its officers, the trade union movement in general, and contained a demand to have the international union withdraw from the American Federation of Labor and join the American Labor Union, because, as the resolution says: "The American Labor Union recommends independent, socialistic labor politics." Copy of that resolution was sent to the local unions of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. All were urged to promptly endorse the resolution and forward the same to the international headquarters, so that the entire scheme might be consummated. Now for the facts:

When these resolutions were published the miscellaneous section of the New York Central Federated Union, in which the Bakers' Local Union, No. 164, is represented, took this widely-published declaration under consideration and asked the bakers' delegates why such a resolution was adopted and sent out by their local union. The delegates declared that the union never adopted any such resolution, and later, under date of April 9, signed by Victor Steiner, secretary, with seal attached, a letter was sent to the New York Central Federated Union, certifying that a committee had been elected by the union to draft a resolution requesting the international officers to assist the local in its difficulty and in its effort to better the condition of the members, but the resolution published was never passed by the union and "is untrue and false." Then adds:

We have condemned the said resolution and the committee and also voted it down, as it has gone outside of our jurisdiction. It was done by one of the committee, and the rest of the committee's names were forged.

Here's another: Katayama, the Japanese socialist, visited the United States for a few weeks, had a number of "seances" with socialists, and then gave forth his criticism which consisted of fulminations and denunciations of the American trade unions and trade unionists. Just imagine the rot contained in his assertion that the coal miners' unions in the east are not as progressive as the miners' unions of the west, when, as a matter of fact, the miners of the east, that is, of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other sections, have increased their wages, shortened the hours of their daily labor, and improved their material, moral, and social conditions in a shorter period of time than any other workmen have ever done in the entire history of the world. Of course if vapid declarations are better than substantial improvement and are interpreted by socialists to be progressive, then this presumptuous Jap may be right. Then again out of his leprous mouth he dares accuse Mr. John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers of coming to "a secret understanding with the capitalists, ignoring the interest which they are entrusted to represent."

The very perverseness, ignorance, and maliciousness of this mongrel's utterances is proven by his other statement, in which he admits that the workmen are interested in trade unionism and not in socialism, for he says, "let anyone speak ill of the platform of the trade union and he will be sure to lose the sympathy of by far the greatest number of the workmen." Why should anyone lose the sympathy of the workmen of America if he speak ill of the trade unions unless the trade unions have impressed themselves upon the hearts and minds of the workmen, who appreciate the splendid services these organizations have rendered in fighting, and fighting, and still fighting and achieving for the workers the improvements and conditions that can be obtained by or for them in no other way.

Perhaps this Japanese socialist may be perturbed by the fact that the American workmen, organized and unorganized, have discovered that the Japanese in the United States are as baneful to the interests of American labor and American civilization as are the Chinese, and that workmen in the trade unions and even unorganized have declared and about made up their minds that the Japanese as well as the Chinese must be excluded from coming into the United States.

We presume that there may be some Chinese socialist who will join this Jap in his denunciation of the American trade unions and trade unionists. The mere fact that Katayama is a political socialist may be taken as the cause of his unfounded and malicious attack upon the American trade union movement.

These three instances but go to show the malevolent misrepresentation and falsification indulged in the hope of dividing, weakening, and destroying the trade union movement. It is indulged in, no doubt, upon the basis that a lie repeated often enough may after all fool the people. But we shall see.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our old friend, Herman Justi, has recently written an article upon the labor question, some parts of which are good, others indifferent, and still others positively bad. Take, for instance, this as showing the latter. He says:

I have, in pursuing my duties in adjusting labor disputes, been brought in contact with labor leaders here and there whose insolence and arrogance, whose absurd claims of being labor's unselfish and only friend, made me wish the whole world of organized laborers and their leaders at the bottom of the sea.

Just imagine a man with the experience and judgment of Mr. Justi to give expression to such rot. Does Mr. Justi belong to any church, fraternal or social organization? If he does, has he not met some of the leaders, insolent, arrogant, and whose claims are absurd? Did he wish all of them and all his associates to the bottom of the sea?

Looking over the experience of many years and paraphrasing Mr. Justi's language, if we were less kindly disposed to our fellow men we might truly say:

We have in pursuing our duties in adjusting labor disputes been brought in contact with employers, their agents, and their leaders, whose insolence and arrogance, whose absurd claim of being labor's unselfish and only friend, made us wish the whole world of employers, and their agents and leaders, at the bottom of the sea.

Bah! Mr. Justi. You ought to know better than to talk that way. All the absurd and unjustified claims to altruism are not confined to the laborers or the labor leaders, and well you know it.

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President Gompers has issued a call to all pavers and rammermen's unions to meet at the University Settlement Building, 184 Eldridge street, New York City, May 29, there to form an international union. Reasonable rates for delegates have been secured at the Clarendon Hotel. Representation will be one delegate for each union with a membership of two hundred or less; two delegates for a membership of two hundred to five hundred; three delegates for unions having a larger membership. Every assistance should be rendered to have all unions of pavers and rammermen represented by a full quota of delegates.

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During the months of March and April, President Gompers visited the following cities and either held conferences or delivered addresses: March 7, New York, N. Y.; March 12, Baltimore, Md.; March 18, Alexandria, Va.; March 26, New York, N. Y.; March 30, Springfield, Ohio; April 9, Newport News, Va.; April 11, New York, N. Y.; April 18, New York, N. Y.; April 19, Lawrence, Mass.; April 21, Ithaca, N. Y.; April 25, New York, N. Y.; April 26, Boston, Mass.; April 27, Cambridge, Mass.

# CONVENTIONS, 1905.

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May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May —, New Brunswick, N. J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 1, Philadelphia, Pa., Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America.

May 2, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

May 8, Holyoke, Mass., International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

May 8, Kansas City, Mo., Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Wheeling, W. Va., Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.

May 15, Detroit, Mich., American Federation of Musicians.

June 5, York, Pa., Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.

June 5, New York, N. Y., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 12, Boston, Mass., Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' National Union.

June 12, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June —, New York, N. Y., Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America.

June 19, Quincy, Ill., International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.

June 19, San Francisco, Cal., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 21, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

July 9, Pittsburg, Pa., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 10, Terre Haute, Ind., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, Buffalo, N. Y., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 10, Newark, N. J., International Jewelry Workers.

July 10, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Longshoremen.

July 11, Galveston, Tex., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

July 15, Belleville, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

August—, New York, United Gold Beaters.

August 1, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 7, Boston, Mass., National Association Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

August 7, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 13, Toronto, International Typographical Union.

August 14, Sandyhill, N. Y., National Association of Machine Printers' Color Mixers.

September 7, Springfield, Mass., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Association of Machinists.

September 11, Easthampton, Mass., Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 11, Toronto, Canada, International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 18, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers of America.

October 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 2, Buffalo, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers.

October 17, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

October 26, New York, N. Y., International Compressed Air Workers' Union.

November 6, Pen Argyll, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

December 4, Denver, Colo., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

December 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Seamen's Union.

# TALKS ON LABOR.

ADDRESSES AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, BEFORE THE WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE, NEW YORK, AND AT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, VA., BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

YOU should not for one moment believe that because the trades unions are the foremost in the struggle for human existence that they are the greatest sufferers from existing conditions. On the contrary, they are the least to suffer. In our time the discontent of the masses with the wrong which exists is crystallized in the unions and we are not pessimists who look upon the dark side of things.

The trade unionist by his association with his fellow workmen is in himself the best declaration of his hope for success and justice to all mankind. We all agree, no matter how much we may differ in other respects, that there must come an improvement in the condition of the working element. Men may differ as to the method in which this change will be brought about, but it will come. Some believe in one year, some in 10 years, some in 100 years, and still others in the dim, dim future.

The struggle of the human family, as seen from time immemorial for a better day, and the trade unions realize that the change can only be brought about by more enlightenment. This discontent and injustice we speak of is not confined to the United States, but it is world wide, and in different countries it manifests itself in different ways.

In Russia it takes on the form of riot, bloodshed, and the sacrificing of human life, while here education and organization is expected to solve the problem. If we were in Russia, more than likely we would be involved in revolution to obtain relief, but in this country it is different, and after all it rests with the choice of the people who are seeking the relief, and the best manner of obtaining it.

If the opposition had their way they would crush out every trade organization in America, but I believe that all the power on earth could not uproot the unalterable idea of trade unionism.

Let us assume for a moment that our opponents could destroy the trade unions. Would it drive out of the mind the memory of suffering borne or make us less conscious of the rights to which we are entitled? I ask on the other hand, that if there were no organization to check the avarice of the trusts and large combinations, where do you think the laboring man would be?

Every laboring man would feel, if he were not allied with an organization, that to stamp out such conditions he himself was partly responsible, and would take upon himself the task of seeking redress, and then—anarchy. Then indeed would the possession of wealth be a curse and the life of the possessor not worth living.

You hear our magnates crying cheap labor, cheap labor. What is cheap labor? It is nothing more than cheap men. Higher wages and shorter daily working hours mean a country's material and moral progress, and it is not cheap men and cheap labor which brings this about.

An eight hour work day which will afford the laborers a better opportunity for better homes will naturally enlarge the consuming power of that family. This gives to the market an impetus it can not conceive in any other way. No country has become a model for power or good morals based upon the impoverishment of its people, and this is also true of the employer.

It is my positive belief that the American workman will never consent to a curtailment of his wages or the lengthening of his hours of labor. If the people are at a disadvantage in the markets because of higher wages, and the Germans are making more rapid strides, then it is reasonable to believe that if we dropped to the German scale that the Germans would in turn drop still lower, thus leaving the German and American workman in the same relative positions.

The charge is made that the pernicious activity of the trade unions in England is the cause for the loss of station which England has taken in the commercial world. This is false. England was at one time the leading commercial nation of the world, while the United States was simply lying low, and Great Britain has only suffered from comparison, as she could not compete with the United States in the strides which it has made in the last fifty years, although England has continued to grow. The United States has in the last few decades outstripped Great Britain, but I assert that Great Britain has been keeping pace with herself. Our opponents say that cheap labor and short hours for the working class means the progress of a country. If this be true China should stand in a class by herself today.

The rich are free wherever they go. Whether they be in China or the United States they are free. For aught they care the United States could be wiped from the face of the earth so long as their wealth increased. Their greatest ambition is to bow before a crowned head of Europe and buy dukes and ducks for their daughters. What care they for the inalienable rights of man. They know neither man nor God in their warfare for the almighty dollar.—*Sun*, Springfield, Ohio.

## WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The first national conference on American soil to consider the problem of women in industry was held in Berkeley Lyceum, New York City, March 26. The executive board of the Woman's Trade Union League called the meeting, which was presided over by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. Every seat was filled and chairs had to be brought in to accommodate the crowd, which was composed of men and women well known in social and philanthropic work.

President Gompers, who spoke on "The Need and Value of Organization for Women Workers," said in part:

No appeal ever made to thinking people should receive more ready, hearty, and generous response than this appeal to public opinion for the organization of women workers. It is not a charity. It is an institution for placing girls and women in the position to help themselves. What working men and women want is less charity and more rights. What they want is higher wages, the establishment of the normal work day of eight hours, and better sanitary conditions in the factories and in their homes.

I pray you don't let this organization of working women become a mere fad that will have a vogue for a day or a year and then pass out of the lives of women wage earners. You can do no greater injury to the working woman than to inspire hopes of organization and then, the fad worn out, leave them to the tender mercies of their employers. It is a work of love and of sacrifice, but the satisfaction of seeing the transition that will come in the condition of working women should be its own reward. Don't divert the work of your movement into any particularism. You will have enough to do to stick to the middle of your road.—N. Y. *Tribune*.

## AT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.

The time has gone by when workmen assert their rights and independence. Their independence has entirely disappeared with the modern wealth of production, when machines make machines and the great water and steam and electrical powers drive the wheels of industry beyond a fairy dream. Organization of the workmen is the only solution, the keynote of the great problem.

In joining a union there is the same surrender of rights that man surrenders when he becomes a member of a civilized community, in order that the real essential rights may be better protected.

Organized labor is not only essential to our progress in every direction, but it actually prevents decadence and destruction. We find such organizations on every hand, among ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, and capitalists. Can we be blamed for acting in a common spirit of mutual welfare? Can not we say to our craft: "Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job?"

Trade unionism aims not to tear down anything of advantage or use to the human family. The labor movement is not destructive; its force is to lift up, to go down in the deep abyss of despair, to go among the demoralized toilers and help them to a realizing sense of their rights and duties, make them engage shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for man's disenthralment.

Organized labor men do not pretend to undertake to determine absolutely the amount of wages

they shall receive and the hours they shall work, but they feel that they must at least have a voice in the matter. They want to have something to say as to how much they shall sell their labor for.

We are contrasted to trusts to this extent: The trusts squeeze out the many for the benefit of the few—you could not get in a trust with an ax; while the labor movement opens wide its doors in the interest of the thousands of human workers.

I will say that in the proud state of Virginia something has been accomplished toward doing away with child labor. You have a 12 hour law. In other words, children shall not be employed in this state more than 12 hours in a single day. I say that if organized labor does no more than dispense with the "slaughter of the innocents," it will not have existed in vain.

Now I want to direct your attention to a very grave condition of affairs. Down through the textile sections of the south your white children are slaving from morning to night in the cotton mills, and what are the colored children doing? I will tell you: They are going to school. Just take that home with you and think about it. Can you picture to your mind the result in future years?—Norfolk, Va., *Pilot*.

If the audience at the Richmond Academy of Music assembled to hear Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. L., was composed of union working people, Mr. Gompers had every reason to be proud of his following.

He spoke about an hour and a half and kept his audience, from the governor and lieutenant-governor and prominent clergymen and citizens who occupied the stage to the youngest men in the house, deeply interested.

He began by alluding to the presence of the governor and lieutenant-governor, the clergymen and other prominent men, as an evidence of the progress organized labor has made in the favor and respect of the people. The audience responded to this with a prompt burst of very hearty applause. He contrasted the conditions of the present, when the greatest men in the land are not ashamed to manifest deep interest in organized labor, when the social problems are discussed in every respectable magazine and newspaper, when the young men at college, instead of giving their attention to abstract questions of politics and the merits of the civil war, base their debates on the relations of capital and labor.

Organization, he contended, was a universal principle. It was the principal of all governments. Men in all the professions and in commercial life found organization necessary for their own protection. He drew a humorous picture of a court room and an unknown citizen rising to address the judge and being called on to produce his union card. The lawyers called it a diploma, probably because they thought it sounded better. Doctors formed organizations, one of the fundamental principles of which was that no doctor should take another's job. That was the principle of the labor union. If the doctors and lawyers chose to call their code one of ethics, he contended that the working people, the wage earners, had the right to adopt their own code of ethics to regulate their conduct among themselves and toward each other and in the practice of their trades.

The demand for "more" was universal. He traced this on up from the man who gets a dollar a day and wants 10 cents "more" to the man who has three hundred millions and wants the earth. All of us striving for "more," the question was how to secure it. The plan of individual dealing as between the employer and the employed has become impossible, he contended. He sketched rapidly the history of the employment of men by other men from the earliest days, when the employed was the prisoner captured in war. Even then the laborer held and owned his own tools, but in the present day the great masses of workingmen do not even own their own tools. They work with machines or on special lines. No one man in such an aggregation of labor has any force or power. The individual in these conditions, said Mr. Gompers, is a mere atom and neither his grievances nor his requirements can command attention unless he is supported by his fellows and associates. In every mercantile transaction, he said, the seller fixes the price. Certainly the workingman should have at least a voice in fixing the price of the one thing he has to sell—his labor and his capacity to produce. Labor differs from other commodities in that it is in and of the man himself, his very life.

With the right of organization came also the right to be represented. The labor organizations claim that as individuals are powerless and as organizations can not be heard in mass, they have the right to choose for themselves their men who are most plausible, most diplomatic, most accustomed to affairs and best able to present their cases properly, to speak for them and to make bargains and arrange terms in their behalf.

He deprecated strikes. The strike, he said, was the last resort, but the wage worker found his best protection in the general knowledge that he could and would strike if occasion demanded. He drew a funny word picture of a boy on the street who would unhesitatingly kick a sleeping cur, but who, encountering a bulldog, would give him a wide berth. The bulldog, he said, might not want to bite anybody, but the fact that he could and would bite saved him from being kicked. Organized labor, he declared vigorously, is not a destructive force. It is a constructive force. It proposed to construct better results for the employer and at the same time better homes and higher and happier lives for the people.

Speaking of the risks taken in investing capital to employ labor, he argued that the worker on his side also took risks, staking all the capital he had—his life and limbs. In this connection he called attention to the frequent loss of life in mines and to the personal disasters to which the laboring classes are exposed by the circumstances of their employment. He said it was a dreadful fact that whereas a few years ago in the Pennsylvania mines the loss of life was one to every 260,000 tons mined. Last year each 150,000 tons of coal taken out represented a life lost. He denied that the tendency of the labor unions is to limit production, even with the eight hour day. That assertion, he said, is contradicted by the statistics showing that the United States, under the impetus and by the labor of the American working man, has outstripped all its competitors and become the

greatest exporting country of the world. The superior activity, quickness, and capacity of the American can be relied on, he contended, not only to prevent any limitations of product, but to provide its indefinite expansion.

Towards the close of his speech he referred especially to the employment of convict labor. He said that problem had been dealt with in New York by having the convicts manufacture goods and supplies for the state's institutions, the product in no circumstances to go into the market. This was satisfactory to the A. F. of L., as was also the Pennsylvania plan, by which each convict was required to make an entire article, whether it be a shoe or something else. This made the product very small and expensive and turned the man out into life with a thorough knowledge of some one trade.

He took up and discussed in order some of the objections offered against the labor unions.

It was complained that the organizations destroyed individual liberty. The organizations gave the individual power, and liberty without power was a mere thing of the imagination, without substance or ability to maintain itself. He was opposed to the open shop because the open shop meant that the doors would be open for union men to be thrust out. He wanted the closed shop, but the ranks of the union wide open for every wage earner to enter. He denied also the assertion that the tendency of the union is to reduce all men to a common level and to disregard the differences in capacity and industry. All the union does in that matter, he declared, is to establish a life line—a minimum wage, as near fair as possible, enough to give some kind of proper share of the results of the work done, a chance for men to live like decent American citizens and send their children to school. The employer was left free to discriminate, if he chose, to reward superior merit as he saw fit. The union only contended that he must not pay below a certain rate.

He was told, he said, that people did not object to the principle of organization, but that they objected to the material enlisted in those organizations. His answer was, "Give us better material." The employers raked and scraped the earth to bring in men to work for them and then complained against the character of the material. The labor organizations did not supply the material. They took hold of what was given them and tried to make the best of it, to improve and uplift and Americanize it.—*Richmond Leader*.

## SECOND PART OF ROCHESTER DEBATE.

There has another charge been made, and that is in regard to apprentices—we would limit apprentices and by that means have a monopoly of labor—if you say they can not be learned a trade. My answer is, that there is very little of a trade now to be learned in modern industry. The fact of the matter is that the charge of the limitation of apprentices is used as a subterfuge to hide the real purpose of some employers.

We hear a good deal of sympathy today for the boy. Yet these same sympathizers would employ

more boys, and still more boys and children, in order that they might get your job, and men could walk the streets. You can not buy happiness and virtue with money, that is true; but there are millions who have been unable to save their virtue when they have no money.

Give the laboring people less than that to which they are entitled, then they must contest for more of the material things, so they can grow. In the papers of our day we read in our great cities of thousands and thousands of children going to school too hungry to learn their lessons. There may be men or women who deprive their children for their own benefit, but they are not many, and when a father and mother permit their children to go to school hungry, then you may know that they are still more hungry.

We do not want fight, yet must of necessity fight sometimes. When did man get justice or improvement in any other way? We deplore contest unnecessarily, but I have not yet heard any pretty good, stout-hearted American deplore because George Washington and his patriots fought, and every Fourth of July we sound their praises, and shout hurrahs and huzzas in honor of them.

There was no other way of freeing 4,000,000 slaves. We fought.

We were on a sympathetic strike. We went on a sympathetic strike in order to free Cuba from Spain. The men who fight best are those who avoid it whenever they can. Those who are manly enough, and have red blood in their veins, will fight for their rights. I trust that the time will never come when the American people will lack that spirit, that intelligence, that manhood, that womanhood, that honor and dignity and love for right and justice, under the circumstances, to fight for them.

Peace will come, I presume; of course it will; but the better we are prepared, the better we are organized, the better we shall understand each other, the better we shall know our rights, the better we shall know how to respect the rights of others, the better will we value the responsibility of doing right and acting humanely.

There are two matters that I want to bring to your attention.

One is, the decision recently rendered by the court of appeals of the state of New York adjudicating unconstitutional the eight hour law which we secured a few years ago. I have not time to enter into a discussion of that decision, nor do I want to say anything in adverse criticism. It is sufficient to say that the court has seen fit to declare it unconstitutional, and I will only make a further suggestion on the subject, this: That the chief justice of the court of appeals in the state of New York in rendering the opinion expressed his opinion that the decision, and the opinion upon which the decision was based, is far-fetched; that it was a reasoning that would not apply to other instances in which the same principles were involved, but which were of a commercial character. This is substantially the meaning of the chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York when that decision annulling the eight hour law was rendered.

Yet, my brothers, sisters, and friends, I think that regardless of any decision or opinion, that the time has come for a common sense division of the day; of an eight hour working day. I think that time has come.

Not limiting the output during eight hours; working, if you please, in three shifts of eight hours each, but that no man or woman should work more than eight hours a day; and particularly on government work, or work for the government, and in such dangerous occupations in which there is a great injury to the health. However, the court has so decided, and you may say of the court what you please, but that is the decision.

There is no reason why a constitutional amendment can not be passed, certified by the people, if it is the desire of the people of the state of New York, to have an eight hour law day for work. I made this suggestion some few weeks ago to our fellow trade unionists and friends of Syracuse, Buffalo, and New York city and other places. It has been taken up and I think it can be taken up here in Rochester. I leave the matter in your hands.

The other subject I wish to bring to your attention is that within the past few weeks one of the representatives of your city in the legislature of the state of New York—Senator Lewis—introduced a bill to which the attention of many has already been called.

It says in so many words that an employer may be convicted by the court in the event of his failing or refusing to abide by a decision of the court, and, on the other hand, it empowers the court to force any number of workmen to work at any given establishment, and if they refuse to do so, the court may send them to prison for from one to three years. The title of this bill is an arbitration bill. The fact of the matter is, it is a bill that might well be designated in its title to confiscate property of dissatisfied employers, and to send to prison any workman dissatisfied with his employment after the court says he ought to be satisfied.

I would not attribute to the author of the bill any motive or proposition other than honorable. There have been other honorable men who have made such attempts heretofore, but I do say this to you, as citizens of the city of Rochester, that it is your bounden duty to see to it that Mr. Lewis is made acquainted with the fact that the bill is antagonistic to the interests of labor, of the working man, and the people; that it is against public policy and the principles of American citizenship and American independence, and that you will require him to withdraw that bill.

Let me say that I have taken such action as may give me an opportunity as a citizen of the state of New York, as an American citizen, as well as the president of the A. F. of L., to seek an opportunity to appear before the committee on judiciary in the senate and to give my reasons why that bill ought not to be passed, and I am sure that organized labor and the public spirit of the people of the city of Rochester will insist upon the abandonment of that bill, or the author will be known under his true colors as the opponent of the best interests of the people of the state of New York.—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

# CAP MAKERS' VICTORY.

## SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT AFTER STRIKE OF THIRTEEN WEEKS AGAINST THE "OPEN SHOP."

By GEN. SEC. MAX ZUCKERMAN.

**T**HE general strike of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, lasting for 13 weeks, came to a successful settlement on the 20th day of March, and by strange coincidence on the date of the fourth anniversary of the founding of this international organization.

While speaking of the details of that characteristic struggle, characteristic on account of its issue, the "open shop," it is worth while to call attention to the condition of the trade previous to the time the present organization came into being, a time when American capitalists did not use the hypocritical "open shop" for the sake of still further exploiting laborers, or the time when the liberty-loving exploiters did not champion into heroism the "scab" through their university mouthpieces. I want to speak of the time when the "open shop" terminology did not exist in the capitalist vocabulary and the manufacturers used no screens to do what they want to do now under the cover of that misleading phrase; a time when "open shop" conditions existed without phraseology; conditions that brought about the present stoical stand of our members for union principles and the union shop.

The cap makers' union of former times, existing only in New York, the then seat of the cap trade, when gaining in strength to be able to demand of the boss a living wage, encountered an association of bosses, organized for the purpose of breaking up the union, as were the cases in 1889 and 1895. After these memorable general lockouts, lasting 16 and 21 weeks respectively, the bosses were successful in their dastardly designs. The cap makers during these strikes gained the reputation of being the best fighters among the Hebrew trades, and although losing the strikes they always succeeded in putting half of the bosses' association out of business. The remaining manufacturers never waited too long to regain their losses, and by cutting the wages from 25 to 50 per cent increased the misery of the workingman. There was no living wage in working from seven in the morning till eight or nine in the evening in the shop, and in addition taking work home to be continued for another few hours with the help of the members of the family. Such were the conditions existing from 1895 up to 1901, when the New York union was reorganized, amalgamating the seven different branches of the trade, and forming an international organization, which gradually grew to 43 locals, embracing almost the entire cap trade of the United States and Canada.

The question whether this organization would

stand the test of a general strike in its principal stronghold, New York, was the hidden worry of its leading members. Up to the present strike the record was against us not only in our organization, but in all the Hebrew trades. The present strike was a record breaker and especially conspicuous on account of its principle, as against the "open shop," which the manufacturers considered unbeaten and unbeatable.

The coming storm was felt from the time of the garment workers' strike, which encouraged our manufacturers to follow the example. The manufacturers knew that the past year was not a too prosperous one for organized labor, and figured to break up our union with the help of the big percentage of the idle members in our trade, overflowed with capmaker immigrants, as a result of the Russo-Jap war.

The Cap Manufacturers' Association was started at the beginning of last October. The organizers of the association never disclosed to the newly initiated members its real purpose, but told them that it was being formed for the sake of being able to make a combined stand against an expected demand of the union for free cotton and machine. (The cap makers use their own cotton and machine.)

The convention of the Parryites at the end of November in New York City, and the subsequent meeting of a committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association with the cap manufacturers in Hotel Astor, settled the fate of the issue to be the "open shop."

On the 30th of November we started our preparations to meet the combination of bosses, and accordingly selected a strike committee of nine under the leadership of organizer Brother Hinder, whose skillful leadership throughout the strike contributed much to its successful termination.

Among the different plans devised, it is notable to mention an appeal to the members for loans to the strike fund of \$10 or more each, which enabled us to start the fight with a treasury of \$20,000.

Aware that the association decided to attack the union soon, we took the initiative in the fight and on the 13th of December ordered a strike at the shop of one of the association members, who wanted to break up his union shop by removing it to the country. That move took the manufacturers by surprise. To win time they demanded of us to send the men of the striking shop back to work. We consented, provided the manufacturers were willing to submit to arbitration all the grievances they had against the union. Our proposition was

not and, as it seems, could not be answered by them, as it would have switched them off their "open shop" slogan. Compelled to assist their associate they, instead of preparing for the fight which was to have started in March, hung out the "open shop" signs on Thursday, December 22, 1904. The signs read as follows: "On and after the 26th day of December, 1904, this will be an 'open shop.' Employees will be employed and retained individually on their merits without discrimination against union or non-union people. No change in working hours or prices for work is contemplated."

When the union office was notified of the putting up of the signs a call for a mass meeting for the entire trade was decided by the strike committee, which, expecting the climax on that day, was in session since the morning. At the meeting the members enthusiastically pledged themselves "to stay out until the 'open shop' signs are taken down." The salaried union officers at that meeting declared they would not accept salaries during the time of the strike and placed themselves on the same footing of the strikers and received the same benefits as the rank and file.

The strikers were divided into nine divisions and assigned to their previously arranged meeting quarters, where they met twice a day under the charge of a strike committee member, who in turn had to report daily the conditions and happenings in his division. Any report that came into the office was handed to the head of the division it concerned, who gave it over to the different sub-committees for investigation bringing in the report to the strike committee. A departure from old traditions was made in that strike—an attempt to keep the rank and file informed of the doings of the strike committee, to whose meetings every active member or executive officer was admitted, permitted to participate in the debates and vote. That move of the strike committee worked wonders. It increased the activity and maintained the confidence of the members. Every manufacturer, manager, foreman, or scab agent was followed day and night, and most of their attempts to buy people were frustrated by committees of the union, who, on the alert, always extended a nice "How do you do?" to the "non-union buyers" at the rendezvous. On Sundays or holidays the houses of the manufacturers in the aristocratic quarters were watched by a couple of strikers of both sexes without arousing any suspicion as to their mission, on account of its having the character of a love affair. The manufacturers and their agencies were surrounded by a net of eyes which kept a close watch on all their moves and doings and frustrating their plans where they the least expected it. The entire strike was conducted on a practical, scientific system; the strikers had great faith and confidence in the officers, obeying willingly and enthusiastically directions without asking any questions. The system of picketing was based on the same style, every striker, regardless of sex, doing his or her share of picket duty diligently at the designated hour or hours. In the cold winter days the pickets were changed every hour, warmer days every two hours. At the beginning of the strike the manufacturers used different tactics to frighten away the pickets; such as wholesale arrests, making grave charges against them in the police station, to take away the possibility of the police officers accepting bail and to keep our people locked up over night. Without

any provocation on the part of the strikers the policemen's clubs and the clubs of the specially sworn-in officers, hired by the bosses, were freely used. All these tactics were of no avail, as the moment the pickets were arrested others took their places, and when released they came back to finish up their time. When a manufacturer succeeded in buying a non-union employe, committees were sent to his wife trying to persuade and convince her to keep her husband away from work. When unsuccessful, committees went to the relatives, friends, and even benefit societies of which he was a member. To overcome this a new plan was devised by the manufacturers, namely, to take up the man to the shop at midnight and board and lodge him there until the end of the strike. The vigilance of our pickets could not be foiled by that move and night pickets were appointed. In addition to the outside pickets we had one man inside the factories who gave full and detailed reports of the inside doings, and in that way the strike committee was always aware of the doings of the bosses and of the conditions in the factories. Among the different devices of the manufacturers was the one to open factories in the country outside of New York. Before the new factory was opened for operation we secured an office opposite, with a sign reading: "Branch Office of the U. C. H. C. M. of N. A.," and were ready to meet the newcomers. Two steady men were selected to take charge of these offices, besides the daily pickets that were added to them from New York. In one case when the manufacturer came to his "country factory" to take it from the contractor, he was dumbfounded when he found that the entire inside of the factory, which was constantly watched by his foreman, was placarded with our label advertising cards. The scheme to hire figureheads for the factories, with the double purpose of frightening our strikers to believe that their places were being filled, and to overtax our treasury by providing for worthless men, was also unsuccessful, as from our inside pickets we knew exactly who were necessary to provide for and those whom we could afford to let remain as expensive scarecrows.

The association having engaged the same law firm that conducted the strike against the garment workers, used, also, the same agencies that were instrumental in filling the clothing shops with labor from out of town. Copying the tactics of the clothing manufacturers proved a failure in the cap trade on account of our vigilance. I will mention only three of the costliest but unsuccessful attempts to import labor, which settled that plan of breaking our strike. In Philadelphia one of our union men helped the agent to engage 21 men, who were kept in a hotel at the expense of the agent until the time of departure for New York. With the railroad tickets in their hands they disappeared from the depot, leaving the agent alone to board the train for New York. From the entire batch of non-union men recruited in Boston the agents succeeded in bringing to New York only seven, who, in a few days, were persuaded to come out from the shops and added to our ranks. The best one was played on the agents at the last recruiting station, Baltimore, which ended the farce. The moment the agent departed for Baltimore we wired to our local there, the members of which, individually, went to the agents to be engaged for New York. The bosses' agents were overjoyed by the big

haul they made in that city. They divided them into batches of seven to be secretly and slowly transferred to New York. The first batch of seven were brought to New York and were taken to the shops to select their bosses. The selection made and the supposed non-unionists provided with money by the association, they asked to be excused for the first day under pretense of wanting to see New York. Instead, they saw our officers and departed for Baltimore. It is not necessary to mention that the Baltimore balance, among whom were the officers of the union, was not brought over by the bosses any more for a pleasure trip, and the agencies were dispensed with.

Although the manufacturers placed themselves before the business world with the "open shop" fight in a position where they could not go back without sacrificing their honor, they were compelled, in order to save their investments, to come down from their high horse and settle with the union.

Taking into consideration the support the manufacturers had, our victory is more glorious than it appeared at the first moment of the settlement. In order to support the manufacturers in their "open shop" fight, the jobbers and buyers refrained from buying goods from working manufacturers, bringing to a standstill the entire trade all over the country, giving the outside cap manufacturers a chance to fall in line and take up the battle for the "open shop." Creditors "extended notes and debts until the end of the strike." Customers whose spring orders were to be delivered in January and February notified the manufacturers that they would wait as long as the strike was on. All this shows the problem and hardship our organization had to meet and overcome.

The spirit and bravery of our 1,800 strikers who existed on five or three dollars a week, producing only two per cent of traitors, overcame these hardships. Although supported by organized labor throughout the United States, our treasury was utterly exhausted at the end of the strike. By staying out a few weeks longer the ruined manufacturers would have come to an unconditional surrender, but the trade and season would have been lost for the current year and our victorious brothers and sisters would have to face starvation in the unconditionally surrendered forts.

Seeing that we are able to secure at the present moment the removal of the "open shop" signs, the recognition of the union, the re-employment of our strikers, and maintain wages, the strike committee to save the trade, decided to settle, not caring for the other points, which are of a secondary consideration in a union shop. The fight being alone on the lines of the "open shop," which the manufacturers considered uncompromisable in their official statement printed in their official trade paper of February 9, our victory was a complete one and the "open shop" tide was turned in favor of organized labor.

The manufacturers to save their face before the business world for their receding from the "open shop" stand, try to minimize that settlement in their press, such as *Daily Trade Record*, *New York Times*, etc., by calling it an "open shop" agreement under cover, and giving for publication an agreement different from the original.

One can hardly call the one-sided articles an

"agreement" to which the union did not care to add any clauses, such as arbitration, etc., in order to leave an open door. The true fact is that outside of the written agreement there is in existence a verbal one to which the manufacturers are bound to live up for the sake of keeping the established peace.

As a matter of fact, the manufacturers were the first ones to break the agreement as regards a provision that officers of the union shall not visit the shops. The employers gladly called the officers to the shop to arrange disputed points.

All our strikers were employed in the very first few days and the non-union men are being gradually discharged.

In short, the strike committee did not mind to give the manufacturers what they consider "satisfaction on paper" as long as the organization has the substance.

A high tribute is to be paid to our Brother Mikol, ex-secretary of this organization, who, neglecting his own interests, devoted his time for us and with his usual ardor and activity helped to bring the strike to a success.

In conclusion, I will say that the "open shop" as an issue will be dead before long. Organizations should give full financial support to other organizations involved in such contests, considering every "open shop" fight a fight of their own, directly involving their interests.

The union label as an important factor should be patronized by every worker, the agitation for it to be conducted on a large scale by each and every union man in the United States and through special organizers of the American Federation of Labor, which organization, together with its officers, did so much for us.



An Up-to-date Don Quixote Charging the Windmill.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## REPORT ON NEW YORK ELEVATED AND SUBWAY STRIKE.

NEW YORK CITY.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, A. F. of L.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I desire to make a brief report regarding the recent strike of the men employed on the elevated railroad and the subway, known as the Interborough Rapid Transit system of the city of New York, in which two organizations were involved, one known as the Manhattan Division, No. 332, affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which international body is affiliated with the A. F. of L., and the other is the local division, No. 105, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

I desire to say that it is only too well known that for many years it was impossible to establish organization of the employees of the different railroad systems in New York City and vicinity, but with the aid of the A. F. of L. and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, an organization was established upon a secret correspondence plan through the New York office, which embraced in the organization conductors, guards, ticket agents, ticket choppers, platform men, switchmen, and such others employed in the transportation department. They were installed as the Manhattan Division, No. 332, on March 4, 1903, and since then have improved their condition, both in materially reducing their hours of labor as well as receiving slight increases in pay. In addition to the above an agreement was signed by the company with said organization on behalf of its members, which carried with it recognition of the union, something that was unheard of in this city between railroad corporations and labor unions. At the time of installing the organization, March, 1903, the membership was nearly 2,000. Since the completion of the subway they have gradually increased their membership to 4,000.

The members of Manhattan Division, No. 332, whose agreement expired on March 1, 1905, had under consideration for some time previous to that date the desire of presenting new demands for their members, and I may safely say that the prospects were that these new demands would have received favorable consideration, if it were not for the fact that said organization had entered into an alliance with Division No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (motormen), who had an existing agreement with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for three years.

During the past few months the newspaper reports in many instances stated that the organizations in question were arranging for strike. The result of these continued newspaper reports undoubtedly irritated the public and also the management of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the latter claiming that it could not understand why strike talk should be continued and these threats made repeatedly, first, because they had an

agreement for three years with the division of locomotive engineers (motormen) and had assurances from that body that there would be no strike, and, second, that the Manhattan Division, No. 332, which was to have presented its new agreement for its members to go into effect on March 1, 1905, would be given favorable consideration. Yet in spite of these assurances and prospects for continuous harmonious relations, strike reports again appeared in the daily press.

On or about February 1, 1905, I returned to this city from a short trip through the state of Connecticut. I then took occasion to send letters to Messrs. Andrew B. Madden, secretary of Manhattan Division, No. 332, and Edw. A. Pickett, treasurer of the division. I did not send a communication to Geo. E. Pepper, the president of the Manhattan division, because his name continually appeared in these newspaper "strike" reports, and it was my object in consulting with the secretary and the treasurer of the organization and through them have their executive board take such action that would protect the interests of their union and if possible to have this "strike talk" stopped. I inclose you copy of communication sent to both Andrew B. Madden and Edw. A. Pickett, dated February 2, five weeks prior to the strike.

On or about February 3 or 4 Mr. Andrew B. Madden, secretary of the Manhattan Division, No. 332, called at this office in response to the letter he received from me. When he asked me what was wanted, I called his attention to the "strike" reports, and also explained they were injurious to his organization. I further told Brother Madden that the alliance his union had entered into with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was of no benefit to his union, and that it did not even have the sanction of the national body of locomotive engineers, and in the event of any conflict taking place it would be to their detriment.

During this conversation at my office with Brother Madden, Bro. Maurice Mikol, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, happened to be in the office consulting with me regarding the capmakers' strike and heard the conversation. Mr. Mikol incloses a statement signed by him which may be made a part of this report.

I am reliably informed that in spite of this timely advice little or no attention was paid to the same, and on Saturday, March 4, 1905, President Mahon received a telegram at his Detroit office from Andrew B. Madden, who is the secretary of the Manhattan division, advising President Mahon that the situation in this city was critical and that his presence might be necessary. This telegram was not authorized by the division, hence it was unofficial. President Mahon, realizing the importance of this affair, proceeded to New York City, and arrived here on Monday, March 6, at noon. The unions decided to inaugurate the strike on Tuesday morning, March 7, at 4 a. m., President Mahon being in the city

fully 16 hours prior to the time of the strike. President Mahon had an interview with several of the officers of the Manhattan division, and he was shown a copy of the demands or ultimatum that was to be presented to the company that afternoon, March 6, and a reply to the same was demanded no later than either 10 or 12 o'clock that night. President Mahon then and there advised the representatives of the division not to present the ultimatum or demands in question; first, because it contained an endorsement of the demand for another organization which had an existing agreement for three years which would be repudiated; and second, because it was not in compliance with the constitution of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, which states that an organization failing to adjust a difficulty with an employer or employers and in the event of voting to strike, prior to the strike going into effect, all particulars in connection with such controversy should be submitted to the amalgamated association, which was not done. Further, they were advised and practically assured that if this matter was referred to President Mahon he would have secured a conference immediately and had no doubt that the requests to improve the conditions for the Manhattan Division, No. 332, would have received favorable consideration, but, as already stated, the company absolutely refused to recognize any new demands from another organization with which an agreement existed.

Strange to say that in view of all of these facts and the timely warning given to the local officials, no heed was paid to them.

Another sad controversy presented itself at the time. During all of this strike agitation by the local officers of the local organizations, strike breakers were engaged and were moored on a boat, and a large number were held in reserve in various parts of the city, which was publicly known and heralded through all the newspapers. Even with all of this staring men in the face, they inaugurated their strike.

I do not deem it further necessary to explain what transpired after the strike had been inaugurated, as that is only too well known, when Grand Chief Warren E. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dealt the blow to the local brotherhood of locomotive engineers by declaring the strike unauthorized and at the same time revoking the charter of that division, No. 105, as well as expelling the members who participated in that affair.

I trust that this report will explain the situation for at least five weeks prior to the strike and leading up to the time of the inauguration of the same.

Yours fraternally, HERMAN ROBINSON,  
General Organizer, A. F. of L.

(Letter to Secretary Madden and Treasurer Pickett.)

NEW YORK, February 2, 1905.

MR. ANDREW B. MADDEN, Secretary, Manhattan Division, No. 332, 224 East 119th street, New York, N. Y., and

MR. EDW. A. PICKETT, Treasurer, Manhattan Division, No. 332, 2498 Eighth avenue, New York, N. Y.

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER: Having just returned to the city, I was surprised to again find

the flaring newspaper reports about the strike upon the "L" roads and the subway. I have heard considerable with reference to this and sentiments expressed by those who are in a position to know, and I thought it might be well if you could call at this office, in order that I may talk this matter over with you, as well as conveying to you some information that may be of value. I have written a similar letter to Brother Pickett (or Madden). You are the only two I have written to and who are not quoted in these newspapers in connection with these glaring strike reports. It might be well to telephone me as to the time you will be able to get here, in order that I will be here when you call.

Yours truly,

HERMAN ROBINSON,  
Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1905.

[Statement of Mr. Maurice Mikol, who was in the New York office of the A. F. of L. on either February 3 or 4, the same day that Brother Seymour, assistant secretary of Manhattan Division, No. 332, met with death in the subway.]

Having matters to talk over pertaining to the strike of the capmakers, it has been my pleasure to visit the New York office of the A. F. of L. quite frequently.

On one of the above dates mentioned, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Madden, secretary of the Manhattan Division, No. 332, called at the office, after having performed some work collecting on the road for his union. He stated that he came in response to a letter he received from Mr. Robinson.

I was present when Mr. Robinson called his attention to the repeated articles that appeared in newspapers regarding strike on the elevated railroad and the subway of this city, and when Mr. Robinson showed him an editorial from a New York paper, and warning him to be very careful and not to advocate strike, as the continuous strike articles in the papers about a tie up on the roads were irritating the public as well as employers generally. He further advised that if they decided upon making certain requests in the renewal of their agreement for March 1, that, according to their constitution, they should submit the same to the international officers.

There may have been additional statements made, but these are the ones which I remember distinctly.

MAURICE MIKOL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 1, 1905.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A Cleveland labor paper has made the statement that as a result of a recent strike of stenographers and clerks in your office a seven hour day was secured. Will you kindly tell us whether this information is correct?

Yours very truly,

A. I. FINDLEY,  
Editor, Iron Trade Review.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1905.

MR. A. I. FINDLEY,  
Editor, The Iron Trade Review.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the first inst. is at hand and contents noted. You say that a Cleveland

labor paper has made the statement that as a result of a recent strike of stenographers and clerks in my office a seven hour day was secured, and you ask whether this information is correct.

In reply permit me to say that there is absolutely no foundation in truth in the statement that there was ever a strike, or any cause for a strike, or contemplation of a strike among the stenographers and clerks in this office.

The stenographers, clerks, and assistants were formed into a union by the organizer of the A. F. of L., and the hours of labor were arranged so as to provide a seven and a half hour workday for the first five days in the week, and four and a half hours on Saturday. I should say that prior to this agreement the arrangement in our office was for eight hours for five days in the week, and five hours on Saturday, two weeks' vacation with salary, and payment for all holidays. These same conditions now obtain under agreement with the union.

May I be permitted to add that the original item, as published in Chicago, was unquestionably given to the public for its sensational effect and the supposed injurious result it might have upon the cause of labor were a strike in the offices of the A. F. of L. to occur, or even mooted or thought of. The story is made out of the whole cloth.

The statement you saw published in a Cleveland "labor paper" was, I suppose, republished without intention to hurt, but it is, nevertheless, untrue. Yours is the first inquiry upon the subject, and I am glad to furnish this reply.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, American Federation of Labor.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 8, 1905.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, American Federation of Labor,*  
423 G St., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I appreciate your answer of April 6th to our recent inquiry about the hours of stenographers in your office. The statement we saw was in a paper which we presumed knew the truth, but there were some features of the article that suggested that inquiry would better be made. We thank you for enabling us to make an accurate statement.

Very truly yours,

A. I. FINDLEY,  
*Editor, The Iron Trade Review.*

ROANOKE, VA.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
Editor, AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

I submit herewith the settlement effected with the N. and W. R. R. Under the readjustment 15 men, or 18.2 per cent, will be paid 20 cent per hour rate; 18 men, or 18.2 per cent, will be paid 17 cent rate; 35 men, or 35.3 per cent, will be paid 15 cent rate, and 28 men, or 28.3 per cent, will be paid 13 cent rate, and in the event of any increase or decrease in the total force employed these percentages of the various rates are to be maintained.

I feel sure it will be the means of much better feeling between the men and the company as they are now placed in a position where a man's seniority will assure him that he can reach the highest scale regardless of any whim of any foreman, and this knowledge will so encourage him that when

he does reach that position he will be competent to fill it.

Faternally,

W. E. KENNEDY,  
*Organizer, A. F. of L.*

MYERSDALE, PA.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

The increased volume of emigrants from European countries of recent years to the United States and other countries has caused considerable discussion of late through a British publication, issued by the British board of trade, entitled "Emigration From the Chief European Countries." Various reasons are assigned by the publication referred to, one of which is the economic, another the political, and, still another, religious persecution. Whatever the cause may be, the statistics given, show quite a different type of emigrants that are coming of late years than those that emigrated to the United States 20 or 25 years ago, and the effect of this change, to my mind, is a very serious one for all citizens of the United States to consider. The increased population of the United States from other countries in the years 1879-1882 is said to have been 399,000 from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden, while in the years 1899-1903, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia (including Poland) gave the United States 372,000 of their surplus labor. In comparing the two periods we are told that out of a total increase of 544,000 for 1879-1882 Germany, United Kingdom, and Sweden sent the United States 399,000, and Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia (including Poland) only sent 66,000, while out of a total increase for 1899-1903 of 545,000, the first countries above mentioned only sent 80,000 while the latter sent 372,000. In other words, the United States labor market is now an open field for southern Italians, Hungarians, Poles, and Jews from eastern Europe in place of the Teutonic races of northern Europe that used to make up the list of emigrants to the United States 20 or 25 years ago.

Under these circumstances the present question of immigration is of sufficient moment to receive the serious consideration of both capital and labor on this side of the ocean. One can hardly believe that the average American employer of labor desires this class of emigrants, nor can the American workmen bring them up to the standard of the American wage-worker without serious trouble to all parties involved.

Here is a problem that confronts us all. Can the American employer or workman afford to tolerate further a practice that can only work injury to both owing to the extreme turmoil that will necessarily follow if such a state of affairs is allowed to continue? It is one thing to encourage immigration that will help to build up the nation's industries by elevating the standard of workmanship, but it puts on a very different phase when the tendencies are just the reverse and only calculated to cause loss of national prestige, through undesirable immigration being thrust upon the United States to the detriment of American industries rather than otherwise. The American motto, generally speaking, is to try to elevate the standard of education, and by so doing be able to press forward instead of being forced to step backward—to lead rather than be compelled to follow, and to set an example worthy of emulation the world over.

CHRIS. EVANS.

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes :

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts ; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### **Asbestos Workers.**

*P. G. Jessen.*—Employment fairly steady in our trade. Chicago local recently gained increased wages and better working conditions. We would request the co-operation of the A. F. of L. organizers in forming new unions and aiding those already in existence.

### **Barbers.**

*Jacob Fischer.*—Our trade in good condition. We have been organizing new locals in the west. During the month we had 12 deaths, and the expenditures in benefits therefor was \$1,060.

### **Boot and Shoe Workers.**

*C. L. Baine.*—Trade conditions good and employment remains about as usual. We have obtained increased wages in Cincinnati, Ohio; Lynn, Mass.; Montreal, Canada, and Auburn, Me. Prospects good throughout New England and Canada. Total increase in membership during the month was 1,227.

### **Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**

*J. J. McNamara.*—Employment fairly steady in our trade. We contemplate the organization of shop men in our trade. We expended \$1,500 in death benefits recently.

### **Brushmakers.**

*J. M. McElroy.*—We are trying to thoroughly organize our craft and would appreciate any aid given by A. F. of L. organizers in that direction. Work is steady in our trade and improving. Slight gains in conditions and wages are noted in some localities. We intend to start a campaign for the benefit of our label, but we push all labels.

### **Ceramic Tile Layers.**

*Jas. P. Reynolds.*—Trade improving throughout the country. Work is fairly plentiful. In Seattle, Wash., our members secured an increase of 50 cents per day without strike. We formed new union in Duluth, Minn., recently. Our membership is steadily increasing.

**Commercial Telegraphers.**

**Wesley Russell.**—Employment in our trade fair and still improving. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. We have several wage schedules pending, and expect to secure them. During the winter we formed the following locals: Tacoma, Wash.; Norfolk, Va.; Athens, Ga.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Saginaw, Mich.; Greenville, Miss.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Evansville, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; Lynn, Mass., and Manchester, N. H. The total increase in membership was 500. Whenever possible our members are securing signed agreements with employers.

**Compressed Air Workers.**

**John Sheehy.**—Employment steady in our trade. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. A prolonged fight has been waged by us against the open shop throughout the year and with good results, but we have made no demands for improvements in wages or reduction of hours this season. We had four deaths recently and expended \$400 in benefits.

**Foundry Employees.**

**George Bechtold.**—Prospects for a good trade in our line are brighter than for two years past. Nearly all members are employed. There is a steady demand for skilled men. Union men are securing 40 cents per day, in open shops, more than the non-union men, which proves that union men must be worth more to the employers. We chartered new unions recently in New York and Massachusetts. We expended \$150 in death benefits during the month. Our membership is steadily increasing.

**Freight Handlers.**

**John J. Flynn.**—Employment plentiful in our trade. In Chicago we have secured many improvements as regards wages and conditions. Formed a new local in Chicago during the month. We expended \$650 in death benefits and \$250 disabled members. We expect to fully organize all men employed in the handling of freight who come under our jurisdiction. We would be glad of aid from A. F. of L. organizers wherever possible.

**Fur Workers.**

**C. E. Carlson.**—Trade conditions good and work steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. During the month we had three deaths, and the benefits therefor amounted to \$150.

**Glass Bottle Blowers.**

**William Launer.**—Our membership is now about stationary. During the month several plants have burned down, and while all will rebuild, yet some of them will not start up again until next season, and this makes work rather dull. This throws some of our men out of work.

**Glass House Employees.**

**Jas. S. Robb.**—Prospects are better in our line at this time than ever before in the history of our association. We are making steady progress in the work of organization.

**Glove Workers.**

**A. H. Cosselman.**—Work is plentiful in our trade at this writing. Chartered new local in Columbus, Ohio, during the month. We have not

asked for any advance in wages or reduction of hours this year, but have resisted attempts to lower wages.

**Horneshoers.**

**Roady Kenehan.**—Trade conditions were never better, considering the time of year. We are getting along nicely. Employment steady. We have no strikes or lockouts on hand and hope to make our wage adjustments peaceably.

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**

**Jerre L. Sullivan.**—Realizing the amount of good that our members have been able to do in the matter of pushing the union label cigars and tobacco, we are led to believe from its recent activity that the tobacco trust is trying to create conditions that are hard for our locals to contend with. Some of the hotel men and liquor dealers who own stock in the trust are planning and putting into execution a scheme that means much to us if it is carried out. Former members of our locals are gathered together and formed into clubs and associations ostensibly for social purposes, but in reality they are a dual organization and make no secret of entering into the field as competitors. As they invariably work for less than our schedule it will be but a question of time when our members will be called upon to put up battle in opposition. Organization work has been rather quiet with us during the winter months, but with the coming of milder weather we expect to do more. The citizens' alliance in San Francisco is doing its best to break up our locals, but so far without success.

**Laundry Workers.**

**John J. Manning.**—We have renewed a number of agreements with employers at increased wages. We are making a strong effort to organize the laundry workers in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and find the employers there strongly arrayed against the union shop and unionism in general. Employment in our trade fair throughout. Have formed new locals in New York, New Hampshire, and Illinois.

**Leather Workers.**

**John J. Pfeiffer.**—Employment in our trade fair and still improving. We were successful in strike in Elgin, Ill., for the nine hour day. In Chattanooga, Tenn., the men have been on strike for increased wages. In this, however, we failed and the men returned to work under the old conditions. The local unions on the Pacific coast remain intact after the struggle of last year and still have hopes of convincing the employers that trade agreements and collective bargaining are better for both.

**Mule Spinners.**

**Samuel Ross.**—Employment fair in our trade. Condition of trade stationary. We expended \$150 during the month for death benefits.

**Musicians.**

**Owen Miller.**—Have recently organized locals in Calgary, Canada; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Macon, Ga. The movement is strong and in good shape. We are making steady progress.

**Paving Cutters.**

**William Dodge.**—Trade conditions improving and employment is becoming more plentiful. No strikes or lockouts.

**Photo-Engravers.**

*H. E. Gudbrandsen.*—We have won strikes in Cincinnati and Seattle, thereby gaining new wage agreements. Employment is becoming more plentiful. We expended \$75 in death benefit during the month.

**Print Cutters.**

*Thomas Eastwood.*—This is our busy season. All our members are steadily employed. We have had no recent changes in wages or conditions as our schedules are made during the month of July each year. We had one death recently and the benefit expenditure therefor was \$130.

**Slate Workers.**

*Robert J. Griffith.*—Trade is improving. Most of our members are steadily employed. We hope to reduce the workday from ten to nine hours and secure the semi-monthly payday.

**Table Knife Grinders.**

*Richard Odum.*—Our trade in good shape and conditions are improving. Employment growing more plentiful.

**Theatrical Stage Employees.**

*Lee M. Hart.*—Prospects bright for the coming season. Our membership is growing steadily. We secured increased wages and shorter hours in Indianapolis. Our convention will be held in Pittsburgh on July 9. We have strikes on at Philadelphia, Detroit, New Orleans, Binghamton, and Ottawa for recognition and increased wages, with good prospects of success.

**Tip Printers.**

*T. J. Carolan.*—We are urging all union men to demand our label on the printing in their hats when purchasing. It is a very neat little label and looks like an ornament on the stamp in the hat. It reads, "I. B. of Tip Printers' Union Label." Employment fair. We expect a very good year in our trade.

**Wire Weavers.**

*E. E. Desmond.*—All members are working and in some shops there is demand for more men. Trade conditions improving. We contemplate an extensive advertising of our label in the near future.

**FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.****ALABAMA.**

*Birmingham.*—Ed. K. Smith:

About eighty per cent of the workers are organized and have secured improved conditions. The condition of the unorganized workers is poor. Work is steady in all lines with the exception of the mining district. Structural building crafts' alliance has been formed.

*Mobile.*—T. B. Foster:

Several of our unions are making good progress. The unorganized workers work for whatever they can get and as many hours as wanted. Book binders have organized. Several new unions are under way. Warmer weather makes employment more steady.

**ARKANSAS.**

*Fort Smith.*—M. J. Finnigan:

Work is plentiful and steady in skilled trades. Printers secured eight hour day, carpenters nine hour day and increased wages without strike. All unions affiliated with the central body and work harmoniously for the general interest of all. Good work is done for the union labels. Meat cutters, teamsters, and wood workers are getting ready to organize.

**CALIFORNIA.**

*Bakersfield.*—H. W. McMullen:

Organized labor is in good shape and work is steady for union men. We have the "union" shop here in practically all trades. The child labor bill was passed by the legislature. The union label is demanded by all union men.

*Los Angeles.*—Lemuel D. Biddle:

Work is steady in building lines. There is a large number of unorganized men out of employment in all crafts. The condition of the organized workers is very much better than that of the unorganized. We are erecting a labor temple here. Open meetings are held by the different unions and the union labels are always discussed and their patronage

urged. A bill increasing the wages of laborers to \$3 per day is now before the governor. It was offered by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce.

*Pasadena.*—J. N. Lancaster:

Organized crafts secure steady employment at good wages and satisfactory hours, while the unorganized work all sorts of hours at any wages. The union labels are well patronized in this section.

*Salinas.*—Joseph Warth:

Work is fairly steady in this section. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. We need a good speaker to expound the principles of unionism to the people of this section. Have prospects of several new unions.

*San Francisco.*—R. I. Wisler:

Condition of organized labor is fair. The unorganized workers are in very bad shape. Pacific coast states are being flooded with Japanese and Korean coolies, also with all classes of labor drawn here from other parts of the country by misleading advertisements appearing in the daily press. This city is filled with idle men both in skilled and unskilled trades. Would advise all workers to avoid the Pacific coast at this time, as there is a surplus of labor already. Citizens' alliance is using all means to hamper the work of the trade unions by having ordinances passed and by issuing injunctions and starting damage suits against the unions in order to scare them. A suit has been brought against the Central Labor Council to prevent it from publishing a "we don't patronize" list. Capmakers have unionized one factory and signed an agreement for a year. Women's label league has been organized and is progressing very well. Label committee is doing effective work.

*San Pedro.*—G. R. Scott:

Skilled crafts are pretty well organized in this section. We have 11 local unions in good shape. Musicians are organizing. We defeated the anti-boycott bill in the legislature. Retail clerks are co-

operating with the union label committee to increase the patronage of union labels. Employment growing more steady as the season advances.

### CONNECTICUT.

*Hartford.*—T. J. Sullivan and A. S. Ferguson:

Building trades are starting in a busy season. Work is steady in all lines. All shops are working full time and in some cases overtime. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. All union men demand the union labels when purchasing. Box trimmers are getting ready to organize and we hope soon to have the laundry workers in line. Wages are about the same as last season. We are working to build up the unions already in existence.

*New Haven.*—E. L. Warden:

Good work is being done in the way of reorganization and building up some of the unions which had lapsed during the dull season. We are now getting them in line. The unorganized are beginning to appreciate the advantages of unionism. Condition of organized labor, owing to its own efforts, is 50 per cent better than that of the unorganized. Foundry men are about to organize. We keep up continual agitation for the union labels. We have been holding mass meetings to explain union principles with good effect.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington.*—W. E. Kennedy:

The different trades here are quite well organized. I know of no industry which does not have an organization. Work is fairly steady. Textile workers of Laurel, Md., organized recently. Have textile workers of Savage, Md., under way. There seems to be a growing demand for the union labels.

### GEORGIA.

*Macon.*—N. D. May:

Work is steady in this section. Organized labor in good shape. Tailors won a 10 per cent increase after being out one day. Musicians and electrical workers have organized. The union labels are being pushed.

### IDAHO.

*Boise.*—J. E. Roberts:

Nearly all organizations are increasing membership and the majority of employes in lines of work are union men. Work is steady in most lines. We need a building trades section and hope to have one soon. No demands for increased wages have been made this season. The unorganized workers share, to some extent, the benefits secured by the organized workers through union efforts. Only a small number of the workers are unorganized and they are such as are willing to share the benefits without paying their proportion of expenses. Quarry workers and a federal union are about to organize. A women's label league was formed recently with a membership of 100, and the demand for the union labels has increased materially.

### ILLINOIS.

*Chicago.*—M. Donnelly:

Condition of organized workers fair. Employment is steady in the packing trade in this city but slack in other western packing centers. Several locals of butcher workers are being reorganized. A city ordinance has been passed which prohibits packers from housing non-union men at plants.

*Danville.*—G. A. Hessler:

We are holding our own against the open shop campaign of certain employers. Work is now steady in all trades. Hours range from nine to ten per day. Have three new unions under way. Good work is done for the union labels. Wages about the same as last season.

*Equality.*—H. L. B. Mason:

Organized labor is in better shape at present than at any time previous, and steadily improving. Nearly all branches of labor are organized. Work is steady. Retail clerks are organizing.

*E. St. Louis.*—Geo. Lett and W. W. Wade:

Work is steady in organized crafts. Conditions of organized labor better than that of the unorganized. An ordinance requiring steam engineers to obtain a license was recently passed. Laundry workers are organizing. Granitoids and cement workers secured jurisdiction over all building foundations after a three days' strike. Organized workers average \$2 per day while the unorganized receive only \$1.35. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*Galena.*—A. S. Toepel:

The labor movement has received a new impetus in this city and organizing goes on steadily. Work is steady and plentiful. The unorganized are in bad shape. More attention is given the union labels than formerly.

*Herrin.*—L. E. Jacobs:

There are a very few unorganized crafts in this vicinity. Work is steady. Organized workers secure shorter hours and better conditions than the unorganized. A co-operative store has been started and seems to be a success. The union labels are patronized by all union men. Wages and hours about the same as last season.

*Jacksonville.*—C. McEvers:

Spring season started in good shape and work is now steady and plentiful. Painters have increased wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per eight hour day. We have but few unorganized workmen in this vicinity and most organized trades are in good shape. Union men are being educated to demand the union labels on all goods.

*Marion.*—Paul J. Smith:

The condition of organized labor is very good. About ninety per cent of the workers are organized and have steady employment. Very few of the unorganized workers are employed steadily. Some trades have improved wages and working conditions. After a short strike laundry workers won improved conditions and shorter workday. We are making strong efforts to organize a ladies' label league and have good prospects of securing about seven hundred members. A city ordinance provides that all city laborers must be union men. Steam engineers have formed union. Have 17 local unions in good shape.

*Mascoutah.*—Jerry Spegal:

All organized trades in good shape and steadily employed. Union men are preferred by employers. A strike of the brewery workers was settled by arbitration. Painters are about to form union. The union labels are demanded on all goods.

*Percy.*—James F. Larowe:

Organized laborers secure good conditions and steady employment. Employment is plentiful. Unskilled laborers have advanced wages 10 cents per

day. Federal union obtained advance of 20 cents per day for laborers in city employ. All union labels are being pushed. We are organizing steadily, and there will soon be no non-union men.

*Pickneyville.*—H. A. Taylor:

Work is picking up and becoming more plentiful in all lines. Organized labor in good shape. There are very few unorganized crafts here. We are pushing the work for the union labels. Not much change in wages from last year.

*Quincy.*—John J. Kearney:

Organized labor gaining ground in this city. Work is more plentiful than for some time past. The unorganized are in poor shape and have to accept conditions as they come. Painters and decorators secured increased wages without any trouble, because they were organized. The employers' association seems to have given up the idea of fighting the trade unions. A city ordinance with a union labor employment clause was recently passed. Stationary firemen have organized. Teamsters, porters, and steam engineers are about to form unions. We are working hard to push the union labels to the front.

*Rockford.*—Frank C. Lander:

We have 26 healthy organizations here. A number of wood workers in the different furniture factories are still unorganized. Conditions are slowly improving as the result of constant agitation. No struggle to obtain better conditions has failed in recent years. We have had no strikes recently. Wages have increased and hours have been reduced. Carpenters, leather workers, garment workers, iron molders, and painters have increased their membership during the month. Women's label league is constantly working for the union labels.

*Springfield.*—R. E. Woodmansee:

There is a strong demand for union labor in this section. Work is plentiful. Everything is quiet in labor circles. We have no strikes to report. The unorganized are coming in line. Many unions are renewing their agreements and wage scales to take effect May 1. All unions are working in harmony and the central body is rendering valuable assistance to all unions. The union labels are well advertised. Maintenance of way employes have organized with a good membership. Harnessmakers and flour mill employes are expecting to form unions.

*Stanton.*—W. H. McGruder:

Work is steady. Bartenders are expecting to organize. Condition of organized labor is good. Union men work the eight hour day and secure satisfactory wages, whereas the unorganized work 10 and 12 hours per day for small pay. The union labels are well patronized.

*Taylorville.*—I. G. Froud and Chas. E. Harper:

Work is steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. Organized workers in good shape. In many instances the non-unionists share the benefits secured by the efforts of union men. Union labor is recognized in all shops in the city with exception of paper mills and laundries. The city recognizes the eight hour workday.

## INDIANA.

*Booneville.*—John Dean:

Work is steady in nearly all lines. Organized laborers are preferred by most employers. All

union men demand the union labels. No changes in wages or hours this season.

*Crawfordsville.*—John J. Collins:

Work is steady for organized crafts. Painters and carpenters have obtained increase of five cents per hour without strike. Organized workers on the average secure 10 cents more per hour than the unorganized. Tailors are expecting to organize shortly. The union labels are well patronized.

*Elkhart.*—George H. Sargent:

Organized labor is steadily progressing. Prospects are good for steady work during the summer. Painters succeeded in securing a union shop agreement with one of the largest contractors in the city. The union men secure for themselves better wages and shorter hours than the non-union workers. A fair demand for the union labels is observed by members, but we hope to increase it.

*Evansville.*—P. D. Drain and Louis Fitzwilliam:

Organized labor making fair progress, but the conditions of the unorganized are very discouraging for them. Work is fairly plentiful. We secure 35 per cent higher wages than the unorganized workers. Glass house employes have organized recently. Hack drivers and laundry workers are about to form unions. General Organizer Emmett Flood has been here doing good work.

*Logansport.*—Mrs. O. P. Smith and Dennis A. Sullivan:

Organized labor in good shape in this city. The energy and patience of a few tireless workers in this city, aided by efforts of union members, have enabled the labor movement to make steady progress and withstand the onslaught of the citizen's alliance. The unorganized have fared badly within the past months. Trades and labor assembly and women's label league are active in their campaign against non-union and sweat-shop clothing. Garment workers are organizing. The garnishee law before state legislature was defeated through the efforts of organized labor. Work is plentiful. Union men are more steadily employed than the non-unionists. Have under way two new unions.

*South Bend.*—J. W. Peters:

Work is steady and union men secure good conditions. The unorganized have to accept whatever wages are offered. Bricklayers and masons will try for eight hour day and increase of five cents per hour. Paperhangers, painters, and teamsters have formed unions. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

## IOWA.

*Clarinda.*—A. G. Heer:

The condition of the organized crafts is far superior to the unorganized, who are in poor shape. One mine operator talks of forcing a 15 per cent reduction in wages, but the men stand firm for the existing scale. Carpenters' union is under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

## KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Organized labor is steadily growing in this section. Work is steady and conditions good for organized crafts. Many organized trades work the eight and nine hour day, while some still have 10 hours. Wages range from \$1.40 to \$2 per day. Several trades are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Fort Scott.*—F. E. Scott:

Employment is steady in all branches. Organized labor owing to its own efforts is better off than the unorganized as regards conditions. Several trades have improved wages and hours. In some cases the benefits are shared by the non-unionists. The state legislature passed a child labor law recently. All union men demand the union labels.

*Parsons.*—Arthur E. Ireland:

Compared with the unorganized worker the condition of the organized is much better, as regards conditions, wages, and hours. Employment in railroad and building industry is very good. Troubles which existed with the building contractors for the past 10 months are in fair way of adjustment, the outcome being the union shop and better conditions. Have an active business agent in the field and we are making great gains in organization. Printers, laborers, laundry workers, and several other trades contemplate forming unions in the near future. Active work is done for the union labels.

### KENTUCKY.

*Burnside.*—J. H. Jones:

Condition of organized labor is better than that of the unorganized. Work is steady and prospects good for the coming summer. After a lockout the employes of a local lumber firm went back, securing 10 cents per day increase in wages. Have two new unions under way.

*Sturgis.*—T. D. Omer:

Work is plentiful and steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. Wages are satisfactory. Condition of organized labor steadily improving.

### LOUISIANA.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

There are good prospects for a thorough organization in all crafts this season. The workers are beginning to realize the difference between the organized conditions as compared with the unorganized. Work is steady. Unskilled laborers receive \$1.25 per day.

### MAINE.

*Augusta.*—Arthur Brown:

Several new unions are likely to be organized here during the spring. Work is steady. Organized labor in good shape. The organized trades have secured many improvements in conditions without strike.

*Millinocket.*—Ernest J. Graham:

Organized labor in good shape. Work is steady and plentiful. The union men secure at least 25 per cent better conditions than the non-union men. We elected a union man selectman of the town. Typographical union was organized recently. Clerks are getting ready to organize. We are starting a union co-operative store where none but union-made goods can be obtained.

*Portland.*—John C. Clarke:

Blacksmiths and horseshoers are organizing. Organized workers are in fair shape and prospects are bright for the future. Work is fairly steady. We have a committee working for the union labels and there is a good demand for them. No strikes or lockouts. No marked changes in wages or hours.

### MARYLAND.

*Annapolis.*—Edw. T. Beavin:

Nearly all trades are organized and in good shape. Work is pretty steady. We have no strikes or lockouts. Plumbers and steamfitters have formed union embracing nearly every journeyman in the city. We are pushing the union labels. Wages same as last season.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Brockton.*—Francis J. Clarke:

Organized labor is in excellent condition in this locality. There are a few unions that might be improved as to membership and interest, and we will get them in good shape before long. Work is quite steady. The label league is working to increase the demand for the union labels. Wages and hours are the same as last year.

*Greenfield.*—W. P. Ryan:

Organized labor enjoys good conditions through united effort. Organized building trades have the eight hour day while the non-unionists work 10 hours for less pay. Musicians and freight handlers are likely to organize. Good work is done by all union members for the union labels. There have been no wage reductions.

*Haverhill.*—George A. Keene:

Plumbers and waiters are getting ready to organize. Teamsters are renewing agreements with coal, lumber, and grain dealers without strike. Much better conditions are maintained by the organized trades than by the unorganized workers. Some employes are trying to evade the 58 hour law for women and minors in the department stores during the busy season. The central labor union is actively working for the union labels. Employment more steady as season advances.

*Marlboro.*—P. J. Byrne:

Have been visiting unions through New England in the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union in Auburn and Lewiston, Me., and have four unions of that craft in good working order. Retail clerks, laundry workers, and teamsters' unions could be made stronger by assistance from their international unions. Throughout this section the shoe workers are holding their own wherever organized, but amongst the unorganized there have been several attempts to reduce wages. Employers don't attempt reductions where the men are organized. Stitchers in shoe shops of Auburn and Lewiston, Me., are about to organize. Have been booming the labels, especially that of the laundry workers.

*Milford.*—M. S. McMahon:

Conditions good for organized crafts. Work is becoming more plentiful. Engineers are about to organize. Quarrymen had a strike for increased wages and Saturday half holiday during six months of the year. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Pittsfield.*—James Henchey:

Employment plentiful and steady in most lines; will be better in building trades as season advances. Organized labor in good shape. Masons increased their wages 50 cents per day without strike. Federal labor union was organized recently. Have two new unions under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

## MICHIGAN.

*Albion.*—James Douglas:

Organized crafts are quite steadily employed, but the non-union workers are uncertain of employment. Employers are careful not to discharge union men without due cause, but are under no obligation to show such consideration to those who are not wise enough to belong to a union. Have two new unions under way. We are actively working for the union labels.

*Charlotte.*—H. B. Proctor:

Organized labor is in fine shape. The wage scales have advanced through union effort, and some unions are working the nine hour day. Masons secured eight hour day. Painters are about to organize. Several new unions are about to be formed here in the near future. The union labels are well patronized. We are already preparing for a big celebration of Labor Day.

*Houghton.*—John S. Allen:

Unionism is booming in this section. Work is fairly steady. The organized workers are far in advance of the unorganized as regards working conditions. Bartenders and street railway employees organized during the month. Teamsters of Hancock and smeltermen and butchers are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels. Smeltermen after a four days' strike secured their demands.

*Lansing.*—F. S. Caurike:

The work of organization has been at a standstill during the winter, but we will start now, and have hopes of organizing several new unions soon. Union men secure shorter hours and higher wages than the unorganized.

*Port Huron.*—L. E. Deal and W. P. Wallace:

In most lines employment is steady. Retail clerks are trying for an early closing on all but Saturday nights. Painters are likely to secure increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of nine hours. The Trades and Labor Council has created a body known as the Educational League, which holds open meetings each alternate Sunday in the month in the circuit court rooms for the purpose of discussing trade unionism and questions of interest to the wage earners. The union label is always one of the subjects discussed. The meetings have been addressed by judges of the courts, ministers, and many prominent men of the town. The daily papers have given these meetings considerable space.

## MISSOURI.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields:

Work is steady in all industries. Organized labor in good shape and prospects are bright for the future. No strikes or lockouts. Wages same as last spring.

*Kansas City.*—John T. Smith:

Organized labor is making progress. The unions are taking in new members at every meeting. Several trades are getting ready to organize. Good work is done for the union labels. No changes in wages or hours this season.

*Poplar Bluff.*—Sol Everhart:

Since several trades organized conditions here have improved considerably. Nearly all organized trades are in good shape. Work is steady and plentiful. We have started a labor paper and hope

for good results. All union made goods are demanded.

*St. Joseph.*—J. E. Murphy:

All trades in prosperous condition with the exception of the lockout of the teamsters. The prospects in the building trades line are very flattering, all scales have been signed for the year and harmony prevails throughout. Work is steady. Typographical union obtained an increase of \$1 per week. All organized trades are far ahead of the unorganized as regards wages and hours. The typographical union is advertising the union labels by means of circulars, etc. An attempt was made to repeal the law requiring the union label on printing, but was unsuccessful.

## MONTANA.

*Great Falls.*—Eugene Ingram:

Employment is now more plentiful, but times are rather dull. Have been trying to get the bartenders to organize. Their condition is bad and they work for what they can get. Organized workers secure much better conditions than the unorganized. The employers' association is becoming aggressive towards organized labor, but that will not discourage the unions.

*Walkerville.*—George O'Grady:

All the different unions are in good shape and with a united affiliation with the Central Labor Union in Butte the condition will be still better. Work is steady in all lines with the possible exception of the building trades, but they are also picking up. Confectioners have cut off one hour per day and employers agree to use the union label. Newspaper route carriers obtained raise of \$5 per month. Wrappers and mailers advanced wages 35 per cent without strike. Several unions are under way. The work in organization has been slow on account of the season. An active campaign is on for the union labels and results are satisfactory.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Keene.*—D. W. Finn.

Organized labor generally well employed. Business in the building trades picking up considerably. Painters are submitting a new scale. Federal labor union about to organize. The union labels are well patronized. As a rule wages range about the same as last spring.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Elizabeth.*—John Keyes:

Teamsters and bottle workers have organized. Organized workers are much better off than the unorganized. Have one new union under way. Wages are on the increase and the nine hour day has been secured by a number of crafts. Organized labor takes special interest in the enforcement of the child labor law, factory inspection, and the compulsory educational law. Barbers' inspection law was recently passed. Employment growing more steady as season advances.

*Newark.*—Patrick Murphy:

During the past few months have been engaged in organizing the leather workers in Newark, N. J., New York City, and Glen Cove, N. Y. Had fine success in Newark and organized a local of skilled workers, whose wages range from \$2 to \$7 per day. The union now comprises nearly five hundred skilled

workers and is the first organization since the disastrous strike of Knights of Labor in 1887. We expect to secure the affiliation of an independent organization of japanners here. In New York City organized the curriers and beltmakers and requested printing pressmen and engineers to ask for the card of the beltmakers whenever the opportunity presented. About five hundred workers are employed at this belt trade in New York City and we are getting them in line rapidly. Altogether the situation here looks much brighter than for a long time. The union labels are in good demand and an active women's label league is now under way, which will be a great help.

*Orange.*—J. C. Taylor:

Organized labor is steadily employed, but the unorganized find work unsteady. Lady hat trimmers secured the signing of their union agreement after a nine days' strike. Teamsters have organized. Work for the union labels is progressing.

*Trenton.*—Luke McKenny:

Everything points to a very prosperous season for organized labor. The unorganized workers here as a rule are paid low wages and work under poor conditions. Organized labor secures far better recognition. The building trades will maintain last year's scale of wages. Very few trades are asking for increased wages. Work is steady for organized crafts.

### NEW YORK.

*Brooklyn.*—Michael Raphael:

Organized labor in this city is in very fair shape, much better than the unorganized. City park employes have organized. Some few months ago the Knox Hat Company, whose employes are on strike, signed a contract for the making of police hats. When it was discovered that the hats did not bear the union label the contract was canceled through the influence of the State federation of labor. Employment fairly steady.

*Geneva.*—A. B. Leonard:

Several crafts have improved their condition since organization. Nearly all organized crafts in good shape, while, on the other hand, wage reductions have occurred frequently among the unorganized workers. Amendments to the child labor law are being discussed and much good will result, if even the present law is thoroughly enforced. Tailors have organized recently. Women's label league will be formed shortly. Employment steady.

*Ithaca.*—E. A. Whiting:

Work is steady and prospects are that it will continue so. Organized labor in splendid condition. We have practically no opposition to contend with. The eight hour workday has been secured with increased wages and without strike. There is no comparison between the condition of the organized workers and the unorganized, as the latter are in poor shape. The women's label league is a great factor in pushing the work for the union labels.

*Norwich.*—Martin F. Lannon:

Condition of the organized crafts has improved considerably since my last report. Work is steady for organized trades. We expect a favorable settlement of the hammermakers' strike in the near future. Union men secure better wages and work shorter hours than the unorganized. Freight

handlers are about to form unions. We have a committee appointed to look after the union labels.

*Ogdensburg.*—E. J. Nugent:

Prospects are bright for organized labor and work is plentiful in all crafts. Wages are on the increase and union men are preferred by most employers. The unorganized are slowly but steadily falling in line. The committee on the union labels is actively working to push all union-made goods to the front.

*Oneonta.*—John A. Skelly:

Organized labor in good condition and steadily increasing in membership in this section. The unorganized, seeing the benefits of unionism, are coming into line. Work is steady and plentiful. Plumbers, steamfitters, retail clerks, and boiler-makers are getting ready to organize. The ladies are becoming interested in the work for the union labels and we expect good results.

*Rochester.*—Michael J. O'Brien:

Industrial conditions fair in this locality. Building trades which were dull during winter, are finding more employment. Shop trades have had steady employment. Machinists and molders are resisting the attempt to introduce the piece system in one of the shops here. The organization committee of the Central Labor Union has taken up its work of organization with renewed zeal and we anticipate good results. President Gompers' speech during his recent visit here seems to have aroused the workers to greater efforts. The women's label league and the men's union card league are doing all they can to promote the sale of the union labels.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

*Charlotte.*—W. A. Neal:

Have organized the retail clerks with a good charter membership and expect to double this in a short time. No strikes or lockouts. Wages practically the same as last spring.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

*Ray.*—H. J. Finney:

Barkeepers of Sioux Falls have organized. Have federal unions under way at Madison and Huron. Employment has been dull during the winter months, but is now more plentiful.

### OHIO.

*Cleveland.*—H. D. Thomas and Michael Goldsmith:

Prospects good for a busy year in all lines. Organized workers in good shape, much better than the unorganized. Carpenters, electrical workers, lathers, bricklayers, slaters, painters, and brass workers are negotiating with employers for increased wage scales. Marble setters won their strike. Two fakirs have been sent to the workhouse and fined \$50 for trying to get out a counterfeit union handbook. The union label committee is doing active work for the union labels by holding entertainments and giving stereopticon views, with lectures explaining the origin and use of the union labels.

*East Liverpool.*—Chas. Kontnier:

Practically all trades are organized and in good shape. Factory work has been irregular, but employment is becoming more plentiful, particularly

in the building trades line. The union labels are well advertised. Several unions are negotiating with employers for an advance in wage scale.

*Fremont.*—Fred M. Sultzbaugh:

Condition of organized labor is good and steadily improving. Building trades find employment plentiful. We are working with the unorganized in order to bring them in line. The Central Labor Union has elected a business agent and we expect good results. Some splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Salem.*—F. A. Haven:

Organized labor has the best end of it in this section, as there are very few unorganized crafts here. The central body is in flourishing condition. Clerks are doing good work. Work is steady in all lines possible, excepting the stove shops, which are now starting up. Typographical union secured the eight hour day without reduction in wages and without any trouble. Sheet metal workers have organized and are steadily increasing membership. We demand all union labels.

*Staubenville.*—James Parkinson:

Have two new unions under way. Work is steady and plentiful for union men. Street-car men secured the signing of their scale giving them better conditions and increased wages. All organized crafts are in good shape. We demand the union card from each retail clerk, and unless he produces the same we do not buy from him. The union labels are always patronized.

*Urbana.*—John Roth:

Broommakers have organized. The unorganized workers are in poor shape. Wages average about the same as last spring. Employment more plentiful as the season advances.

*Youngstown.*—George T. Bert:

All trades are steadily employed. The workers now realize that organization is their only hope with which to secure the better conditions in life. Without it the individual would have to accept what the employer chose to offer. Quite a number of trades are about to organize. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

## OKLAHOMA.

*Enid.*—A. W. Hair:

The organized workers making steady progress and securing good conditions. Owing to the unfavorable weather work has been unsteady, but is now improving. There is a fair demand for the union labels. Wages about the same as last spring.

*Lawton.*—A. Rebey and J. Harvey Lynch:

Employment now more plentiful in all organized crafts. Organized workers secure better wages and shorter hours than the unorganized. Trying to reorganize several of the trades here. Have painters under way. The condition of the unorganized workers is bad, mechanics among them receive from 25 to 50 cents per day less than the union men. Wages advance as soon as the workers organize. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. There is a steady demand for the union labels.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Allentown.*—Charles M. Rehrig:

Industrial conditions fair but could be improved. The unorganized workers are in a very low condi-

tion. Bartenders, machine wood workers, and retail clerks are about to form unions. The union labels are pushed. We urge their patronage at all times.

*Allegheny.*—Thomas Farran:

Outlook for organized labor is very favorable. The condition of the unorganized is poor owing to their own apathy, but more interest is taken in organization than formerly. We expect to organize several new locals. Restaurant employes, drug clerks, and florists are about to organize. Building trades have a lockout on hand, but indications are favorable for an early settlement. Retail clerks are in good shape and promise to have all clerks in the union. All local unions are doing good work for the union labels.

*Easton.*—J. H. Wesley:

Many improvements have been secured by the unions since they organized. They secure many advantages over the unorganized. Work is steady. The women's label league is doing good work for the union labels. We have no strikes or lockouts. No marked changes in wages since last spring.

*Hanover.*—H. C. Wierman:

Organized labor in good shape, with steady employment, but the unorganized are being forced down in wages and their condition is poor. We are trying to show them the benefits of organization and get them in line. For the organized crafts wages are fairly satisfactory and on the increase. The eight hour day has been secured in most trades. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Hokendauqua.*—H. W. Trexler:

Cement workers, wood workers, and trolley men are getting ready to form unions. About three hundred Hungarians, employed in cement works, secured the eight hour day and increased wages from \$1.10 per day to \$1.30 per day. They formerly worked the 10 hour day. Organized men work 5½ days per week at good wages, while the unorganized work seven days per week for about half the money received by the union men. The union labels are well patronized.

*Kittanning.*—W. Cunningham:

Organized labor making good progress. We do not anticipate any strikes this season. Good work is done for the union labels. Employment growing more plentiful as the season advances.

*McSherrystown.*—S. H. Weaver:

Cigarmakers, carpenters, printers, clerks, wood workers, tailors, and a federal union comprise the organized crafts in this city. There are a number of trades here that need organization, and hope to get them in line. All union labels are demanded. Employment has been unsteady, but will be more plentiful as the season advances.

*Philadelphia.*—H. M. Tarr:

Conditions are improving in all organized trades. Boxmakers and sawyers are organizing and are in very good shape. Work is fairly steady. We urge the demand of all union labels. No strikes at this time. Wages same as last spring.

*Pittsburg.*—H. J. Carey:

Work is fairly steady among organized crafts. Organized labor in much better shape than the unorganized. A local coke company advanced the wages of its employes 10 per cent recently. The trades are not demanding increased wages or shorter hours at this time but are trying to gain

the union shop agreement. We are pushing the work for the union labels. Will organize a new union during the month.

*Scranton.*—Hugh Frayne:

Since the first of the year with all the efforts of the builders' exchange and the employers' associations we have been able to hold our own and in several cases which I will cite we have won splendid victories. Brewery workers gained shorter workday and increased wages, in some cases \$10 per month. Trainmen and switchmen have secured good increases in wages. The trainmen received 20 per cent increase, and switchmen 35 per cent besides the general betterment of working conditions. Painters secured the eight hour day. Bookbinders, pressmen and press feeders are all working the eight hour day. Press feeders secured an increase in wages. Carpenters obtained an increase of 40 cents per day. The attempt of the garment manufacturers to discontinue the use of the union label failed after a two weeks' trial and now the label is again in use. The union shop and 12 per cent increase in wages were added to former agreement. Desperate attempts are being made by the builders' exchange to create the open shop among the building trades, but so far they have been unsuccessful. The trades have refused to sign any agreement but for the union shop. The lockout of carpenters in Wilkes Barre remains unchanged. Nearly all the locked-out trades are employed on fair work, and we have hope as work becomes more plentiful that the builders' exchange will give up the idea of establishing the "open" shop. The carpenters are making a splendid fight and are holding their own. Through conferences with business agents of the various locals we have secured the promise of several prominent merchants who intend to erect large buildings on which none but union labor will be employed. They have also agreed that all subcontracts shall cover this point. I intend to put in some good work in further organizing and building up the local unions here.

*Titusville.*—John W. Hemphill:

Trade unions in this locality are in very good shape, making steady progress. Some of the employers who have been the most antagonistic towards trade unions are now more favorably inclined and we expect to work in harmony. Work is picking up, but there will not be any great surplus here. We urge the patronage of the union labels.

*Wilkes Barre.*—Samuel J. Connor:

Work is now steady and plentiful, except in the building trades, where the lockout still continues. Industrial conditions fair. Street railway men secured an increase of 10 cents per day without strike. Retail clerks have adopted the use of a monthly button. We do good work for the union labels.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Pawtucket.*—Joseph Brickell:

The condition of the textile workers here is a menace to their health, and every few weeks we find them being laid off to recuperate. The intense strain upon the worker is caused by the increased speed of machinery used. The unorganized in most trades work one hour per day more for 20 to 30 per cent less wages than the union men. Work is steady. State legislature passed the child labor law making the age limit 13 years. Loom fixers

have formed a union. All union labels are well patronized.

## TENNESSEE.

*Nashville.*—A. E. Hill:

Organized labor at present is in better condition than for the past 10 years. Work is steady and plentiful for union men. Wages are improving. Bricklayers and plumbers have signed agreements with contractors. Paperhangers organized. Good work is done for the union labels.

## TEXAS.

*Fort Worth.*—C. W. Woodman:

Organized labor has every advantage over the unorganized men in this section. With few exceptions the union men are given preference by employers. Work is exceptionally steady and prospects are very bright for the next few months. Bricklayers of Dallas obtained an increase of five cents per hour without strike. The farmers' union in this section is very favorable to union labor, and the influence is felt. In some towns the farmers in making new contracts with merchants have a clause demanding employment of union men only. To the farmers' union is due the credit of organizing the clerks at Gordon. Musicians and clerks are about to form unions. Active work is done for the union labels.

*Galveston.*—T. W. Dee:

All branches of skilled labor are organized excepting the plumbers and tinners. Conditions very good for organized crafts. Work is steady. Retail clerks secured the early closing without much trouble. Tailors, tinners, teamsters, and plumbers are getting ready to form unions. The label league is working for the union labels.

## UTAH.

*Ogden.*—H. L. Gaut:

Work is steady and organized labor is in fairly good shape. The unorganized, on the other hand, is in poor condition. Italians and Greeks, for the most part, form the unorganized element here. Formed a federal union at Evanston and the trades assembly at Ogden during the month. A federal union is under way. Wages same as last spring.

## VERMONT.

*Burlington.*—Walter L. Boynton:

Union men find work plentiful and steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. Organized workers secure better wages than the unorganized. A number of men will be employed on the erection of the new postoffice. Quite a bit of work is done for the union labels.

## VIRGINIA.

*Portsmouth.*—Thos. Nolan:

The general outlook in this locality is much brighter than for some time past. We have no industrial disturbances and there is a closer affiliation between employer and employee. Indications are good for a prosperous season. An active campaign is carried on for all union labeled goods. Sheet metal workers have organized. Commercial telegraphers are about to form union.

*Richmond.*—James Brown:

The organized workers are still in the lead. The unorganized are compelled to work long hours for

small wages. Work is steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. Coopers are about to organize. The union labels are pushed to the front.

### WISCONSIN.

*Green Bay.*—Felix Biemeret:

Hoisting engineers have organized. Flour mill employes, blacksmiths, butchers, and teamsters are about to form unions. The unorganized are in bad shape but seem afraid to organize. We are educating them to the necessity of organization. Non-union longshoremen were cut down five cents per hour and now talk of quitting their jobs. Organized workers secure about fifteen per cent better wages than the unorganized.

*Sheboygan.*—Chas. H. Cone:

Union men find employment plentiful. Organ-

ized labor making good progress. Painters after being on strike for a week won out and obtained agreement with increased wages.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

*Moosejaw.*—D. Stamper:

Business has been dull in this section and as a result a large number of men on the railroads have been laid off. Telegraphers have improved their conditions and increased wages without strike. The organized workers secure better conditions than the unorganized and have been able to withstand the enforced idleness better than the non-unionists. We demand the union labels on all shoes, clothing, gloves, hats, cigars, and tobacco. Carpenters are organizing.

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## DOMINION NOTES.

*Hamilton, Ont.*—Hugh Robinson:

This city is one of the best organized to be found anywhere, as almost every trade and calling is represented in the central body. Prospects are encouraging for the organization of the remaining workers. All trades are now employed full time. A number of new industries are starting up here. Have several new locals about ready to organize. The trade congress committees are in reviewing

parliament on a proposed legislation favorable to organized labor. All organized workers demand the union labels.

*St. Catharines.*—James Carty:

Organized labor fairly well employed with the exception of the unskilled trades. Factory work is steady. Owing to their own efforts, conditions are favorable for organized workers. There is a general demand for all union labeled goods.

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## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

### District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

*Organizers,* John A. Flett, Stuart Reid.

### District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*Organizers,* Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Pierce, Wm. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braunschweig, H. L. Eichelberger, J. J. Keegan, Thomas R. Farren, Hugh Frayne.

### District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

*Organizer,* James Leonard.

### District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

*Organizers,* P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, N. W. Evans, Emmet T. Flood, Cal. Wyatt, Thos. F. Tracey.

### District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

*Organizer,* Thos. Flynn.

### District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

*Organizers,* H. M. Walker, C. W. Woodman.

### District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

*Organizer,* M. Grant Hamilton.

### District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

*Organizers,* Wm. S. Smith, C. O. Young, Chas H. Gram.

*Porto Rico.*—Santiago Iglesias.

*Cuba.*—L. A. Fales, San Lazaro 91, Para Fales, Havana.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

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FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.



### Abstract of Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting, Held at Washington, D. C., March 13-18 (Inclusive), 1905.

[For convenience the abstract of these minutes is not necessarily published in the order in which the business was transacted.]

Executive Council meeting called to order at 10 o'clock, President Gompers in the chair. Present on roll call: Gompers, Duncan, Mitchell, O'Connell, Morris, Kidd, Hayes, Keefe, Spencer, Lennon, and Morrison.

It was decided that the sessions of the E. C. be held as follows: 9 to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

Special orders were arranged to hear the several representatives of organizations in attendance to suit their convenience.

Timothy Healey, president International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and John E. Bruner, president, and R. A. McKee, secretary-treasurer, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, appeared before the E. C. and urged the revocation of the charter of the Inter-

national Union of United Brewery Workmen for its alleged violation of the decision rendered by the San Francisco convention.

President Bruner, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, stated that in accordance with the instructions of the E. C., their local, No. 18, of Cincinnati, had agreed to send delegates to the Central Labor Union of that city, and admit into membership the members of the Independent Union of Steam Engineers, provided that local surrendered its American Labor Union charter, and he urged the E. C. to instruct the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati to seat delegates from their local union, No. 18.

President Bruner further stated that he had received information from the officers of their local union in Baltimore, Md., that their organization had been instructed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor to sever its connection with the Structural Alliance, which has been organized in that city, or they would be suspended from the Baltimore Federation of Labor. He wanted to know from the E. C. if central bodies have the authority to suspend local unions of affiliated internationals on account of their connection with structural alliances. He was informed that the Structural Alliance in Baltimore is not affiliated with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, with headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, the organization of which Eighth Vice-President William J. Spencer is secretary.

It was moved and adopted that President Gompers notify the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, that if the delegates of Local No. 18, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, are not seated on or before April 15 its charter would be revoked.

Moved and adopted that President Gompers draft a communication to be mailed to all central bodies, calling upon them to assist in enforcing the decision of the San Francisco convention, relative to the controversy between the Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen, Teamsters.

Hyman Hinder, president, and Maurice Mikol, ex-secretary, representing United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, appeared before the E. C. on behalf of that organization, and urged the levying of an assessment for two weeks upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor, to assist the strikers in their fight against the efforts of their employers to compel them to accept the "open shop."

It was moved and adopted that \$4,000 be appropriated for the assistance of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, the \$4,000 to be taken from the general fund, and that fund reimbursed from the balance due from the three-cent assessment levied for the United Textile Workers, when received from the unions that failed to pay within the constitutional time limit of 60 days. The textile workers' strike having been settled.

Mr. R. F. Bartle appeared before the E. C. as a representative of the plate engravers, and requested the assistance of the officers of A. F. of L. to secure a hearing in the matter of the charges which they have preferred against Chief S. J. Kubel, of the United States Geological Survey. It was moved and adopted that President Gompers and the resident members of the E. C. should render such assistance as they could in securing a hearing for the union.

Mr. John T. Wilson, president, and Mr. C. Boyle, secretary, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, requested assistance to secure amendments to the immigration laws to protect their trade from being overrun with men brought here under misrepresentation as to existing conditions. A draft of a bill was submitted. It was moved and adopted that the bill submitted be considered at the next meeting of the E. C.

Beer Pump Workers' Union, No. 8671, of New York City called attention to the decision of the Boston convention conceding jurisdiction over their members to be metal polishers, buffers, etc. This decision was claimed to be unjust. It was decided that the subject matter be referred to President Gompers for thorough investigation, and if the claims of the Beer Pump Workers' Union are found to be true by the E. C., it recommended to the next convention of the A. F. of L. that the case be reopened.

Upon request President Gompers reported as to the outcome of his visit to the Chicago Federation of Labor, and its action upon the Franklin Press Feeders' Association matter, and also in regard to the representation of steam fitters' locals in several central bodies. He reported that the steam fitters and press feeders' local had withdrawn from the Chicago Federation of Labor, and that a better feeling had thereby been instilled; that in Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union had complied with the Boston Central Labor Union; that the Indianapolis Central Labor Union refused to comply and surrendered its charter; that subsequently the steam fitters' local withdrew, and application for restoration of charter was made, which was granted.

On the complaint of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, and Steam Fitters against the Iron City Council of Pittsburgh, Pa., for seating delegates from the local union of National Association of Steam Fitters, it was moved and adopted that the Iron City Council of Pittsburgh be communicated with and directed to enforce the decision of the A. F. of L. convention, recognizing the jurisdiction of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters over steam fitters.

Upon the appeal of Typographical Union, No. 17, of New Orleans, La., against its suspension by the Central Trades and Labor Council of that city, for refusal to withdraw its endorsement of a bill providing amendments to the labor laws of the state of Louisiana, it was moved and adopted that Typographical Union, No. 17, be informed that it would be necessary to submit its appeal against the action of the central body through the officers of the International Typographical Union before it could be passed upon by the officers of the A. F. of L.

Mr. F. J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, protested against the A. F. of L. sending its exhibit to the Lewis and Clark Exposition on account of the unfriendly attitude of the management towards organized labor. It was decided that in view of the hostile spirit manifested towards organized labor, the A. F. of L. would refuse to place its exhibit in the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

It was decided that jurisdiction over milk can and bottle washers and fillers to the Milkers' Union, No. 8861, of San Francisco, Cal., be conceded.

Upon the application of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers for jurisdiction over cement burners, it was decided that action be deferred and local unions of cement burners be communicated with regarding the merits of the claim and their wishes in the premises.

Upon the application of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union for jurisdiction over beltmakers and repairers, it was decided that it be referred to both organizations for a written statement regarding the work performed, and that organizers of Chicago and New York make an investigation and report as to whether belts are made in tanneries.

Upon the application of the Silk Workers for a charter, it was moved and adopted that the application be denied, inasmuch as they come under the jurisdiction of the National Textile Workers.

Upon the application of the Women's International Union Label League for charter, the E. C. decided that while it recognizes the value and worth of the work, and the cooperation of the Women's International Union Label League, and desires to urge that this cooperation be further continued, in which the A. F. of L. will aid to its fullest extent, yet it can not under the laws of the A. F. of L., grant a charter to a label league.

On the matter of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor, it was moved and adopted that President Gompers' decision recognizing the duly elected officers as such be made the decision of the E. C., and that he take such action as is necessary to secure possession of the charter, and if not successful, a new charter be issued.

Resolved that President Gompers confer with President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and ascertain the probable cost of an organizer for the Philippines for one year, and submit the same by mail to the E. C.; and also send to each member of the E. C. a copy of President Perkins' argument before the House Committee on Ways and Means on the Philippines Tariff Bill.

The International Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters applied for a donation of \$200 for the calling of a convention which could not be granted. The subject matter of other assistance by organizers was referred to President Gompers.

On the application of the International Union of Building Employees for financial assistance, it was moved and adopted that \$150 be appropriated from the defense fund.

On the protest of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Association against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Paul Huebner, of Milwaukee, and Charles F. Gebelein, of St. Louis, appeared before the E. C. in support of their charges that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters were violating the award made by Mr. P. J. Downey, which award was approved by the conventions of the A. F. of L. The representatives of the wood workers urged the E. C. to revoke the charter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the brewery proprietors, of Milwaukee, be notified that the various decisions of the conventions of the A. F. of L., as well as the decisions of the E. C. of the Federation, have been uniformly favorable to the Amalgamated Wood Workers in the contention for jurisdiction over mill men and cabinet workers, and the E. C. holds that the men whose employment in the breweries of Milwaukee is now a matter of contention between the two above-named unions, are properly under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and that members of that union are properly entitled to perform the work in contention."

The Carpet Mechanics' International Union, by Messrs. John B. Colpoys, H. Shearer, and Charles A. Hutchins applied for charter. Mr. J. H. Hatch, representing the Upholsterers' International Union of America, appeared before the E. C. in opposition to the granting of the charter and claimed jurisdiction. The application was denied, and President Gompers instructed to secure an amalgamation of the upholsterers, mattressmakers, and carpet layers, as directed by the San Francisco convention.

The International Association of Fur Workers applied for the indorsement of their label, which was granted.

President Gompers called the members of the E. C.'s attention that, in accordance with the A. F. of L.'s action, he had instructed the Cloth Examiners and Spongers' Union, No. 11,680, to cease using any local label or other than the A. F. of L. label. It was moved and adopted that the action of President Gompers in this matter be concurred in, and the union given until April 16, 1906, to comply with the instructions.

On the application of E. J. Ratigan for authority from the E. C. to distribute a "union label bulletin," to contain other advertising matter, it was moved and adopted that application be denied.

On the application for the endorsement of the project to issue an "unfair list" of the A. F. of L., with advertisements, it was moved and adopted that application be denied.

Upon the application of the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, for the revocation of the charter of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen for the violation of the decision of the San Francisco convention. The following representatives of the organizations in interest appeared: Timothy Healey, representing the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; J. E. Bruner, president, and R. A. McKee, secretary of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and Louis Kemper, Edward F. Ward, and Joseph Froebste, representing the International Union of United Brewery Workmen. Louis Kemper, on behalf of his organization, stated that the United Brewery Workmen had not violated the decision of the San Francisco convention.

The representatives of all parties in interest were urged to confer with a view to an amicable arrangement being reached. Several hours having been given the hearing, further consideration was deferred to await the result of the conference.

Secretary Morrison made a financial report of which the following is the summary for the five months ending February 28, 1905:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1904.....	\$108,017 94
Receipts from all sources for five months.....	108,155 98
	<hr/> 206,173 92

#### EXPENSES.

Total expenses for five months.....	\$108,418 94
Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....	102,764 98
In general fund, March 1, 1905.....	\$15,399 05
In defense fund, March 1, 1905.....	87,385 93
	<hr/> 102,764 98

Total..... 102,764 98

The itemized statements of all moneys received and expended are published monthly in the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST**.

The A. F. of L. has affiliated 118 national and international unions, 82 state, 572 city centrals, and 1,178 locals.

The following charters were issued since the San Francisco convention:

	1904-5.
State federations.....	1
Central bodies.....	24
Local trade unions.....	42
Federal unions.....	24

#### ASSESSMENT.

There has been received up to the first of March, \$33,679.09. On the three-cent assessment levied to assist the United Textile Workers there has been forwarded to the United Textile Workers \$38,680.09, one dollar in excess of the receipts.

Several internationals have not as yet paid their assessment.

Of course the above sums do not include the voluntary appropriations and donations made by our organizations in aid of the Fall River textile workers' strike.

#### SUPPLIES AND LITERATURE FORWARDED FROM HEAD QUARTERS.

October 1, 1904, to February 28, 1905:	
Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	1,821
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers, secretaries, and others.....	5,877
Official and circular letters in 2-cent envelopes.....	45,056
Circulars and circular letters in 1-cent envelopes.....	74,780
	<hr/> 126,984

Figuring 126 working days from October 1, 1904, to February 28, 1905, makes an average of 1,016 letters, circular letters, and packages per day.

Mr. Rook and Mr. Herman Robinson, of New York City, appeared before the E. C. in support of the application of the pavers and rammers for the formation of an international organization of this craft. President Gompers was authorized to call a convention of the pavers and rammers to form an international organization.

Secretary B. A. Larger of the United Garment Workers of America, appeared in support of an application of this organization for financial assistance, and, upon motion it was decided that \$2,000 be appropriated from the general fund. That fund to be reimbursed for this amount from the moneys due from the affiliated unions for the three-cent assessment levied to assist the United Textile Workers of America.

The discussion of the brewery workers, engineers, and firemen's controversy was resumed. The representatives reported that a conference was held which led some of the representatives to believe that a peaceful settlement could be worked out along the lines of the decision of the San Francisco convention, provided the St. Louis and Belleville controversies were adjudicated. It was decided to be helpful to accomplish this and to communicate with central bodies to insist upon the enforcement of the San Francisco decision.

Mr. John Swift, of Minneapolis, Minn., appeared before the E. C. in regard to his position relative to the dispute with the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company. He stated that for the good of the labor movement the "boycott" should be declared off. A number of communications in regard to this dispute, pro and con, were also considered, and it was decided that President Gompers make an investigation of the entire matter, or cause the same to be done, and a report to be submitted to the E. C.

On the application of the National Association of Steam Fitters for a charter, Mr. James M. Cumming appeared before the E. C. in support of the application, and Secretary-Treasurer Tilden, of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam, and Gas Fitters, appeared in opposition to the A. F. of L. granting a charter. It was moved and adopted that, inasmuch as the charter of the applicants was revoked by the convention of the A. F. of L., the application be denied.

It was decided that in addition to the appropriation of \$2,000 to the United Garment Workers of America from the balance received in payment of the three-cent assessment levied for the textile workers, to issue an appeal to assist the striking garment workers in their efforts to resist the attempt of the employers to establish the non-union or "open shop" in the trade.

Complaint against Western Federation of Miners and resolutions in regard thereto are published elsewhere in this issue of the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST**.

It was reported to the E. C. that charter of Federal Labor Union, 8921, of San Pedro, Cal., was revoked on March 6, 1905, upon its refusal to transfer to the Longshoremen's International Association all its members eligible to that organization. The union claimed that it would be willing to take out a charter from the longshoremen as the "Longshoremen's International Association," but would not accept a charter under the title of "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association." During the discussion, President Keefe, of the Longshoremen's Association, submitted a brief, giving the reasons why it is necessary to have the words "Marine and Transport Workers" in the title. It was moved and adopted that the E. C. will recommend to the next Convention of the A. F. of L. that it be given authority to issue a charter to the organization under the title of "International Longshoremen and Transport Workers' Association" provided that, in the meantime the jurisdiction of the organization is so defined as to remove any possibility of misunderstanding.

Messrs. T. H. Phippen and F. W. Henbach appeared before the E. C. in support of a proposition of securing the endorsement of a banking system to be controlled directly by the representatives of the international unions of America. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the matter of the proposition Messrs. Anderson, Phippen, and Henbach, for the creation of a trust company in the interests of organized labor, the E. C. of the A. F. of L., while not in any way expressing any dissent from the merits of the gentlemen's proposition, are not in a position, nor has it authority from the labor movement of the country, to endorse or take part in any such proposition."

The following was adopted relative to a complaint against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union against the Federated Trades Council, of Milwaukee:

"Whereas, The Federated Trades Council, of Milwaukee, has admitted to membership a union composed of seceders and expelled members from Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, No. 8, at least a portion of the delegates to the above council belonging to said union, and

"Whereas, The admission of said union and the signing of its delegates, are in direct violation of section Article XII, and section 5, Article IV, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., therefore,

"Resolved, That the President of the A. F. of L., hereby instructed to communicate with the Federated Trades Council, of Milwaukee, requiring the seceding body to return to the Amalgamated Wood Workers, as in the event of failure to do so, then the aforementioned seceding union shall be suspended, and if this demand is not complied with before May 1, then the charter said Federated Trades Council, of Milwaukee, shall be revoked and ordered returned to the A. F. of L."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the King of Italy has extended an invitation to the United States and to all other nations to send delegates to a congress to be held at Rome, during May, 1906, for the purpose of considering the subjects of agriculture, immigration, and labor, in their international aspects, and what may be done to benefit the peoples of countries in regard thereto; therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That the E. C. of the A. F. of L., on behalf of the working people of the United States of America, express deep gratification and endorsement of the project, and earnestly entertains the hope that the President of the United States may appoint an adequate American legation, one that fairly and rationally represents American interests and ideals, and respectfully urges at the delegation to be appointed by the President a man, in part at least, of practical men, men who, through hard experience, have no pet economic or political theories to exploit, and that at least one of the delegates may be a representative of the farm laborers of the country; and further

**Resolved**, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States and to the King of Italy."

Discussion of the woodworkers vs. carpenters controversy was resumed and the following resolution adopted:

**Resolved**, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be notified that complaints have been lodged with the E. C. of the A. F. of L. that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has not complied with the decision of the Boston convention, as reaffirmed by the San Francisco convention, and, further, that both organizations be notified that, if by the next meeting of the E. C. the organizations concerned have not carried out decision into effect, the matter of instructions of the San Francisco convention for failure to do so will be considered."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the dispute as to jurisdiction between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the one side, and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen on the other, is a source of constant friction; and

"Whereas during the session of the E. C., the representatives of these organizations informally discussed various matters in dispute between them, the result of which was a kinder feeling and the apparent possibility of a workable agreement or understanding could be reached for the promotion and protection of the interests of all, therefore, be it

**Resolved**, By the E. C. of the A. F. of L., that we not only recommend but insist that representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen meet for May 1, for the purpose of holding further conference with a view of eliminating causes of discontent and dispute between these organizations to establish more harmonious and fraternal relations with an earnest endeavor at a better feeling, understanding, and workable agreement, and, that the report of such conference be made to the president of the A. F. of L. within 10 days after the holding of such conference."

In the controversy between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, as to which organization has jurisdiction over hydraulic piping, Secretary-Treasurer Tilden appeared before the E. C. in support of the position taken by their organization, and Frank Cheney, in support of the claims of the elevator constructors. The evidence developed that the parties at least had not held a conference, as required by the A. F. of L., before complaints of this character can be considered.

President William McSorley, of the International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers, appeared before the E. C. in support of the charges of this organization against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for extending its jurisdiction over metal lathing. Inasmuch as no conference between the parties in interest had been held, the E. C. decided that it could not take cognizance of the case other than being helpful in trying to bring about such conference.

President Slocum of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths requested that the blacksmiths be considered jurisdiction over the drop forgers and hammermen. The A. F. of L. not having jurisdiction over the hammermen, it was moved and adopted that the subject

matter be referred to the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths for conference.

The complaint of President Slocum of the blacksmiths against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for admitting blacksmiths into their organization in Cincinnati, Ohio, was on motion referred to both organizations in interest, with a recommendation that a conference be held and the matter adjusted.

On the complaint of President Slocum of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths against the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers for issuing charters to their local unions, it was moved and adopted that President Gompers arrange a conference between the two organizations in interest for adjudication. President Slocum stated that he was willing that the carriage and wagon workers should organize the carriage and wagon blacksmiths, but was opposed to that organization taking their members from unions already organized.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are about to be admitted to statehood, and a convention will be held for the purpose of formulating a state constitution, therefore,

**Resolved**, That the A. F. of L. will make every effort to secure the following articles pertaining to labor, incorporated in, and made a part of the state constitution of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, when the same shall have become a state, to wit:

"1. That not more than eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all underground mines; and on all work or undertakings carried on or aided by the state, county, or municipal government; and the legislature shall pass suitable laws to provide for the health and safety of employees in the factories, smelters, mines, and on the railroads.

"2. The legislature shall provide by law for the initiative and referendum, and imperative mandate.

"3. That the common law, relieving the employer from liability to an employee injured through the carelessness of a fellow servant be abrogated, and suitable laws be passed by the legislature protecting employees under such conditions.

"4. The right of action to recover damages for injuries or death shall never be abrogated and the amount recoverable shall never be subject to any statutory limitation.

"5. The rights of labor shall have just protection through laws calculated to promote the industrial welfare of the state.

"6. That the power of the civil authority shall never be usurped, or exercised by the military authority.

"The legislature shall prohibit, by the enactment of proper laws, first, the employment of children under the age of 16 years, in mines; second, the contracting of convict labor; third, the labor of convicts outside of prison walls, except on public works under direct control of the state; fourth, the political and commercial control of employees; fifth, any corporation from transacting business in the state without first securing a charter under the laws of the state."

It was moved and adopted that President Gompers use every effort to prevent the repeal or modification of the Chinese exclusion law, in so far as it relates to the United States or any of its possessions.

On motion President Gompers was authorized to carry out the instructions of the convention of the A. F. of L. relative to the transfer of the coppersmiths from the United Metal Workers' International Union to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

In the matter of the establishment of health farms for the members of organized labor suffering from tuberculosis, it was moved and adopted that the matter be referred to the next meeting of the E. C. In the meantime President Gompers communicate with President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union and others, to secure the fullest information on the subject.

The interior freight handlers applied to extend its jurisdiction to include all men engaged in packing or handling freight in mercantile houses or warehouses, railroad office clerks, or railroad yard clerks. It was moved and adopted that, inasmuch as existing international unions now have jurisdiction over these callings, the application be denied.

It was moved and adopted that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union be directed to comply with the decision of the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., relative to conceding jurisdiction to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers over carriage painters.

Upon the protest of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Association against the action of the San Francisco convention in conceding jurisdiction to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers over those engaged in purely factory work, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as it is the belief of the members of the E. C. that the action of the San Francisco convention turned upon the denial of President Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, of the existence of an agreement between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers and the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union; the written and signed agreement being shown to the members of the E. C., it was decided that both organizations should carry out the agreement, bearing the signatures of the officers of the two organizations in interest."

The following is a copy of the original agreement shown:

"Agreement between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union of America, entered into this 2d day of March, 1908.

"Article I. The Amalgamated Wood Workers shall control all varnishing and polishing work, except hard wood trim, sashes and doors, and refinishing old work on buildings.

"Article II. Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall have the right to go outside to complete work finished in the shop (new work).

"Article III. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers shall have the right to go into the factory to do work for an outside contractor.

"Article IV. The Brotherhood of Painters shall have control over all hard wood finishers on buildings.

"Article V. Should there be any local misunderstanding as to the proper interpretation of this agreement, the general presidents of the two organizations shall be empowered to effect a settlement, and failing to do so, they shall have the power to arbitrate the difference with a third party to be mutually agreed upon.

"Article VI. It shall be understood that this agreement shall not interfere with any local agreements that may now obtain or be entered into hereafter.

"Article VII. In conformity with the foregoing articles each organization shall recognize the other's cards.

"D. D. MULCAHY, General President,

"THOS. I. KIDD, General Secretary.

"For the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union of America.

"J. C. BAEHLHORN, General President,

"M. P. CARRECK, General Secretary.

"For the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America."

Upon the complaint of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is not complying with the decision of arbitrator Strasser upon the plan of amalgamation, it was decided that inasmuch as we have been officially informed that the whole matter is now before the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for action, that the subject matter be laid over until the next meeting of the E. C.

Upon motion it was decided that "oilors" should come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The matter of uniform laws for central bodies was, on motion, referred to the next meeting of the E. C., and the resident members constituted as a subcommittee to draft laws in accordance with the suggestions received at headquarters from central bodies.

In the matter of jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association and the International Association of Glass House Employees, it was moved and adopted that action upon same be deferred until the next meeting of the E. C., and in the meantime the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association be requested to take action upon the protest made by D. A. Hayes against their operating under the title of Amalgamated Glass Workers, and his recommendation that they should adopt the title "Workers on Glass."

President Keefe complained that the seamen at Esreka, Cal., and other points were refusing to work with members of the International Longshoremen's Association, and acting in a manner antagonistic to the best interests of the Longshoremen's International Union and the labor movement in general, and urged the E. C. to prevent a continuance of this unfriendly attitude.

It was moved and adopted that the officers of the Seamen's International Union be communicated with regarding the complaint, and notified that if the grounds of the complaint are true that they instruct the officers of the local unions at fault to cease their discrimination.

It was moved and adopted that President Gompers notify the officers of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union that the central bodies favored the organization of "tuck pointers," and if they can not lawfully charter to tuck pointers that they withdraw their objection to the A. F. of L. doing so.

The matter of securing more suitable accommodations for the headquarters of the A. F. of L. was referred to the resident members.

On the protest of the American Federation of Musicians against the Trades and Labor Council of Paterson, N. J., for seating a dual drum and fife corps and engaging their music for the Labor Day parade, it was moved and adopted that the matter be referred to President Gompers with instructions to enforce the constitution.

On the application of the Stonemasons' International Union for charter, it was moved and adopted that the application be denied.

On the communication from the Patternmakers' League of North America, requesting advice as to how course to pursue relative to the employment of Chinese and Filipinos in the pattern department of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, it was moved and adopted that the matter be referred to President Gompers for further correspondence.

On the application of the Paper Box Workers' International Union for change of title to "Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Workers' Union," it was moved and adopted that the officers of the organization be communicated with to ascertain if the application covers paper box, paper bag, and paper novelty workers, and report to the E. C. for consideration and action.

A number of requests for organizers and for assistance in other forms were received and referred to President Gompers, with authority to aid the several applicants to the fullest extent within the means of the A. F. of L.

It was then decided that the next meeting of the E. C. should be held at Scranton, Pa., June 12.

On Saturday afternoon, March 18, at 5 o'clock, the E. C. adjourned.

A number of organizations having grievances against particular firms, which they have declared unfair, made application to the E. C. for endorsement to their action.

The following is a list of the organizations and firms with the action taken thereon:

Burlap Workers' Union, No. 11,492, of Orange, N. J., vs. The H. R. Wiggins Sons Company. Approved.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths v. Peabody Manufacturing Company, of Kingston, N. Y. Referred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

International Union of Steam Engineers vs. Brown, Bigelow, printers, of St. Paul, Minn. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

Brush Makers' International Union vs. the firm Elder & Jenks, of Philadelphia. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of No. America vs. Bryan & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

Federal Labor Union, No. 3870, of Utica, Ill., vs. Utica Hydraulic Cement Company and the Utica Cement Manufacturing Company. Approved.

International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lath vs. The Pittsburg Expanded Metal Company. Approved.

International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lath vs. The Eastern Expanded Metal Company, of Boston, Mass. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

International Shingle Weavers' Union of America vs. The Far West Lumber Company of Tacoma, Washington, The St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company

rays Harbor Commercial Company of Cosmopolis, Washington. Referred for further investigation.  
 United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse goods vs. Leroh Brothers, of Baltimore, Md. Approved.  
 The Order of Railroad Telegraphers vs. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Company. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.  
 The International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of America vs. R. H. Macy & Co. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.  
 The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union vs. The Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Approved.  
 The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company Messenger Service. Approved.

Upon application of the International Piano and Organ Workers' Union to endorse its action in placing the Kimball Piano Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list, it was moved that in view of the declaration made by Mr. E. F. Conway on behalf of the Kimball Piano Company, the E. C. do not approve the application; and, further, that a copy of Mr. Conway's letter and a transcript of the decision of the E. C. be forwarded to the officers of the Piano and Organ Workers, with the offer of the services of the members of the E. C. to assist in securing an adjustment and better relations with the company.

### Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1905.

To All Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concerns have been declared UNFAIR:

THE PITTSBURGH EXPANDED METAL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

LEITCH BROS., Baltimore, Md.

UTICA HYDRAULIC CEMENT COMPANY, and UTICA CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Utica, Ill.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS' COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Faternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its leverage against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears in the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time. When application is made by a central labor union or half of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such class for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

**Flour.**—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.

**Meats.**—Kingsan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

**Pipes.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

### CLOTHING.

**Buttons.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Klements & Co., Newark, N. J.

**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.

**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company.

**Hats.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James K. Kaiser, New York City.

**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.

**Underwear.**—Onetta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.

**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

### POTTERY, GLASS, AND STONE.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harblson-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Elina Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelley Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Duxton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurnsey Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind. **Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.

### STREET RAILWAYS.

**Terre Haute, Ind.**—Street Railway Company.  
**Houston, Tex.**—Houston Electric Company.

### WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio.

**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Cooperage.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Pens.**—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.

**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

#### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, MARCH, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist. Of the 1,416 unions making returns for March, 1905, with an aggregate membership of 105,328, there were 3.6 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 681 unions, with a membership of 63,500, reported 6.1 per cent without employment.

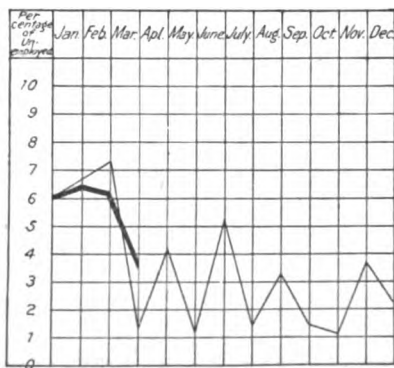


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the lighter line for 1904.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of March, 1905. (The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....	\$102.74
United neckwear makers 11016, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, s; d f, \$9.....	18
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers 10943, tax, feb, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9
Lumber handlers 8449, tax, jan, 75c; d f, 75c.....	14
Twine stringers 11632, tax, feb, 40c; d f, 40c.....	14
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11708, tax, feb, \$7.25; d f, \$7.25.....	14
Horse-nail makers 10953, tax, feb, \$3.00; d f, \$3.00.....	7
Natl asso heat, frost, genl insulators, and asbestos workers, tax, j, f, m.....	4
Laborers prot 9820, tax, d, '04, j, \$1; d f, \$1; assessment, 30c.....	2
Laborers prot 11738, tax, feb, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, 50c.....	5
Federal labor 10639, tax, feb, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	5
Federal labor 11248, tax, jan, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	5
Federal labor 11245, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4
Federal labor 11595, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	4
Federal labor 11818, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2
Trades and labor assem, Covington, Ky, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5
Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2
Central labor, Paris, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5
Central labor, Princeton, Ind, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11794, sup Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11556, sup.....	5
Bricklayers and masons 10982, tax, bal a, o, n, d, '04, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95; sup, 24c.....	4
2. Oyster and fishermen 11793, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4
Window shade makers 11556, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2
Rockmens prot 10631, tax, June, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20
Twine stringers and helpers 10922, tax, a, m, j, '04, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, jan, \$7.25; d f, \$7.25.....	13
Laborers prot 10295, tax, feb, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	14
Central labor, Portland, Me, tax, n, d, '04, j, Intl of cutting die and cutter makers, tax, d, '04, j.....	2
Federal labor 8243, tax, d, '04, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, \$1.35.....	10
Federal labor 7155, tax, n, d, '04, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1
Federal labor 9138, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2
Federal labor 9950, tax, feb, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	10
Federal labor 9985, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	10
Federal labor 9993, tax, feb, \$4; d f, \$4.....	10
Federal labor 11833, sup.....	20
Laborers prot 11749 (obrera federado), tax, n, d, '04, j, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80; sup, \$1.....	10
Federated trades council, Milwaukee, Wis, sup.....	2
3. Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	2
4. Federal labor 11834, sup.....	2
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, feb, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	2
Pavers and pavers helpers 11559, tax, jan, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1
Trade union assem, Williamsport, Pa, tax, bal n, d, '04, j, f.....	1
Newsboys prot 11566, tax, feb.....	1
Optical workers 11381, tax, feb, \$5.05; d f, \$5.05.....	10
Stone planers 10604, tax, feb, \$4; d f, \$4.....	10
Central trades and labor union, St Augustine, Fla, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	10
Trades and labor council, Tampa, Fla, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	10
Central labor union, Watertown, Wis, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	10
Intl of slate workers, tax, jan.....	10
Federal labor 11617, tax, dec, '04, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	10
Federal labor, 9715, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	10
Federal labor 8921, tax, d, '04, j, \$37.20; d f, \$37.20.....	10
J B Lennon, treas, interest on bank deposits.....	10
Federal labor 7087, tax, jan, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25; sup, 50c.....	10
Stone pavers 11394, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.50.....	10
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, f, m, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, 50c.....	10
Shirt, waist, and laundry workers Intl, sup.....	10

1. Laborers prot 9523, tax, d, '04, j, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 49c.....	\$2 60	6. Stablenens 10860, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.....	\$4 50
Joe V Mukauts, Chicago, Ill, sup.....	4 00	Vegetable Ivory button workers 7546, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 50c.....	4 50
2. Egg inspectors 11254, tax, mar, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25	12 50	Federal labor 8583, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2.50.....	7 50
Line trimmers 11835, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 8367, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 11787, assessment.....	60	Woman can workers 10584, sup.....	1 00
Machine shearers and punchers 9635, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Federal labor 11821, sup.....	2 88
Stable employees 10041, tax, nov, '04, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00	Federal labor 11771, tax, feb, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85; sup, \$8.....	11 70
Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11669, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Stoneware potters 11598, tax, feb, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 75c.....	2 45
Gum engravers, designers, and emboss cutters 10624, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Local 24, intl photo-engravers of N A, sup.....	1 25
Asphalt, asphalt block and wood pavers 11811, tax, feb, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00	Federal labor 10683, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, \$1.....	18 00
Stablenens 8760, tax, d, '04, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	17 00	Federal labor 9874, tax, bal n, d, '04, j, \$4.95; d f, \$4.95; sup, \$5.50.....	15 40
Base ball makers 10929, tax, feb, 55c; d f, 55c	1 70	Federal labor 7618, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; assessment, 45c; sup, 5c.....	3 00
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, jan, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	7. John B Lennon, treas, interest on deposits..	345 00
Stenographers and typewriters 11691, tax, feb, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Federal labor 11591, assessment.....	78
Gravel roofers 9898, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 9998, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Fishermens 7141, tax, d, '04, j, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	Federal labor 9826, tax, f, m, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Milk handlers asso 10662, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 5c.....	1 00	Federal labor 9777, tax, jan, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Composition roofers 8712, tax, j, f, 80c; d f, 80c	1 60	Federal labor 10104, tax, feb, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 8227, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 80c.....	3 39	Federal labor 11618, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Federal labor 11651, tax, bal oct, '04, 50c; d f, 50c; assessment, 90c.....	1 90	United neckwear cutters 6999, tax, j, j, '04, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Laborers prot 11004, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Cloth examiners and spongers 11690, tax, feb, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	16 10
Hat shop laborers 8859, tax, j, f, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Pipe caulkers and tappers 7343, tax, d, '04, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	16 00
Laborers prot 11002, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; assessment, 75c.....	8 25	Stone masons 7049, tax, feb, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Trades council, Ann Arbor, Mich, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	7 50	Hospital employees 10641, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Trades and labor council, Atchison, Kans, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Transfer companies employees 11824, sup.....	1 00
United trades and labor council, Cuyahoga co, Ohio, tax, nov, '04, to and incl oct, '05.....	10 00	Federal labor 8399, sup.....	50
Central labor union, Erie, Pa, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....	5 00	Needle straighteners, prot, asso 11791, tax, d, '04, j, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 80c.....	2 20
Trades assembly, Greenville, Tex, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	8. Bootblacks prot 9186, tax, j, f, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60
Federated trades council, Milwaukee, Wis, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00	Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, mar, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Central labor council, Niagara Falls, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Boilermakers helpers 11801, tax, j, f, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Central labor union, Northampton, Mass, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Exg inspectors prot 11701, tax, jan, \$1 60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20
Central labor union, Pottstown, Pa, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50		
Central trades and labor union, Providence, R I, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00		
Central labor union, Worcester, Mass, tax, bal n, d, '04.....	1 25		
Brushmakers intl, tax, feb.....	3 64		
Am bro of cement workers, tax, dec, '04, j, \$30; bal assessment, \$40.....	70 00		
Patternmakers league of N A, tax, d, '04, j, Federal labor 7125, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 80		
Federal labor 7187, tax, dec, '04, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00		
Federal labor 7204, tax, feb, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10		
Federal labor 7481, tax, d, '04, j, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00		
Federal labor 8181, tax, bal j, f, m, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50		
Federal labor 8208, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00		
Federal labor 8236, tax, mar, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 30		
Federal labor 8398, tax, d, '04, j, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20		
Federal labor 8426, tax, j, f, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70.....	13 40		
Federal labor 8564, tax, dec, '04, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50		
Federal labor 9449, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15.....	8 80		
Federal labor 10673, tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40		
Federal labor 11004, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50		
Federal labor 11153, tax, mar, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00		
Federal labor 11445, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00		
Federal labor 11716, tax, feb, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10		
Federal labor 11776, tax, dec, '04, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; assessment, \$1.33.....	5 98		
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10315, tax, mar, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, \$2.50.....	7 90		
Federal labor 11823, sup.....	7 68		
Ice mens prot 10176, tax, feb, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, \$1.....	2 60		
Federal labor 11822, sup.....	7 10		
Federal labor 9870, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$1.....	10 00		
Horse-nail makers 7073, tax, j, f, \$8.10; d f, \$8.10; sup, \$60.....	42 20		

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ROYAL

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Absolutely Pure

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8. Plumber diggers and sewer builders 9926,	
tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c	
Agricultural workers 11095, tax, o, n, '04, \$2.50;	
d f, \$2.50.	
Scalemens prot 11408, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	
Sand cutters 10047, tax, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20...	
Rockmens prot 10631, tax, july, \$15; d f, \$15...	
Federal labor 9371, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$1.40; d f,	
\$1.40.	
Federal labor 10829, tax, acct feb, \$1.15; d f,	
\$1.15	
Derrickmen 9499, tax, f, acct m, \$4.15; d f,	
\$4.15; sup, 2c	
Federal labor 9701, tax, j, f, m, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50;	
assessment, \$3.	
Laborers prot 10820, tax, j, f, \$10; d f, \$10.	
Laborers prot 10842, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.	
Intl wood, wire, and metal lathers, tax,	
f, m	
Trades assembly, Alexandria, Ind, tax, s, o,	
n, d, '04, j, f.	
Central labor union, Linton, Ind, tax, nov,	
'04, to and incl oct, '05	
Central labor union, Morgantown, W Va,	
tax, n, d, '04, j.	
Federal labor union 11836, sup	
Laborers prot 9105, tax, d, '04, j, \$10; d f, \$10;	
sup, \$4.	
Spring fitters 11810, tax, feb, 80c; d f, 80c; sup,	
\$1.50.	
Federal labor 11785, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$1.05; d f,	
\$1.05; sup, 78c.	
Federal labor 11796, sup.	
9. Greenhouse workers 10205, tax, s, o, n, d, '04,	
j, f, m, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15; assessment, 81c.	
Laborers prot 9145, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.	
Council of labor, Kern co, Cal, tax, o, n, d,	
'04, j, f, m	
Trades and labor council, Memphis, Tenn,	
tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.	
Intl typographical union, tax, feb	
Gas workers 10086, tax, d, '04, j, \$5; d f, \$5.	
Flagstone cutters and setters 11808, tax, n, d,	
'04, 70c; d f, 70c.	
Indurated fibre workers 7185, tax, feb, \$5;	
d f, \$5.	
Well borers 11487, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m,	
\$2.10; d f, \$2.10.	
Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, feb,	
\$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	
Embossers prot 10821, tax, mar, \$3.50; d f,	
\$3.50.	
Iron and brass chippers 11610, tax, feb, \$1.05;	
d f, \$1.05.	
Mill workers and helpers and laborers 11486,	
tax, n, d, '04, 70c; d f, 70c	
Federal labor 6997, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	
Federal labor 8060, tax, mar, \$4; d f, \$4.	
Federal labor 9725, tax, j, f, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.	
Federal labor 9889, tax, j, f, \$1; d f, \$1.	
Federal labor 10751, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	
Federal labor 11098, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	
Federal labor 11490, tax, mar, 40c; d f, 40c.	
Federal labor 11535, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2.	
Laborers prot 8079, tax, j, f, \$10.80; d f, \$10.80;	
sup, \$2; bal assessment, \$1.20.	
Federal labor 11825, sup.	
Federal labor 10816, tax, feb, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75;	
sup, 50c.	
Suspenders 9560, tax, d, '04, j, \$16.50;	
d f, \$16.50; sup, \$16.	
Ordanacemens 9695, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$2.25; d f,	
\$2.25; assessment, 40c; sup, 75c.	
Federal labor 11833, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$3.50; d f,	
\$3.50; sup, \$1.10.	
Street pavers 9681, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.65; d f,	
\$1.65; sup, 20c.	
Federal labor 11837, sup.	
10. Paper bag workers 11757, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.	
Pavers and rammers 10818, tax, feb, \$1.50;	
d f, \$1.50.	
Suspender workers 11251, tax, mar, 40c;	
d f, 40c.	
Fire dept employes asso 10446, tax, f, m, \$4;	
d f, \$4.	
Sewer diggers 8682, tax, feb, \$3; d f, \$3.	
Drainlayers and helpers 10383, tax, feb, \$3.50;	
d f, \$3.50.	
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8934, tax,	
mar, 90c; d f, 90c.	
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, feb, \$1.25;	
d f, \$1.25.	
Assorters and packers 8316, tax, feb, \$5.50;	
d f, \$5.50.	
Federal labor 7520, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.	

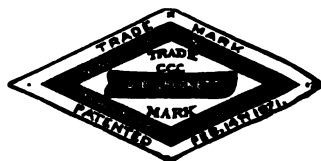
SAMUEL SWAN, Pres.

W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.  
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

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WE are the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.

### OF LATE YEARS, HOWEVER,

others have taken advantage of the popularity of our goods to bring out numerous imitations which are offered under the same or similar names.

Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, stick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish.

Please send to us freely for copies of our Architectural Hand-Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods. If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

**THE DAVID B. CROCKETT COMPANY.**  
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

10. Suspender workers 8144, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f,	
\$1.50.	\$5 00
Bottle canners 10535, tax, j, f, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.	3 80
Optical workers 10084, tax, n, d, '04, \$2.50; d f,	5 00
\$2.50.	
Federal labor 8087, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m,	21 60
\$10.80; d f, \$10.80.	17 00
Federal labor 8139, tax, feb, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50.	2 70
Federal labor 8770, tax, mar, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	4 20
Federal labor 9710, tax, feb, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.	6 40
Federal labor 10307, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04,	12 00
j, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.	3 10
Federal labor 10428, tax, j, f, m, \$6; d f, \$6.	
Federal labor 11491, tax, j, f, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.	
Federal labor 11602, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$2.25; d f,	4 95
\$2.25; assessment, 45c.	10 64
Intl photo-engravers of N A, tax, feb	5 00
Labor council, Galveston, Tex, tax, n, d, '04,	2 50
j, f, m, a.	2 50
Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, sup.	
Trades assem, Marsilles, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04	2 50
Central trades and labor assem, Oklahoma	
City, Okla Ter, tax, m, a, m	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Sandy Hill, N Y,	2 50
tax, n, d, '04, j.	10 00
Servants prot 11838, sup.	
Braceros agricola, agricultural workers 11762,	6 80
tax, j, f, \$2.35; d f, \$2.35; sup, \$1.90.	
Central trades and labor council, Midland,	2 50
Ark, sup.	
Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, mar, 50c; d f, 50c;	2 00
sup, \$1.	3 70
Laborers prot 8856, tax, mar, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60;	2 25
sup, 50c.	13 00
Women can workers 10584, sup.	3 10
Horse-nail workers 7180, tax, mar, \$6.25; d f,	5 40
\$6.25; sup, 50c.	
Federal labor 11624, tax, feb, \$1 05; d f, \$1.05;	
sup, \$1.	
11. Laborers prot 8249, tax, j, f, m, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax,	1 80
mar, 75c; d f, 75c.	3 12
Brass bobbin workers 8628, tax, feb.	1 20
Telephone operators 10795, tax, mar, 60c;	
d f, 60c.	
Soap, soda, and candle workers 10385, tax,	9 00
feb, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.	9 00
Fish dressers prot 7416, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f,	
\$4.50.	

11. Scale workers prot 7592, tax, feb, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	\$15 00
Music engravers 11809, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Federal labor 8306, tax, j, f, m, \$16.20; d f, \$16.20	82 40
Federal labor 10919, tax, feb, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55	8 10
Federal labor 11090, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Central trades and labor assem, Cortland, N Y, tax, n, d, '04, j	2 50
Federation of labor, Louisville, Ky, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j	5 00
Central labor, Mt Carmel, Ill, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Federal labor 10829, tax, bal feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Labor council, San Pedro, Cal, tax, o, n, d, '04	2 50
Intl carriage and wagon workers, local No. 72, sup	4 00
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, tax, feb	287 77
Newsboys prot 11839, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Norristown, Pa, sup	7 50
Federal labor 11477, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 25c	2 25
Pipe and boiler coverers 11562, sup	40
Central labor union, Ashabula, Ohio, tax, n, d, '04, j, \$2.50; sup, 25c	2 75
Central labor union, Wilmington, N C, sup	10 00
12. Dairymens prot 8897, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60	7 20
Millmens prot 10297, tax, feb, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25	8 50
Nail mill employees 9987, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Horse-nail workers 10582, tax, feb, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Solar printers and operators 8710, tax, j, f, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	8 40
Asphalt block and vitrified brick pavers 7214, tax, d, '04, j, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Telephone employees 11268, tax, feb, 85c; d f, 35c	79
Gas-house workers 11784, tax, jan, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Cotton yard men's benevolent asso 9142, tax, j, f, m, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15	6 80
Hospital employees prot 10768, tax, j, f, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Fiber pressmen 9331, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50
Fishermens 11777, tax, bal feb, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Hospital employees 10038, tax, mar, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Milkers prot 8861, tax, mar, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
Undertakers 9019, tax, mar, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Cement burners 8767, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, \$2; d f, \$2; assessment, 30c	4 80
Federal labor 8281, tax, j, f, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50	18 00
Federal labor 8892, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Federal labor 9068, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Federal labor 9088, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50
Federal labor 10651, tax, feb, \$17.50; d f, \$17.50	35 00
Federal labor 10917, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11121, tax, mar, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Federal labor 11164, tax, j, a, '04, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Federal labor 11324, tax, oct, '04, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Federal labor 11579, tax, feb, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20	8 40
Federal labor 11648, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Central labor union, Fremont, Neb, tax, d, '04, j, f	2 50
Federated trades council, Montreal, Canada, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j	5 00
Trades and labor federation, New Brunswick, N J, tax, n, d, '04, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Pekin, Ill, tax, aug, '04, to and incl July, '05	10 00
Federated trades and labor council, San Diego, Cal, tax, o, n, d, '04	2 50
Labor council, San Francisco, Cal, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a	5 00
Central labor union, Toledo, Ohio, tax, n, d, '04, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Uniontown, Pa, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a	5 00
Laborers prot 8944, tax, dec, '04, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
Laborers prot 9788, tax, j, f, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Brewery laborers 10677, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Laborers prot 10941, tax, f, m, 80c; d f, 80c	1 60
Street, sewer, and genl excavating laborers 11608, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50	21 00
Gas workers prot 11790, tax, feb, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	5 30
Intl of elevator constructors, tax, feb	11 00
Federal labor 10883, tax, j, f, m, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, 20c	6 00
Federal labor 9877, tax, feb, 60c; d f, 60c; assessment, 38c	1 58

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13. Sawmill workers 11826, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$3.50	\$7 50
Federal labor 9676, tax, j, f, m, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 50c	4 10
Local 45, quarry workers Intl of N A, sup	50
Stoneware potters 8802, tax, j, f, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40	10 80
Stoneware potters 8802, sup	50
Federal labor 10926, tax, mar, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65; sup, \$2	7 80
Central labor union, Delaware, Ohio, sup	1 00
Lumber handlers 11474, sup	1 00
Intl longshoremen's asso, sup	1 25
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, sup	16 80
United textile workers of A, sup	23 25
Hotel and restaurant employees, etc, tax, feb, \$196.83; sup, \$35.55	232 38
Federal labor 11840, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Paris, Ill, sup	8 00
14. Fire dept employees 11425, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10833, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, 1.75	3 50
Twine stringers 8711, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Decorators, costumers, and badge makers 11555, tax, mar, 45c; d f, 45c	90
Telephone operators 11498, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	3 80
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, mar, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Marble mosaic workers 11806, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Machinists helpers 11830, sup	10 00
Federal labor 8193, assessment	2 00
Federal labor 8788, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Federal labor 9435, tax, mar, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45	2 90
Federal labor 10964, tax, feb, 85c; d f, 85c	10 00
Federal labor 11723, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 11761, tax, mar, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Central labor, Athol, Mass, tax, n, d, '04, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Centralia, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m	5 00
Federation of labor, Springfield, Ill, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a	5 00



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14. Federal labor 11841, sup. ....	\$10 00	16. Metermakers prot 11250, tax, Jan, \$10; d f, \$10.	\$20 00
American federation of musicians, tax, mar	150 00	Lastmakers 9771, tax, feb, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Juan N Ramirez, Guanica, P.R., sup.....	2 50	Federal labor 8189, tax, dec, '04, j, f, \$7.50;	
Central labor, Astoria, Ore, sup.....	50	d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 11790, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;		Federal labor 8537, tax, j, f, m, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 00
sup, \$1.....	6 00	Federal labor 8553, tax, mar, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35...	2 70
Central labor, Parsons, Kan, sup.....	25	Federal labor 9033, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
15. Federal labor 10185, sup.....	50	Federal labor 11429, tax, feb, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45....	4 90
Wire and cable workers, 9047, tax, j, f, \$7.40;		Federal labor 11812, tax, mar, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55...	3 10
d f, \$7.40.....	14 80	Laborers prot 9558, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50...	5 10
Coal handlers 9022, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00	Central labor union, Laporte, Ind, tax, m,	
Stone pavers 11555, tax, feb, \$1.44; d f, \$1.40....	2 80	8, m.....	2 50
Annealers prot 8721, tax, mar, 45c; d f, 45c....	90	Central trades assembly, Onelda, N Y, tax,	
Telephone operators 9887, tax, mar, \$3.05; d f,	6 10	o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5 00
\$3.05.....	1 00	Central labor union, Rockford, Ill, tax, n, d,	
Milk bottlers 9539, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 80	'04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
Wholesale clothing clerks and packers		Curbstone cutters and setters 8512, sup.....	2 00
11042, tax, mar, 90c; d f, 90c.....	70	Rockmens prot 10631, sup.....	4 50
Sheet asphalt, gravel, and slate roofers 8528,		Asphalt, asphalt block, and wood pavers	
tax, mar, 35c; d f, 35c.....	3 51	asso 11811, sup.....	10 00
Farm laborers 11647, tax, dec, '04, j, f, \$1.35;	8 00	Assorters and packers 8318, sup.....	5 00
d f, \$1.35; assessment, 81c.....	2 10	Central labor union, Providence, R I, sup....	10 00
Laborers prot 9750, tax, dec, '04, j, f, \$1.50; d f,		Gas workers 11633, tax, feb, 75c; d f, 75c; sup,	
\$1.50.....	3 70	25c.....	1 75
Laborers prot 8663, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 50	Federal labor 11766, tax, feb, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40;	
Trades and labor council, Marshall, Tex,		sup, 25c.....	3 05
tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Central labor union, Fremont, Ohio, sup....	50
Central labor union, Rockland, Mass, tax,		Federal labor 11006, tax, mar, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25;	
n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	sup, \$2.....	6 50
Federal labor 8839, tax, j, f, m, \$11.25; d f,	22 50	House movers 10720, tax, j, f, \$1; d f, \$1; sup,	
\$11.25.....	4 20	50c.....	2 50
Federal labor 8769, tax, feb, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10....	3 30	Pipe layers 9744, tax, feb, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup,	
Federal labor 9418, tax, mar, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65....	1 00	50c.....	3 50
Federal labor 9659, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c.....	3 70	Federal labor 11490, tax, f, m, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40;	
Federal labor 11384, tax, feb, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85....	11 89	sup, 48c.....	5 25
Intl bro of foundry employes, tax, mar,		17. Intl of steam engineers, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	262 50
\$5.44; sup, \$6.45.....	3 50	Trades assem, Schenectady, N Y, tax, n, d,	
Central labor council, San Joaquin co,	10 00	'04, j.....	2 50
Calif, sup.....	1 50	Iron chasers 7573, tax, feb, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75;	
Central labor union, Skowhegan, Me, sup....	6 00	sup, \$2.50.....	10 00
16. Riggers prot 11583, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c....	2 00	Local 516, united mine workers of A, sup....	2 35
Rammers prot 9120, tax, j, f, m, \$3; d f, \$3.....	4 00	Federal Labor 11478, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11794,		sup, \$1.25.....	6 25
tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 60	Federal labor 8162, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	
Granite workers 9289, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2.....	8 00	sup, \$1.50.....	4 50
Steel plate transferers asso of A 8956, tax, j,		Federal labor 9573, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75;	
f, \$4.30; d f, \$4.30.....	20 00	sup, \$1.....	4 50
Gilders prot 8980, tax, feb, \$4; d f, \$4.....	85 00	Federal labor 11519, tax, feb, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25...	1 70
Wool sorters and graders 9025, tax, f, m, \$10;		Federal labor 11877, tax, j, f, 90c; d f, 90c....	1 80
d f, \$10.....	6 30	Laborers prot 9558, tax, d, '04, j, \$2.10; d f,	
Iron bed workers 10188, tax, o, n, d, '04, j,	6 50	\$2.10.....	4 25
\$42.50; d f, \$42.50.....		Trades council, Jackson, Mich, tax, m, a, m,	
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers		j, j, a, '04.....	5 00
10806, tax, mar, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	6 30	Federal labor 74519, tax, j, f, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Isinglass glue workers 11799, tax, feb, \$3.25;		Federal labor 9066, tax, j, f, m, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90
d f, \$3.25.....	6 50	Federal labor 9735, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers of N A,		Federal labor 11426, tax, Jan, 65c; d f, 65c; sup,	
tax, feb.....	13 25	50c.....	1 80
Natl cotton mule spinners asso, tax, j, f, m....	33 00	Federal labor 11620, tax, feb, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70

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17. Federal labor 8279, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$3.75; d f, \$2.75.....	7 50	20. Shingle sawyers and bunchers 9699, tax, feb, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	4 10
Federal labor 11760, tax, feb, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Cement workers 11082, tax, jan, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 11714, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; assessment, 24c.....	2 64	Icemens 9990, tax, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Burlap workers 11492, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$3; d f, \$2; assessment, 80c.....	4 30	Log drivers and woodmen 11729, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, \$10.80; d f, \$10.80.....	21 60
Egg inspectors 8706, tax, j, f, m, \$24.60; d f, \$24.60.....	49 20	Pavers helpers 10841, tax, dec, '04, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Pipe caulkers and repairers 11465, tax, j, f, m, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	12 60	Suspender workers 11294, tax, mar, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40
Street workers and laborers 10282, tax, j, f, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Tin foil workers 11115, tax, mar, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80
Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Cemetery employees 10684, tax, mar, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
Stable employes 10041, tax, jan, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Printers roller makers 10683, tax, mar, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Water pipe caulkers 10680, tax, a, m, j, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30	Stoneware workers 6888, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$9; d f, \$9; assessment, \$1.80.....	19 80
Domestic helpers prot 11395, tax, j, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Federal labor 6854, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 70
Boomers 9410, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	Federal labor 8962, tax, j, f, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90; sup, 10c.....	7 90
Shoe polishers and porters 11014, tax, nov, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Federal labor 9444, tax, mar, \$5c; d f, \$5c.....	70
Street and sewer excavators 7548, tax, mar, \$9c; d f, \$9c.....	1 60	Federal labor 9718, tax, feb, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Central labor union, Camden, N J, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00	Federal labor 9925, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Trades assem, Ft Worth, Tex, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00	Federal labor 11485, tax, mar, \$5c; d f, \$5c.....	70
Trades and labor council, Oshkosh, Wis, tax, nov, '04, to and incl oct, '05.....	10 00	Federal labor 10624, tax, j, acct f, \$9c; d f, \$9c.....	1 80
Federal labor 10123, sup.....	10 00	Laborers prot 11743, sup.....	2 00
Central labor union, Danville, Pa, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 10993, tax, mar, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Central trades council, Punxsutawney, Pa, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 9848, tax, j, f, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
18. Steel casemakers 11842, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 11266, tax, j, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Lace menders 8151, tax, a, s, o, n, \$20; d f, \$20.....	40 00	Federal labor 11449, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Amal society of plate engravers 9008, tax, feb, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	6 10	Federal labor 11459, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Wire and cable workers 9962, tax, j, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Federal labor 11564, tax, d, '04, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Button workers prot 7023, tax, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Central labor union, Asheville, N C, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....	5 00
Cooks and waiters 10968 (cocineros and dependients), tax, mar, \$5.75; d f, \$5.75.....	11 50	Trades assembly, Greenville, Tex, tax, j, f, m, Central labor union, Montpelier, Vt, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	2 50
Pipe cutters asso 11667, tax, jan, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50	Trades and labor union, St Louis Mo, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Artificial limb makers 11856, tax, j, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Laborers prot 10941, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Watch workers 6961, tax, feb, \$9.10; d f, \$9.10.....	18 20	Hotel and restaurant employes, etc, sup.....	5 80
Wax and plaster model makers 11488, tax, mar, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20	Laborers prot 11400, tax, j, f, m, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Optical workers 10084, tax, j, f, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, jan.....	600 00
Fibre mill and factory workers 9896, tax, bal j, f, m, 75c; d f, 75c; assessment, 50c.....	2 00	Federal labor 9079, tax, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 8620, tax, mar, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; sup, \$2.....	5 20	Federal labor 11585, tax, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 50c.....	2 90
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10866, tax, j, f, m, \$15; d f, \$15; sup, \$1.....	31 00	Hospital employes 10725, tax, jan, \$8.70; d f, \$8.70; sup, 60c.....	18 00
Cloth spinners and refinishers 10654, tax, j, f, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$5.....	7 40	Federal labor 10286, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$1.00.....	10 65
Intl bro of teamsters, tax, mar.....	420 75	Central trades and labor council, New Orleans, La, sup.....	1 00
Gray's Harbor trades and labor council, Aberdeen, Wash, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50	Laborers prot 9549, tax, feb, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, \$1.....	3 70
Central trades and labor assem, Corinth, N Y, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, mar, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, 40c.....	5 20
Federal labor 9576, tax, j, f, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60	Gravel and composite roofers and water-proof workers 9998, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 9636, tax, d, '04, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	21. Women prot 11846, union protectora de la mujer, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11604, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80	Federal labor 8849, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 11769, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 8238, tax, mar, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; sup, \$1.22.....	5 82
Federal labor 9604, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Needle straighteners 11791, sup.....	5 10
Federal prot 8896, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 11837, tax, apr, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$2.....	9 50
Lobster fishermen 11848, sup.....	10 00	Protectora obreras, laborers prot 11649, tax, jan, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$2.....	8 00
Messenger boys 11844, sup.....	10 00	Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers intl, tax, f, m, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	11 45
Carbonated water workers 11845, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 6876, tax, f, m, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Mineral water bottlers 11702, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20	Rockmens prot 10631, tax, acc aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Slate workers 10016, tax, dec, '04, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9136, tax, mar, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
United neck wear cutters 6989, tax, a, s, '04, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Trades and labor council, Barborton, Ohio, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5 00



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21. Laborers prot 8654, tax, mar, 40c; d f, 40c.....	\$0 80	23. Cut-nail workers 7029, tax, mar, 95c; d f, 95c..	\$1 80
Federal labor 11782, tax, mar, \$1.80; d f, \$1.60	8 20	Newsboys prot 10141, tax, mar.....	2 00
Horse-nail makers 9656, tax, mar, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	7 00	Riggers prot 11561, tax, mar, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Laborers prot 9612, tax, j, f, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50...	8 80	Rockmens prot 10681, tax, acc aug, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Bottle sorters and handlers 11750, tax, f, m, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Spring fitters 11810, tax, mar, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70..	3 40
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, mar, \$15; \$15.....	30 00	Cemetery employes 11848, sup.....	10 00
Coffee selectors 11680 (escogedoras de cafe) tax, o, n, '04, \$2.80; d f, \$2.60.....	5 20	Laborers prot 9145, sup.....	1 50
Mineral water bottlers and drivers 11817, sup	16 00	Hospital nurses and employes 10507, tax, mar, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, 50c.....	9 50
United garment workers of A, sup.....	12 80	24. Natl alliance of bill posters and billers of A, tax, j, f, m.....	21 00
22. Intl longshoremens asso, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	1,580 00	Intl asso of glass house employes, tax, j, f, m	3 00
Central labor union, Du Quoin, Ill, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Machine textile printers asso, tax, j, f.....	3 70
Trades and labor assem, Jacksonville, Ill, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Central labor union, Augusta, Hallowell, and Gardiner, Me, tax, o, '04, to and incl a, '06.....	10 00
Central labor union, Kane, Pa, tax, d, '04, j, f	2 50	Federal labor 9868, tax, mar, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Central trades council, Mobile, Ala, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5 00	Federal labor 10190, tax, mar, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Comb workers 11847, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 10488, tax, mar, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.	2 40
Federal labor 8564, tax, jan, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Federal Labor Union 10800, tax, feb, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 10261, tax, feb, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90	Federal labor 11600, tax, jan, \$1; d f, \$1; as- essment, 60c.....	2 60
Federal labor 10702, tax, d, '04, j, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60	Federal labor 11676, tax, a, s, '04, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55.....	5 10
Federal labor 11774, tax, j, f, m, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	16 50	Laborers prot 11357, tax, feb, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Laborers prot 10191, tax, feb, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25...	2 50	Horse-nail makers p and b 6170, tax, f, m, \$12.95; d f, \$12.95.....	25 90
Laborers prot 9080, tax, j, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Lehr tenders and shove boys 7583, tax, j, f, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Laborers prot 10765, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, feb, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Granite pavers 7184, tax, j, f, m, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Artesian well drillers and levermens 10844, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Mosaic workers 8145, tax, j, f, m, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Federal labor 10677, tax, mar, 35c; d f, 35c; sup, 50c.....	1 20
Gravel composite roofers and waterproof workers 9893, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Trades council, Beloit, Wis, tax, j, f, m, \$2.50; sup, 25c.....	2 75
Tar, felt, and waterproof workers 7565, tax, f, m, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	Regalia and badge workers 11159, tax, j, f, m, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, 45c.....	5 25
Intl asso of fur workers of U S and Can, tax, j, f, m, \$4.84; sup, \$3.10.....	7 94	Federal labor 8971, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	6 00
Federal labor 11836, sup.....	2 75	25. Trades assembly, Eldorado, Ill, sup.....	10 00
Fibre sanders 7296, tax, mar, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 50c.....	8 40	Federal labor 11649, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 8785, sup.....	1 50	Federal labor 11850, sup.....	10 00
Federated trades council, Green Bay, Wis, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 8674, tax, bal, d, '04, bal, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3.....	16 00
23. Intl asso bridge and structural iron workers union, tax, j, f, m.....	150 00	Icemens prot 10049, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Central labor union, Middletown, Conn, tax, s, o, n, '04.....	2 50	Federal labor 9882, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Central labor union, Middletown, N Y, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50	Federal labor 9720, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60.....	7 20
Federal labor 9394, tax, j, f, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Federal labor 11617, tax, j, f, \$7; d f, \$7.....	14 00
Federal labor 10572, tax, j, f, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20...	6 40	Federal labor 11811, tax, j, f, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60...	5 20
Federal labor 11165, tax, mar, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Federal labor 11270, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Laborers prot 7328, tax, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	2 00	Federal labor 10668, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Laborers prot 11537, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	4 00	Federal labor 8217, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	3 00
Laborers and excavators 11679, tax, j, f, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Central labor union, Salem, Mass, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	5 00
Bolt and nut makers 6921, tax, j, f, m, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 60	Oystermens prot 10417, tax, j, f, m, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Bootblacks prot 9923, tax, mar, 50c; d f, 50c...	1 00	Central labor union, Jefferson City, Mo, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50
Stone derrickmens prot 6721, tax, j, f, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Amal glass workers intl asso of A, tax, j, f, \$16.70; assessment, \$50.10; sup, \$10.80.....	77 60
Ice handlers 8467, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65.....	7 30	Federal labor 11834, sup.....	2 10
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
		Federal labor 10893, tax, jan, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, \$5.....	7 30

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26. Suspender workers 9480, sup.....	\$6 00	29. Directory workers 9014, tax, j, f, m, \$1.20; d f,	
Horse-nail makers 10660, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f,	3 74	\$1.20.....	\$2 40
Asphalt pavers and helpers 11778, tax, d, '04,	9 30	Laborers prot 11749, tax, f, on acct m, \$1.50;	
j, f, m, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40; sup, 50c.....		d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
27. Bro of boilermakers and iron-ship builders		Postoffice clerks 8703, tax, feb, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
of A, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, \$412.35; assess-	824 70	Federal labor 9182, tax, j, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
ment, \$412.35.....	30 00	Federal labor 10279, tax, feb, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70....	8 40
Commercial telegraphers of A, tax, j, f, m.....	4 50	Federal labor 10651, tax, mar, \$17.50; d f, \$17.50	35 00
Watch case engravers asso of A, tax, j, f, m.....	9 00	Federal labor 11595, tax, feb, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	8 50
Sawsmiths natl of A, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	300 00	Federal labor 11747, tax, f, m, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
United textile workers of A, tax, o, n, d, '04,	4 50	Vt state fed of labor, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
j, f, m.....	240 00	Intl of the united brewery workmen of A,	
Amer wire weavers prot asso, tax, j, f, m.....	9 00	tax, j, f, m.....	480 00
Journeyman tailors of N A, tax, j, f, m.....	8 40	Paving cutters of U S of A and Canada, tax,	
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers	70	j, f.....	11 00
10643, tax, mar, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	3 00	Stove mounters intl union, j, f, m.....	22 50
Coal handlers 8255, tax, j, f, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70....	18 00	Intl asso of car workers, sup.....	7 00
Electrical workers helpers 10610, tax, feb,	4 80	Quarry workers intl of N A, tax, feb, \$15;	
\$5c; d f, \$5c.....	8 50	sup, \$8.10.....	181 10
Fish cleaners 11858, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	70	Park employes asso 11820, sup.....	50
Sailmakers 11775, tax, j, f, m, \$9; d f, \$9.....	12 00	Federal labor 11841, sup.....	11 00
Pastemakers 10567, tax, feb, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40....	9 00	Federal labor 9418, sup.....	50
Gas workers 10678, tax, feb, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25....	2 50	Trades and labor assembly, Pekin, Ill, sup.....	1 00
Suspendermakers 11222, tax, dec, '04, \$5c; d f,	2 50	Central trades and labor council, Roanoke,	
\$5c.....	12 00	Va, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$2.50; sup, 10c.....	2 60
Paper carriers 5783, tax, j, f, m, \$9; d f, \$9.....	6 00	30. Federal labor 9948, tax, mar, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25;	
Women can workers 10694, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50;	18 00	sup, 50c.....	9 00
d f, \$4.50.....	3 40	Trades and labor council, Oshkosh, Wis,	
Water dept workers 6858, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$3;	8 00	sup.....	2 60
d f, \$3.....	3 80	Window-glass snappers natl prot asso, tax,	
Federal labor 8037, tax, j, f, m, \$9; d f, \$9.....	4 20	a, m, j, j.....	24 00
Federal labor 9646, tax, mar, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70....	10 00	Federal labor 11414, tax, feb, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11185, tax, mar, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	2 50	Federal labor 8170, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.50; d f,	
Federal labor 11345, tax, feb, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10....	2 50	\$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 11822, tax, mar, \$5; d f, \$5.....	3 00	Federal labor 10802, tax, mar, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20....	2 40
Trades assem, Norwich, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04	1 50	Federal labor 9871, assessment.....	1 47
Central labor union, New Orleans, La, tax,	1 25	Crown, cork, and seal workers 10675, tax,	
o, n, d, '04.....	86	feb, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Trades and labor assem, Charleston, S C,	2 50	Firemens 9629, tax, j, f, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 00
tax, bal, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, acct j.....	3 00	Laborers prot 10295, tax, mar, \$5.80; d f, \$5.80	11 80
Federal labor 11771, sup.....	5 00	Laborers prot 9145, tax, mar, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	2 50
Quarry workers intl of N A, Bethel, Vt,	1 50	Laborers prot 11002, tax, j, f, m, \$3.75; d f,	
local, sup.....	1 25	\$3.75.....	7 50
Federal labor 11812, sup.....	86	Laborers prot 10655, tax, f, m, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
28. Trades and labor council, Mankato, Minn,	2 50	Trades and labor council, Danville, Ill, tax,	
tax, n, d, '04, j.....	3 00	j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 9165, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	5 00	Central trades and labor council, New Or-	
Central labor union, Petaluma, Cal, tax, bal	36 00	leans, La, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, acct a.....	3 00	Central trades and labor assem, Watertown,	
Stone potters 7117, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$18;	5 40	N Y, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50
d f, \$18.....	12 00	Central labor council, Zanesville, Ohio, tax,	
Timemakers 11239, tax, m, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	3 00	n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
Laborers prot 10284, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$2.70; d f,	14 00	Maine state fed of labor, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
\$2.70.....	28 85	Federal labor 11877, tax, mar, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Laborers prot 11576, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$9; d f,	10 00	31. Agricultural workers 11762, tax, bal feb,	
\$9.....	25 00	\$1.95; d f, \$1.95.....	8 90
Rockmen and excavators 11264, tax, mar,	4 80	Federal labor 9718, tax, mar, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50;	
\$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	4 50	sup, \$2.....	13 00
Horse-nail makers 10953, tax, mar, \$3.90; d f,	50 00	Newsboys prot 11818, tax, mar, 45c; sup, 20c.....	68
\$3.90.....	3 00	Federal labor 8248, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1	5 00
Boothblacks prot 10175, tax, feb, \$7; d f, \$7.....	2 10	Machinists helpers 11830, sup.....	1 75
Federal labor 11440, tax, j, f, m, \$10.50; d f,		Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers	
\$10.50; assessment, \$2.10; sup, \$5.75.....		and helpers intl, sup.....	2 25
29. Central labor union, Salisbury, N C, sup.....		Bro of stationary firemen, tax, jan.....	55 00
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, mar, \$12.50; d f,		Amal asso of iron, steel, and tin workers,	
\$12.50.....		tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	300 00
Cotton glove and mitten workers 11725, tax,		Journeyman barbers intl of A, tax, j, f.....	228 24
tax, n, d, '04, j, f, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....		The order of railroad telegraphers, tax, j, f, m	225 00
Livery stable employes 8529, tax, j, f, m,		Federal labor 11821, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
\$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....		Grain workers asso 11407, tax, d, '04, j, f,	
Rockmens prot 10631, tax, bal, aug, \$25; d f,		\$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 90c.....	9 90
\$25.....		Shoe polishers 10381, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f,	
Cloth examiners and spongers 11542, tax, j, f,		\$1.50, assessment, 30c.....	8 30
m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....		Millmens prot 10297, tax, mar, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Columbia river fishermens prot 6821, tax, j,		Egg inspectors 11254, tax, apr, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25	12 50
f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....		Optical workers prot 11331, tax, mar, \$8.90;	
		d f, \$8.90.....	7 60

# PATENTS

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31. Federal labor 11662, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	\$3 00	16. Appropriation to united garment workers of A, from bal of assessment of united textile workers of A, B A Larger, secy.....	\$2,000 00
Federal labor 10269, tax, j, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Appropriated to united cloth hat and cap makers of A, from bal of assessment of united textile workers of A, Max Zuckermen, secy.....	2,000 00
Federal labor 11423, tax, Jan, j; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	20 00
Federal labor 7479, tax, feb, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3 10	17. Organizing expenses, P D Drain, \$28; H L Eichelberger, \$100.....	128 00
Central trades and labor council, McComb, Miss, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00	Expenses attending executive council meeting, Wash, D C, Max Morris, \$197; Jas O'Connell, \$30; John Mitchell, \$108; Jas Duncan, \$67.60; Dan J Keefe, \$110.70; Wm J Spencer, \$111; Frank Morrison, \$12; D A Hayes, \$58; Thos I Kidd, \$92.75.....	787 05
Trades and labor council, Mt Olive, Ill, tax, dec, '04, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00	Transcript debate on resolution 128, San Francisco convention, M B East.....	6 00
Small supplies.....	6 69	Collecting advertising contracts, Ralston & Siddons.....	6 00
Subscriptions, AM FED.....	408 10	20. Organizing expenses, Wm E Kennedy, \$6.00; Jno L Helm, \$20; L R Farren, \$25.25.....	51 24
Advertisements, AM FED.....	1,442 27	21. Telegrams, Postal telegraph cable co.....	52 06
Premiums on bonds.....	48 75	Cuts for AM FED, Maurice Joyce eng co.....	5 25
	116,468 12	Telephone service, Chesapeake and Potomac telephone co.....	6 80
EXPENSES.		5,000 lc stamps, P O dept.....	50 00
1. Month's rent in advance, Geo. G. Seibold....	\$175 00	1 double flat desk, M L Hummel & Son.....	32 50
Legislative expenses, mailing AM FED to congressmen; P O dept.....	10 00	Cleaning windows and doors, Natl Window and Office Cleaning co.....	6 00
Organizing expenses, C P Connolly, \$9.40; Santiago Iglesias, \$121; Walter H Mumby, \$9.70.....	140 10	Towel service, Fowler Mfg co.....	7 00
Collecting adv contracts, Ralston & Siddons.....	3 00	4 rms no 4 letters, \$2.40; 1 oak stand, \$5; repairing typewriter, \$6.50; Smith Premier Typewriter co.....	13 99
2. Printing 10,000 how, \$21; 5,000 why, \$10.50; 5,000 trade unions, \$6.50; 5,000 quotations, \$15; 5,000 alms, \$10.50; 2,000 letter circulars, \$12; AM FED, 1,000 letter circulars, \$8; AM FED 1,000 per capita, local union, \$9.25; 500 central labor union, letter 2 pgs, \$8.50; 3,000 stenographer's order blanks, \$7.50; 500 request of organizers, \$3.50; 500 letter supply receipt, \$3.50; 1,000 letter per capita receipt, \$5; 500 letter per capita receipt, \$4.50; 500 report of organizers, \$4.50; 3,000 subscription blanks, AM FED, \$7.50; 2,000 renewal blanks, AM FED, \$6; 400 list paid organizers, \$15; 1,000 letter circulars, \$3.75; 10,000 letter circulars, appeal hat and cap makers, \$45; 400 list paid organizers, \$10; 200 special notices, \$2.50; 2,000 list of organizers, \$98.20; corrections on list of organizations, \$15.75; the Trades Unionist.....	829 45	Freight, Geo W Knox Express co.....	1 50
Organizing expenses, H L Eichelberger, \$100; A E Ireland, \$100; Richard Braunschweig, \$100; C F Davis, \$100; Emmet T Flood, \$100; CH Gram, \$100; M Grant Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$150; Jas Sexton, \$50; Wm S Smith, \$100; P H Strawhun, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100.....	1,400 00	Organizing expenses, Thos Flynn, \$100; Frank H McCarthy, \$23.70.....	128 70
Translating, Bernard H Lane.....	80 05	Commission on advt, John Morrison.....	1,369 50
Ice, American Ice co.....	3 50	22. Organizing expenses, P J Downey, \$38.25; P H Strawhun, \$100.....	138 25
Clippings for AM FED, Natl Press Intel co....	5 00	Telegrams, Telegraph co.....	70
Telephone service, C & P Telephone co.....	23 75	Appropriation by executive council to intl union of building employees, Jas McLean, secy.....	150 00
6. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$80; Thos Tracy, \$250.....	310 00	9430 m labels, J F Busche.....	755 70
7. Railroad fare and expenses for feb, Samuel Gompers.....	163 01	1,500 lc stamps, 1,500 2c stamps, P O dept.....	45 00
Organizing expenses, Henry Walker.....	50 00	500 3c stamps, 300 4c stamps, 200 5c stamps, 200 6c stamps, 100 special delivery, P O dept.....	80 00
10. Refund of charter fee to stable employers 11804, John Fitzpatrick.....	10 00	23. Organizing expenses, G A Spall, \$10; Hugh Frayne, \$100; E E Greenawalt, \$41.57; C O Young, \$100; Henry Walker, \$50; Wm E Terry, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm S Smith, \$100; Jas Sexton, \$50; Herman Robinson, \$50; Stuart Reid, \$50; James Leonard, \$100; M Grant Hamilton, \$150; Charles H Gram, \$100; Emmet T Flood, \$100; John A Flett, \$150; C F Davis, \$50; N W Evans, \$50; P H Cummins, \$150; Wm E Kennedy, \$20; Thomas Curran, \$15.90; M J O'Brien, \$14.56.....	1,051 73
Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$100; Thos H Flynn, \$150; J J Keegan, \$100; Richd Braunschweig, \$100; T S Baskett, \$32; J J Towey, \$31.10.....	546 10	20,000 lc stamps, P O dept.....	200 00
11. Freight on desk, Littlefield, Alvord co.....	1 08	25. Organizing expenses, Henry Walker.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, C W Woodman, \$48.45; E E Greenawalt, \$50; John Fitzpatrick, \$31; L A Fales, \$50.....	229 45	27. Expenses attending executive council meeting, Washington, D C, John B Lennon.....	120 30
14. Legislative expenses, J F Grimes.....	78 50	5,000 lc stamps, P O dept.....	50 00
Insurance on furniture, etc, J F McCormick.....	80 00	3 transfer files, \$8; 2 vertical files, \$4.80; Library bureau.....	10 30
15. Organizing expenses, A E Ireland, \$100; Irvin F Rose, \$15.....	115 00	Express on plates of San Francisco convention proceedings, Adams express co.....	55 55
16. Premiums on bonds, National Surety co.....	28 00	Printing 5,000 letterheads, \$15; 500 receipts of manuscript, \$3.50; 3,000 subscription blks, \$11.50; 3,000 monthly reports, \$15.75.....	45 75
Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid, \$200; Herman Robinson, \$150.....	350 00	Printing 1,000 indexes to volume 11, part 1, \$10; mounting 2 cuts, 50c; making electro, 25c; printing 500 bulletins for January, \$5; printing 1,000 indexes to volume 11,	

part 2, \$10; printing 500 bulletins for february, \$5; Law Reporter co.....	\$90 75
Supplies: 1/2 doz sponge cups, 40c; 1/2 doz sponges, 25c; 2,000 sheets of mimeograph paper, \$3.75; 1,000 sheets manilla, \$1; binding 100 constitutions, \$20; 2 doz pads, linen letterheads, ruled, \$1.80; 1 box stationery, 75c; 1 doz thumb tacks, 10c; 1 doz double ruling pens, 20c; 1 doz eraser rubbers, 50c; 1 doz elbow pens, 10c; 1 pair shears, 85c; 1 basket, 4c; 500 envelopes, \$1.25; 1 gross blue pencils, \$3; 1 box 8x12 purple ribbons, \$2; 5,000 Niagara clips, \$30; 1 ream 200-lb silk-fiber wrapping paper, \$7.50; 1/2 lb bands, \$1.50; 1 index, 25c; 1 doz pyr pins, 90c; 1 lb no 4 pins, 60c; 1 box defender carbon paper, \$4; 1 official guide, 75c; 2,000 sheets wax paper, \$1.50; 1 doz thumb tacks, 20c; 5,000 second sheets, \$10; 1 box wax tapers, 10c; 1 lb American express wax, 40c; 8 no 2 excelsior stamps, 75c; 8 no 1 excelsior stamps, 50c; 6 letter-copying books, at \$1.25, \$10.50; 100 bank drafts, 50c; by credit, \$4; Law Reporter co.....	99 80
Strike benefits to federal labor 10064 for week ending 31st, J. W. Mable, secy; Jacob Taselaar.....	160 00
Printing March AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	794 25
Railroad fare and expenses for march, Sam'l Gompers.....	61 00
Organizing expenses, Wm E Kennedy.....	68 50
Binding 200 vols AM FED, vol 11, part 2, Law Reporter co.....	156 50
Cuts for AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	2 45
Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias, \$85.50; N W Evans, \$100; Thos R Farren, \$25.00; J J Towey, \$28.45; Hugh Frayne, \$100; P J Downey, \$24; M Grant Hamilton, \$150; Chas H Gram, \$100.....	618 55
4 weeks' salary—BOOKKEEPERS: J W Lowe, \$22.55; J W Bernhard, \$64; F C Alexander, \$64. STENOGRAPHERS: J W Kelly, \$32.25; R L Guard, \$64; N L Baines, \$60; L McCallen, \$26.08; D L Bradley (1 1/2 weeks), \$26.25; A L McCoy, \$60; A G Russell, \$68; L A Gaver, \$68; F L Faber (2 weeks), \$30.54; J Gallaher, \$64; G D Witter, \$60; J T Sherier, \$60; M Sinclair, \$60. TYPEWRITERS: I M Rodier, \$49.58; A S Boswell, \$52.50. CLERKS: E Valesh, \$100; D J Nielsen, \$49.08; B S Thomas, \$40; D F Manning, \$68; L A Sterne, \$54.78; J C Alexander, \$87; M R Edmunds (3 weeks), \$34.83; L Black (3 weeks), \$36; M C Hatch, \$35.25.....	1,556 92
EXTRA CLERKS: G K Rundel (2 weeks), \$24; 3 weeks' salary, G A Boswell, \$27; M A Jones, \$24; F McCallen, \$27; N Taylor, \$27; B M Holtzman, \$27; L M Baldwin, \$27.....	188 00
1 month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres.....	250 00
1 month's salary, Frank Morrison, secretary.....	208 84
Organizing expenses, Emmet T Flood, \$100; John A Flett, \$200; C F Davis, \$100; P H Cummins, \$50; R Braunschweig, \$150; Jacob Taselaar, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; J J Keegan, \$100; A E Ireland, \$100; Cal Wyatt, \$150; H L Eichelberger, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; C O Young, \$150.....	1,600 00
1 no 6 fountain pen, the Reliance trading co.....	6 00
Organizing expenses, I F Rose, \$10.80; E E Greenawalt, 50c; E E Bankson, \$12.12; T S Heskett, \$10.....	39 42
11. Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy.....	7 46
Soap, 25c; postage, 80c; notary public, \$1; newspapers and magazines, 5c; hauling, 75c; express, \$2.70; car tickets, \$7; J W Lowe Hauling AM FED, J W Lowe.....	12 55
Postage on AM FED, P O dept.....	4 55
Repairing desk, W B Moses & Son.....	49 68
1 oak stand, The Hub Furniture co.....	1 10
5 transfer cases, Library Bureau.....	1 50
6 no 1 tape catch files, \$1.80; 1 6 dr set of index, \$1.50; Yauman & Erbe Mfg co.....	6 25
184,480 gummed labels, The Globe Printing co.....	3 80
2 rolls tape, 8 tubes ink, The Elliott co.....	51 25
Refund on books returned from intl railway clerks, H A Stemburg, secy.....	1 85
544 roll call books, The Globe Printing co.....	22 50
1 file case complete, Library Bureau.....	163 20
Legal services, Ralston & Siddons.....	68 00
	11 88
	\$20,500 74

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....	\$102,754 96
Receipts for month of March.....	13,708 14
Total.....	116,463 12
Expenses for month of March.....	20,500 74
Balance on hand April 1, 1905.....	95,962 38
General fund.....	7,074 85
Defense fund.....	88,887 53
Total.....	\$95,962 38

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.



## HUNTER WHISKEY

leads in universal popularity because  
there's nothing wanting. It has

**Absolute Purity  
Faultless Quality  
Exquisite Flavor**

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WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

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## CURED ON APPROVAL

**New External Remedy so Successful  
That the Makers are Willing to  
Wait for their Pay Until  
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### SEND YOUR NAME TODAY.

We want to send—free to try—to every rheumatic sufferer in the land, a pair of **Magic Foot Drafts**, the great Michigan external cure for rheumatism of every kind no matter where located or how severe. Send us your name today. The Drafts will come prepaid by return mail. If you are satisfied with the relief they bring you, then you can send us One Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. This is the only way we sell the Drafts. Nobody pays until satisfied, and you can see that we couldn't afford to make such an offer if the Drafts didn't cure, and cure to stay cured.



The Drafts are worn as illustrated, and cure by absorbing acid impurities from the blood through the pores of the tender foot soles, and also acting on the important nerve centers there. We will gladly show any one who calls the thousands of testimonial letters we have received from cured chronic cases in all parts of the world. Our free booklet (in colors) on Rheumatism contains a number of these testimonials, with photographs. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 536A, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of Drafts on approval and our free book. Do it now.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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**WARRANTED**  
to do the family  
washing 100 PIECES  
IN 1 HOUR. No need  
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Is noiseless, non-slippery, waterproof, and thoroughly sanitary, more durable than stone or earthen tiles, elegant in appearance, manufactured in a carefully selected variety of colors. Endorsed by the best architects and engineers. A perfect floor for business offices, banking rooms, court rooms, vestibules, halls, billiard rooms, smoking rooms, cafes, libraries, churches, hospitals, hotels, bath rooms, kitchens, etc.

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We make Bread, Meat, Butcher, Paperhanger, and Cigar Knives and Cuban Blades. Also special Knives of every description. Best Boot and Shoe Makers' Knives and Cutters, Hatters and Cap Makers' Knives. Latest Improved Knife Handles. We guarantee all of our goods to give perfect satisfaction if used for the purpose for which they are made.

**INSIST UPON HAVING the "S. RICHARD" KNIVES**

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**UNION LABEL**  
of the

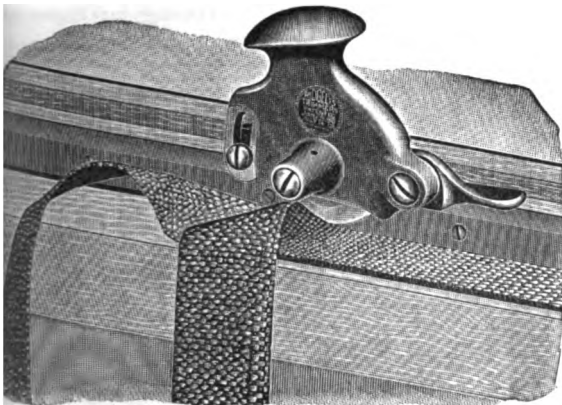
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**OF NORTH AMERICA.**

WHEN you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern.

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Is a masterpiece of mechanical skill. Overcomes every possible fault. Leverage enormous, at least four times any other trimmer.

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ARE STAMPED  
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Loose  
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The only genuine Label indorsed by American  
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UNION MADE **MARKET BRAND** UNION MADE

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DON'T TAKE  
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When purchasing your Underwear for Man,  
Woman, or Child, do not fail to ask for the

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**CELEBRATED GOODS**

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**SOFT HATS**

For the Jobbing Trade

### "Cravenette" RAIN COATS

*For Men, Women  
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MUST have this Circular Stamp



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THEY COME IN  
Light, Medium and Heavy Weights.

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ALL WEATHERS AND  
ALL CLIMATES.

RAIN WILL NEITHER  
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ALWAYS CORRECT.

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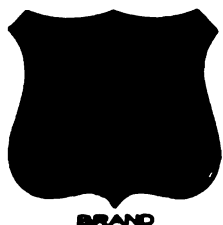
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STRONGEST—ROOMIEST—MOST  
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Send for circulars if not on sale in your city.



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Fall and Winter Weights

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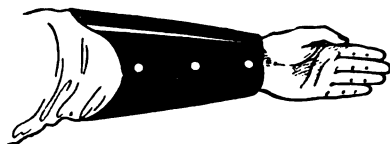
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Agents Wanted in every town and city. The fastest selling article on the market. One hundred per cent profit. Ladies can sell these as well as men. Send 25 cents for samples. Address

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Medicine for all mankind; the standard of purity and excellence for nearly half a century; an invaluable remedy for coughs, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, "grippe," consumption; an ideal tonic and stimulant for the aged. The only Whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine; prescribed by thousands of physicians; used in numberless hospitals.

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D-2

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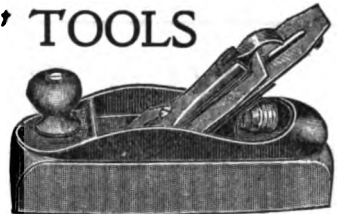
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Hot Water, Steam, and Hot Air Heaters.

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Strictly High Grade  
Rank in Superiority Far  
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### WATERPROOF. Not the Boys, but the Wall.

It is covered with SANITAS, the new Washable Wall Covering. Applied to the wall like ordinary paper. Can be washed any time with soap and water. The handsome prints, plain colors and tile effects, dull finish or glazed, with oil colors, make it an appropriate covering for kitchen, bath, or any other room. A closet lined with SANITAS is moth proof. If your Decorator, Dept. Store, Dry Goods or Oil Cloth Dealer does not keep it, write to us and we will send you samples.

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They are used on over four hundred Golf Clubs  
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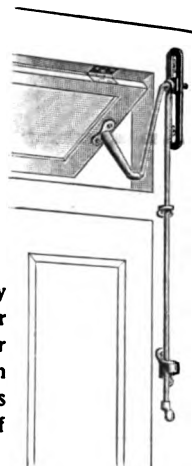
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nine different positions  
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These Machines are Fully Guaranteed to be the  
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They are used exclusively by the largest  
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BABBITT AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS.

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Business Established 1872.

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Mills on Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad.

CAPACITY, 800,000 FEET PER DAY

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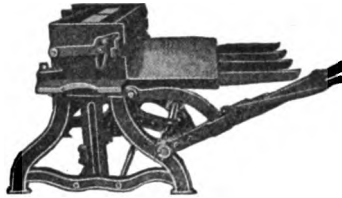
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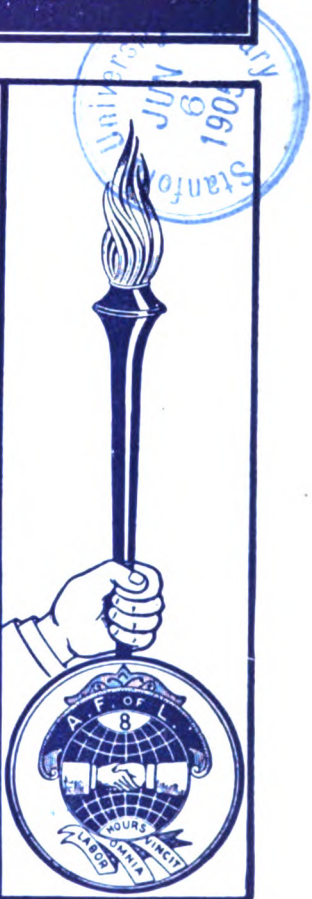
**Trade Unions Greatest  
Moral Force of the  
Present Age**

By DANIEL S. McCORKLE

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**New  
Federal Trade-Mark Law**

By HENRY COHEN



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
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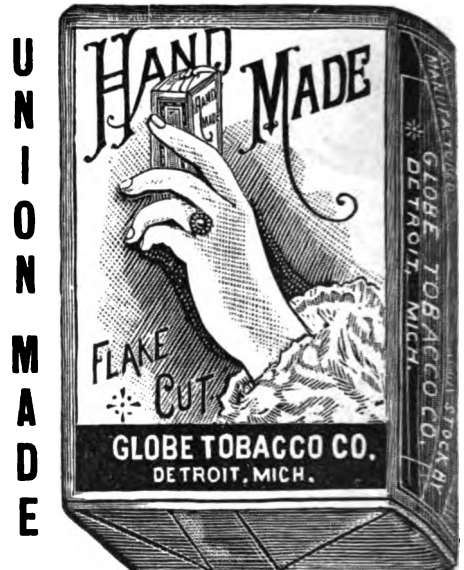
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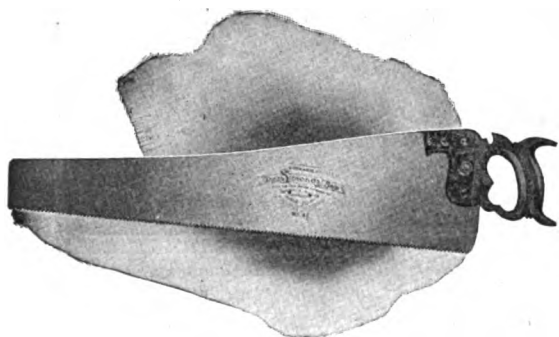
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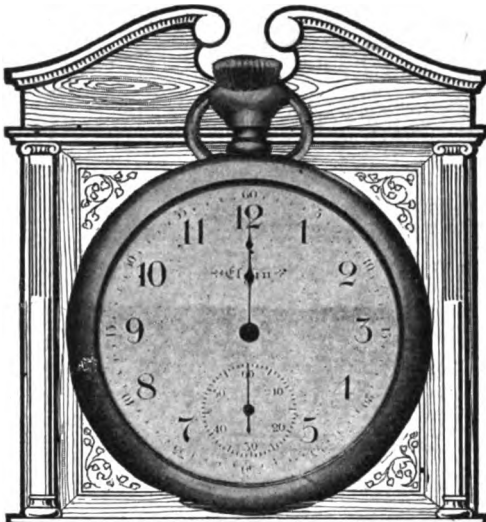
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII.

JUNE, 1905.

No. 16

## TRADE UNIONS, GREATEST MORAL FORCE OF THE PRESENT AGE.

PRIZE ORATION AT MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE, MARSHALL, MO.

By DANIEL S. McCORKLE.

I AM an advocate of labor unions. I bring no claim to eloquence. Let me plead in the simple language of the heart for principles of equity and mercy. Let me lead you to feel with the great, generous soul of laboring humanity. Let me appeal to you with the universal sentiment of love that has broken the fetters of national prejudice and is binding men together in a great international movement. Let me enthuse you with an ideal as vast as humanity itself, an ideal that means an object to be labored for, an altruism to be taught, a cause to be supported by the best of life's energy and talent, an ideal that voices the philanthropy of all earth's noblest men and follows in the pathway of her divine teacher.

I approach you in behalf of the hand that has stricken off the shackles of ignorance and misery from the weary limbs of labor. Of the hand that has reached down

and drawn the little child from the cruel jaws and polluting touch of that inhuman monster, the child-labor factory. Of the hand that is overthrowing wickedness in the high places of municipal and national government today. Of the hand that reveals to us in every sphere of life the accompanying touch of a divine purpose, the benevolent workings of the unseen God.

The labor union is peculiar to the present age. There has been evolved in our time an institution to supply the industrial needs peculiar to our civilization. Turn back the pages of history, if you will, to the record of the natal hour of the labor union. But little more than a lifetime ago we were entering upon a new and untried adjustment of society. We were revolutionizing the relations of labor. The workingman's environment, his equipment, his very service to society, all these were being altered.

Instead of the household loom came textile mills. Instead of the shop of the village blacksmith there loomed the huge iron foundry. Instead of the forestman's axe there appeared great pits leading down to beds of coal. And instead of the rude wagon and country road great arteries of steel bore to the utmost ends of earth the output from centers of production. Marvelous results followed. The productive efficiency of a thousand men in the factory exceeded that of 10,000 outside. Everywhere the individual laborer was forced to seek employment under the composite system. To compete by individual production was impossible.

But woe to the laborer ! In former times, when the output of his labor had been less, it had secured for him a livelihood and he had been the owner of his tools. Distributed through the community, he and his fellows had plied their trades with a glimpse of sunshine and perchance the luxury of a garden. Moreover, the workman had been able to look forward to the time when, by care and industry, there would be laid by a competency for the declining strength of older years. Now all was changed. He could not own the ponderous machines of the new system. He was not able to be a possessor of the vast bulk of their products. Huddled with thousands of his fellows in wretched tenements, he begged for the leave to labor. The stern menace of dire necessity blanched him with an awful horror. The wail of starving babes drove father to bid against father for a pittance all too scant. The mother left her home to find employment and ward off the impending death from hunger. Frail bodies of stunted children were pressed into service to augment the dwindling wage. If humane souls asked "why the awful competition?" they were rebuffed by the vile and brutal theory of over-production of labor. Still the horrors grew and thickened. In the dust of the great roaring factory, the pitiful cry and little, pale faces of children marked the blighting of life before its bloom. Day by day the helpless laborers passed from their sleepless toil to an early but kindlier fate.

Have you ever thrilled with horror at the torrents of blood let loose in the French revolution? There is more of human misery and death crowded within six months of unregulated factory life than in twenty

revolutions. The sufferings of labor baffle human description. The helpless soon succumbed ; homes were left desolate ; the future of the workingmen seemed hopeless. The wage of every laboring man was brought down to the level of that accepted by the most needy of his fellows. The wages for the best labor, under such inhuman conditions, sank rapidly to the level of the worst. Years of hunger and ceaseless toil palsied the arm of the skillful artisan and dulled the brain of the mechanical genius. To the workman the continuance of such a social order meant the extinction of his higher self, a uniformity of depression, the blankness of despair.

In those days it was that the hidden germ of a new institution began to grow. There was the birth of the trade union. Out of the ghastliness of an anarchy that was destroying the workman soul, mind, and body, the labor union brought order, intelligence, prosperity, christian brotherhood. It has lifted the workman for the first time in history to a place as one of the leading constructive and reformatory factors in the upbuilding of civilization. Bitterly persecuted by its foes, and marking each new victory by the blood of its martyrs, it has pressed steadily onward.

Conscious of its divinely appointed mission it has borne tidings of joy and hope to the lowliest workmen of earth's furthest bounds. The down-trodden Neapolitan and the poor serf of Russia shout for joy. Marvelous and triumphant power ! By it the chains of slavery to ceaseless, sleepless toil have been stricken away. By it the eyes of little children have been opened to the light of the school room. By it the bruised and broken spirit of labor is revived in glad freedom. By it is seen the hope of the progress of all peoples upward to that day when every law shall be the golden rule.

The trade union has few apologists, and needs none. Its enemies are the common enemies of progress and justice and humanity. We love it for the sentiments recorded in the speech and action of its foes. We love the labor movement for its attitude of protest when its assailants cry, "the function of the state is not to act as an exemplar in ethics or philanthropy;" when they cry, "away with law and order;" when they skulk in the guise of officers to violate the constitution of their state and every vestige of the rights of American

citizens; when they soil with foul fingers the ballot of a free people.

We esteem it for the works that it has done, for the achievements it shall yet encompass. We love it as the promoter of peace, as the guardian of the public health, as the maintainer of the sanctity of human life, as the eliminator of civic corruption, as the protector of the home, as the up-builder of the human race.

Statistics show that as the outcome of labor organization 75 per cent of all the industrial disputes of Great Britain are today settled by arbitration. Strikes are common to every people and time. Moses led out the brickmakers of Egypt and hosts have followed his example. But it has remained for the trade union to make possible the settlement of all differences with fairness and yet by peaceable measures. Thoroughness in the organization of labor unions means a corresponding decrease in industrial warfare. It means in the utmost consummation, an universal peace.

We boast of the sanitary precautions of our age. We point with pride to the lengthening span of human life. We rejoice to observe those baneful plagues that once swept from center to circumference of civilization fast losing their power. The attainment has been direct. Statistics show that great epidemics have always developed their fatal virulence in crowded settlements of squalid poverty; that from the world's sweatshops, where helpless laborers wear out their wretched lives in anguish, comes the deadliest infection of disease. Of the sweatshop the labor union is earth's bitterest foe.

With the sword and spirit of Nemesis it has entered a world where all industry was a sweatshop, and today its victorious arm hunts to their death the last relics of that brutalism in the crush of the crowded cities.

What shall I say to you more? The stalwart heroes of labor union have met and vanquished a vandal horde of more dread foes than ever Roman legions saw. With their union shop and their label they press forward in power and conquer new evils with every passing year. It is organized labor which makes child labor laws effective. It is the unions who have demanded and compelled the introduction of safety appliances on our railways and in our shops. It is they who demand and are winning shorter hours of labor for the men upon whose steady nerves depend the lives of tens of thousands. It is they who have won for the city of Chicago alone more than a half million dollars a year in taxes that were formerly evaded. It is they who build cities without slums, who maintain sobriety without coercion, who overthrow despotism without war. In persistent, heroic, self-sacrificing struggles for the welfare of humanity; in clean, temperate, orderly civic and individual life; in fearless, faultless, democratic education of the masses; in ardent, efficient, ethical maintenance of eternal truth, the labor union has shown itself the greatest moral force of the present age. All of you who love the genuine, liberal, American spirit of our republic, the sense of common interests and of individual rights as men, to you I bear the thrilling watchword: *Labor, unite!*

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## NEW FEDERAL TRADE-MARK LAW.

By HENRY COHEN.

**T**HE Trade-Mark Act of Congress, which was approved on February 20, 1905, is very limited in its scope, and it is doubtful if it will afford any protection to labels of trades unions.

Under the old common law trade-marks and labels were not recognized. It is only about one hundred years since the first decisions were rendered which gave the man-

ufacturers of an article an exclusive right to a trade-mark affixed to it. After that right became secure, a long line of decisions followed, always tending to more clearly define the property rights of the trade-mark owner. Beginning with 1887 a new question was injected—could a person not the owner or manufacturer of the goods have such a right in them that he could affix a

label and yet be protected in its use? The question was differently answered by the courts of the several states. A number of cases were brought before the courts. The Cigarmakers' International Union seems to have been not only the pioneer, but for the longest time the only one making the fight, and with the following results:

In May, 1887, a suit was brought in the New York Supreme Court (*Bloete vs. Simon*, 19 Abb. N. C. 88) by members of the Cigarmakers' International Union to enjoin the fraudulent use of their label. The court granted the injunction. Thus it will be seen that the very first attempt on the part of workmen to get that protection was granted, whereas the manufacturers of a century and a half ago had a long fight before they could induce the courts to recognize their right to a trade-mark.

In a similar case in Minnesota several months later the court was equally divided. In March, 1889, this same court, by a vote of three to two, decided against the cigarmakers. On January 3, 1888, in another New York case, the court decided for the cigarmakers.

Then came a New Jersey case deciding against them; a year later another New York case was won by labor. In June, 1890, a Massachusetts case was decided against the cigarmakers, which was followed in 1891 by one in Pennsylvania which held the same.

Here in eight cases four were decided against labor, three for it, and on one the court was equally divided, letting stand the lower court's ruling which had been favorable to labor, thus making a contest of four years' duration an even one as to results.

These were all in the state courts. On September 2, 1889, the case of *Carson v. Ury* (39 Federal Reporter, 777), was decided by Judge Thayer, of the U. S. Court at St. Louis. A bill in equity was filed by a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union, who was also a manufacturer and seller of cigars, to restrain a party who was printing and selling counterfeit union labels. The court held that the complainant was entitled to the relief asked for on the ground that he was a manufacturer and seller and therefore had such a property right as the court would protect. The court also intimated that a member of the union working for wages could not get the relief prayed for in this case.

About this time the unions realized that laws specifically protecting their labels were necessary and such were introduced in most of the state legislatures and passed. These laws with a few exceptions not only gave the right of action for damages, and injunction for threatened infringements, which the owners of trade marks enjoyed, but also affixed a criminal penalty. In the latter feature lies their greatest value to the unions. If the unions only had the civil remedies it would mean that with each infringement they would have to put up the costs, and if an injunction was asked for a bond would have to be added. Counsel would have to be employed, and the defendants could often count on wearing out the union because of the great expense and loss of time involved.

With a criminal case it is different. No costs or bonds are necessary, and the public prosecutor tries the case for the union complaining. The defendant realizes that he is not encountering a poor opponent who can be worn out.

In some places these criminal provisions of the law have been so frequently and effectively invoked that label infringements have ceased entirely. The present act of Congress has no criminal penalty. The idea of abandoning the remedies given by the various states in favor of one granted by Congress must, therefore, be very carefully considered in all its bearings.

Congress can not make a law regulating trade-marks used entirely within the limits of a state. This was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the trade-mark cases in 1879 (100 U. S. Reports, 82).

When we remember that Congress can do nothing except what the constitution permits it to do, it means that any measure passed by it relating to trade-marks must come under some clause in the Constitution which authorizes such legislation. It is claimed that Congress can legislate in the matter of trade-marks if such laws are limited to "commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes," although the United States courts have never specifically decided this point. There is, therefore, still some doubt whether the act of February 20, 1905, will be upheld, even as applied to the trade-marks of manufacturers. Even if so upheld, it may be so construed as to exclude

union labels, if the reasoning of Judge Thayer, as quoted above, is followed, or if the following extracts from sections 5 and 10 of the act are strictly construed:

Section 5. That no mark by which the *goods of the owner of the mark* may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration as a trade-mark on account of the nature of such mark. . . .

This seems to indicate that Congress had in mind a mark belonging exclusively to the *owner* of the goods.

Sec. 10. That every registered trade-mark, and every mark for the registration of which application has been made, together with the application for registration of the same, shall be *assignable* in connection with the *good will of the business* in which the mark is used.

A union label is not used in connection with a business, as that term is used in the above section, nor is it ever assignable.

No attempt should be made by the unions to have the act construed until the courts have passed on the question whether it is valid as regards trade-marks in general. If sustained it would then be time enough to see if its provisions could be made to cover union labels. Should this protection of the federal courts be desired, perhaps a surer way would be to ask Congress to pass an act specifically protecting such labels, as the states have done.

Whether this can be done, considering the constitutional limitations on Congress, is doubtful, and I am inclined to believe it would not be held constitutional. But even if upheld, we may well ask of what value would it be?

Being limited to labels affixed to goods used in foreign commerce, interstate com-

merce, or with the Indian tribes, should a counterfeit label be affixed to an article by a person in any state. The offense is complete when this is done and the state courts can punish the offender, notwithstanding that the article is to be shipped to another state or to a foreign country, and the fact that an article is so shipped does not prevent one from bringing it back and using it as evidence to convict the offender in the state court. Exactly the same thing would have to be done if the federal court had jurisdiction, because the defendant would have to be tried in the federal district in which the offense was committed.

There are other advantages of trying such cases in the state courts, especially if justices of the peace are given jurisdiction. Then the case can be tried in the town in which the offense is committed, no matter how small. But even if justice courts have no jurisdiction the witnesses need not travel further than the county seat where the court of general jurisdiction sits for the trial. The federal court does not usually sit in more than two or three cities in the district. For example, in Massachusetts it only sits in Boston. A proceeding instituted by a union in western Massachusetts would necessitate the attendance of all the witnesses in Boston. Two trips would be necessary, one for the preliminary examination before the United States commissioner and at least one for the trial in the United States district court, and in nearly every state a trip of a hundred miles or more would be necessary for some complainants.

In view of the above considerations it would seem that no effort ought to be made at this time to invoke federal protection for union labels.



## WORDS OF WARNING.

By HUGH MCGREGOR.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,  
From reveries so airy—from the toil  
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,  
• And growing old in drawing nothing up.

—Cowper.

**T**HE socialists, ever on the alert for an opportunity to attack a possible weak place in the bulwark of trade unionism, in order to plant upon its ruins a movement for the realization of their vaunted Utopia, have recently issued a call for a convention to meet in Chicago, June 27, 1905.

This information is derived from a document addressed "To the Workers of the World," copies of which in several languages are being scattered broadcast in every industrial center of the country. This document is entitled "A Manifesto," and purports to be issued by an organization styled the "Industrial Movement of America." Its subject-matter mainly consists of a virulent indictment of the whole trade union movement, under nine several counts. Let us briefly glance over these several charges.

The first count condemns the trade union because "it is blind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy, wherein there shall be no wage slavery."

This sounds very nice; but the writer is of the opinion that a vast majority of the workers would prefer capitalist wage slavery to socialist slavery without wages, although it is possible that the socialist boarding house or barrack would put up a superior article of hash and enough of it for a man with the regulation socialist's appetite.

The second count charges that the trade union "shatters the ranks of the workers in fragments, rendering them helpless and impotent on the industrial battlefield."

This charge is simply absurd, since the trade union originally found the workers shattered in the dark valley of despair and

has led them to the upper heights of unity and social progress.

The third says, "separation of craft from craft renders industrial and financial solidarity impossible."

This is absolutely untrue, seeing that the existence of local unions does not prevent the solidarity of each craft in its national union, nor does the existence of national unions preclude the greater solidarity known as the American Federation of Labor.

The fourth declares that, "union men scab upon union men."

So far as this count goes, such vile conduct is a rare exception to the rule; nevertheless, there has been known more than one union, a majority of whose members were socialists, which would take part in a conference of employers and union delegates, and when a scale of wages was unanimously adopted, deliberately work for one-third less wages than the scale agreed upon.

The fifth states that, "craft jealousy leads to the attempt to create trade monopolies."

This accusation is certainly very inconsistent coming from men whose darling wish is the creation of a monopoly greater than any the world has ever known.

The sixth recites that, "prohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against their will."

Certainly, such men's wills must be very weak; yet the writer has known the profession of socialist principles to serve as an excuse for the non-payment of even nominal initiation fees.

The seventh accuses trade unions of "fostering political ignorance among the workers."

If this is so, it is good that the trade union is not made a breeding ground for the raising of petty politicians and such boodle hunting as could be named.

The eighth is almost a repetition of count five. It declares that trade unions

"may be used to assist employers in the establishment of monopolies."

The ninth and final denunciation of the trade unions is that they "hinder the growth of class consciousness."

This charge, as will be apparent to all, is as false as any of the preceding ones, for since that time when the workers of this country banded together as workers, and not as citizens, the trade unions have remained a standing manifestation of class consciousness, and also a denial of the possibility of solving social questions by political means.

The manifesto then goes on to state in language evidently borrowed from the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx (London, 1847), and of the statutes of the International Workingmen's Association (London, 1864), that "previous attempts for the betterment of the working class have proved abortive because limited in scope and disconnected in action."

Arriving at length at the real gist of the manifesto there is found ample confirmation of the deplorable fact that this is an open declaration of war, as shown in the following passage:

Universal economic evils afflicting the working class can be eradicated only by a universal working class movement. Such a movement is impossible while separate craft and wage agreements are made, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles, which serve only to further the personal aggrandizement of union officials.

One may forbear to recite the names of the 26 signers of this unfortunate manifesto because an organization of this character is invariably of greater importance, for good or evil, than the persons composing it. It is desirable, however, that the trade union attitude toward socialism should not be misunderstood.

Careful study of the complex laws governing social affairs is a necessity of the present age, and action is also necessary to remedy the evils which wage workers suffer. For the purposes of such study and action societies may be found to be of great advantage. There are some such societies that are good and praiseworthy and there are in them persons who become better by contact with the good. Simple minds expand in a society more intelligent than that in which they have at first lived. Extrem-

ists become more moderate. There are other societies, however, wherein the crowd of visionary and violent extremists carry away the rest; then the sensible men are discouraged and lose, little by little, their good sense. The moderates gradually lose their moderation. The men who joined the society with minds clear and penetrating give themselves up more and more to the use of mere phrases, to shallow declamation, and end by becoming incapable of distinguishing the true from the false. They let themselves go slowly at first down a fearful incline, the motion soon increases, until, with ever-growing violence, the whole organization is plunged into terrible disaster.

The social democratic societies, whether calling themselves the International Workingmen's Association, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, or whichever of the various names they have from time to time assumed, have not escaped the operation of this law. On examination of the course which they have run in the path of folly and injury to labor, it becomes a duty to raise a warning voice against the repetition of past errors.

If space would permit, there could be traced the fatal course pursued by the first of these social democratic societies, the famous International Workingmen's Association, from its inception in London in 1864 to its culmination in the brief but bloody reign of the commune and its final collapse in New York City.

Only three years elapsed between the first convention of the international, that of Geneva, and the last, that of Basle; but the difference between the ideas which dominated in the first and those which triumphed in the last would lead to the supposition that there must have been long years to have demoralized to such an extent so numerous a membership.

It would be instructive to trace the course of the fiasco, known as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, under the leadership of the famous union smasher named Daniel Loeb, alias De Leon.

It would also be profitable to glance at the brief but disastrous existence of the American Railway Union, under the leadership of Debs, for the reason that that gentleman is one of the signers of the "manifesto," and is, no doubt, destined to become its leading spirit.

## IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

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BY TEXAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—IT HANDS "A FEW" TO  
WOULD-BE DESTRUCTIONISTS.

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The Texas State Federation of Labor, in eighth convention assembled, in the city of Denison, Tex., May 1, 1905, appointed a committee and instructed it to write a synopsis of the convention's action in reference to an attempt on the part of one W. H. Leonard, representing the Western Federation of Miners, who handed in his credentials with the request that he be granted the floor for the purpose of asking aid for the miners of Colorado, and to explain the industrial labor organization being advocated by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

To make certain just what Mr. Leonard desired many of the delegates interviewed him, and in these interviews he gave a synopsis of the address he desired to make. His intention was to deliver a denunciation of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, and all well-known labor leaders, and give an argument as to why the trade unionists should indorse the socialist party and the new movement known as "industrial organization," which was explained to mean the amalgamation of all branches of labor under one head, changing of all international and national trade union laws, and abolishing all executive boards, and, in lieu thereof, to have one executive board with one set of officers to control all branches of labor, *which the history of the past has proven to be absolutely impossible.*

The state convention unanimously voted to refuse Mr. Leonard the privilege of the floor, taking the position that while there

may be imperfection in the trade unions, such errors are few, and growing less each year. The trade unions have a record behind them for the betterment of mankind as has no other movement in the world, and that it would be the height of folly to indorse any movement that could result in nothing less than a division in the ranks of organized labor and the formation of dual organizations.

On the proposition of giving financial aid to the Western Federation of Miners, the Texas State Federation of Labor decided that it could not afford to give aid to an organization that was endeavoring to destroy the American Federation of Labor by the formation of dual unions. On the socialist question the convention maintained that it was a political one, and that trade unions are formed for trade and business purposes and for no other, and that anything of a political nature brought into them would have a tendency to bring about discord. As to listening to a tirade against Gompers, Mitchell, or any other labor leader, the convention unanimously decided that it had neither the time nor desire, having the utmost confidence in Gompers and Mitchell, who have stood the test of years and of trials as have no other men in the world of labor or in any walk of life, having proven true to our principles and loyal to their constituents at all times.

Following is the resolution, unanimously adopted, covering this question, which was discussed by every delegate present:

WHEREAS, The Texas State Federation of Labor believes that none of the time of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be devoted to hearing the arguments or pleas of representatives of dual organizations or of representatives of organizations antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor, or that assistance should be given to organizations that are attempting to form dual organizations to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Texas State Federation of Labor did exclude and refuse to recognize one W. H. Leonard, representative of the Western Federation of Miners; for the above reasons, be it

*Resolved*, That this convention appoint a committee of three to compile data covering the actions of this convention, and that a copy of the same be mailed to the headquarters of every international and national body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and each state and central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the recommendation that similar action be taken by all organizations when occasions of this kind arise.

The above preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was the opinion of the convention, knowing that similar occasions would arise

in other like conventions and like bodies, that the action of the Texas State Federation of Labor, which has more good laws to its credit and bad laws defeated than any similar organization in the United States, would be a precedent that would be wise to follow.

In view of these facts the Texas State Federation of Labor, which has always held true allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, is unalterably opposed to the action of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who are endeavoring to form a dual organization (for which purpose a convention has been called in the city of Chicago in the month of June), and who are sending emissaries throughout the country with the hope of securing the co-operation of disgruntled political schemers, thinking thereby to create discord in the ranks of organized labor and gain for themselves converts and retard our present movement.

WALTON PETRET,  
F. N. GRAVES,  
C. W. WOODMAN,  
*Committee.*  
EDW. CUNNINGHAM,  
*President.*

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## IOWA STATE FEDERATION CONDEMNS TRADE UNION ANTAGONISTS.

WHEREAS, a few disgruntled office-seekers and would-be politicians have seen fit to criticise the present methods and government of our trade organizations; and

WHEREAS, those same people have issued a call for a convention to be held in the city of Chicago on June 27 to form an organization to be a political industrial labor organization, the avowed purpose of which is the complete annihilation of the present tradeunion movement by political methods; and

WHEREAS, the past records of those persons who have issued the call for the said convention are well known as clinging to a movement only so long as it suits their personal uses, and which have always been

accomplished at the expense of the present grand union movement, which we, in convention here assembled, do represent; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that we, in convention assembled, constituting the thirteenth annual session of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, do hereby condemn in unequivocal language this attempt to disrupt the union movement by the interjection of the political ambition of a few men who have been thorns in its ranks in years past; and be it further

*Resolved*, that we condemn the attempt to form such a political industrial organization as well as the leaders thereof.

This was carried unanimously, with the exception of one delegate.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**'TIS TREASON, THE GENTLEMEN!** The defensive actions of the rank and file, as well as the advocates and defenders of the trade union movement, do not seem to commend themselves to the callers of the Chicago convention, nor have they commended themselves to the other socialists, who are either openly aiding or encouraging the effort to destroy the trade union movement, while a number of other socialists are hoping against hope that the destructive work may be crowned with success.

Do the convention callers or their friends imagine for a moment that the trade unionists will sit idly by and see the great organizations which they have builded to protect and promote the workers' interests, and which are the bulwarks of defense and opportunities for progress and advancement—see these attacked, maligned, and sought to be divided or destroyed without a word of dissent or protest?

The workmen have borne burdens and made sacrifices in the face of capitalist opposition and governmental tyranny; as well as the ignorants of their own class, have accomplished much in overcoming them all, and in establishing the splendid position which the trade union movement now occupies. This proud and advantageous position was and is essential to the interest, welfare, and progress of the working people of our country, and they are not likely to meekly surrender it; no, not even to a combination of all the elements that may raise their hands against our movement.

With the denunciation of persons we have little concern. It may please our enemies but can not and will not accomplish the desired purpose, the purpose being to try to destroy the movement itself by aiming their shafts of villification against its advocates and defenders. But we submit whether there is not a peculiar similarity in the language employed by Mr. Parry and Mr. Job, of the manufacturers' association and the so-called citizens' alliances, to that used by, say, Mr. De Leon, Mr. Haywood, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Simons, and the other socialists, in their denunciation and attack upon the character of the best-known trade unionists of America. As a matter of fact, the villification by the worst enemies of the capitalist class, like a contagion, has been taken up, not only by the socialists, but has reached that champion of freedom (?), Mr. Post, of gripe nuts fame.

It has always been the policy of labor's enemies to attack those who are supposed to be leaders in the labor movement and, by a hypocritical pretense of friendship that it was not the movement itself that was sought to be destroyed, to hoodwink the rank and file and lull them into a fancied security. Then if, by any possibility, the first was achieved, the second has always been easily accomplished.

The official journals of the Western Federation of Miners, the *American Labor Union*, the *Socialist Review*, and all other socialist publications, are virulent in their malicious abuse of the active trade unionists, professing friendship for the American Federation of Labor, and yet proposing to supplant it by the call they have issued.

The American Federation of Labor, since its existence, has never been guilty of a single hostile or indifferent act toward any *bona fide* labor organization of this or any other country, nor has it been indifferent to any effort for the protection or the uplifting of the workers, whether of an affiliated or unaffiliated organization. It has helped all, and to the fullest limit of its abilities and opportunities. That it did not go further in that assistance is no fault of its own. It is due entirely to the organizations themselves. With the growth and development of the organizations it has been in a better position to render effective services. It has done so under all and every circumstance, and will continue so, and better still, as the spirit of unity, solidarity and fraternity manifests itself more clearly among all.

Even the Western Federation of Miners, the officers of which complain that the American Federation of Labor has advised its affiliated unions to discontinue transmitting further financial assistance, what good ground is there for even this complaint? Its former president, Edward Boyce, declared that the Western Federation of Miners was not a trade union, and in an official annual report to one of its conventions declared that that organization did not accomplish anything to either protect or defend the interests of its members or of the metalliferous miners generally—Mr. Boyce, who, against the positive instructions of the convention of that organization, severed it from the American Federation of Labor, but to the point.

As a result of the appeal sent throughout the country in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners the American Federation of Labor unions contributed immense sums of money into the coffers of the Western Federation of Miners. The appeal for and the contribution of this money was to give that organization the opportunity and means to defend before the highest courts the constitutional, statutory, and natural rights of the miners of Colorado. No accounting of this money has been given nor any explanation made, even when officially and courteously asked. We know, however, that thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended by that organization (so recently impoverished) for printing and postage, circulars, charts, and other material of propaganda to try to divide the American Federation of Labor with the hope of destroying it.

Pray, why should trade unionists silently witness our members and unions contributing further funds to be used to the detriment of labor and the possible injury of our movement?

Surely the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, the callers of the convention, and other socialists will not claim that the expenses incurred have been borne by the American Labor Union; for, as a matter of fact, nearly all of the organizations formerly attached to it realizing that the best interests of labor would be served by joining forces with the general labor movement of the country, left the American Labor Union and

became attached to their respective international organizations. This is borne out by what is really tantamount to a confession of the fact that the American Labor Union was and is upon the point of dissolution, and that, as a matter of fact, the call for the Chicago conference was a cunningly devised scheme for the American Labor Union to go out of existence quietly, without publicly proclaiming its own failure. For proof of the absolute accuracy of this statement we publish here a verbatim copy of a typewritten mimeographed circular, issued by the American Labor Union to its locals. Read it carefully; it will repay the reader:

AMERICAN LABOR UNION,  
Headquarters, Pennsylvania Block,  
Butte, Montana.  
P. O. Box 1067. Telephone 877 M.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 15, 1905.

*To the International, National, and Local Unions  
of the American Labor Union.*

**FELLOW WORKERS:** The situation of affairs in our organization are such that the executive board, now in session, deems it important that the general membership be informed of the same, so that intelligent action can be taken on the matters referred for consideration and vote.

President McDonald resigned as president and has been succeeded by Vice-President Coates.

Brother Rees Davis was elected vice-president.

Secretary-Treasurer Smith resigned and has been succeeded by Brother John Riordan, a member of the board. Both Brothers McDonald and Smith have been retained as members of the board, and Brother McDonald made general organizer of the organization.

The books, accounts, and conditions of the organization have been carefully audited and considered and found correct. Owing to the great expense of the organization during the past two years, we find the general fund in debt in the amount of about five thousand dollars. This, together with the expense of board meeting, sending delegates to the Industrial Union convention on June 27, 1905, and other immediate expenses estimated outside of the usual expenses of the organization, makes a total probable indebtedness in the neighborhood of \$8,000. This amount is the figure the board has decided it is necessary to raise to clear off all debts and put the organization in a position to go into the new movement clear of any obligation. Then, too, the Hope lumbermen's strike is fast depleting our strike defense fund, and some money will be necessary to carry wage controversies to a successful issue.

Our organization is in a good, fighting, healthy condition; and it will be easy to raise the amount of money fixed above without a heavy burden upon any member, by every member realizing the true condition of affairs and through his patriotism to the organization and its grand work, by promptly paying his, or her, small portion of this sum.

To this end the board has levied an assessment of 25 cents per member per month, beginning with the month of May, and continuing monthly until the desired amount is raised; and this is official notice to the unions of the levying of such assessment. If all unions respond promptly, the indebtedness can be paid during the month of May; if not, then easily during June; so the assessments will not extend over two months.

Our unions have voted to go into the new industrial union movement which convention has been called to meet at Chicago on June 27, and to send 10 delegates to such convention. Owing to the large expense of sending these delegates, the board will recommend that if the returns from the assessment herewith levied are sufficient that the 10 delegates be sent to the convention. But if not, that only the five delegates receiving the highest number of votes shall be sent and the other five be alternates, according to the number of votes received by each. We trust that the entire 10 delegates can be sent. But we wish affairs to be known before the delegates are elected, so that there will be no misunderstanding if only the five delegates receiving the highest number of votes are furnished funds from general headquarters to attend the industrial convention. Notification for nominations and ballots for election of these delegates will be sent you as speedily as possible.

The closeness of the Industrial Union convention and the fact that our membership have voted to go into it, and the further fact that if such new movement is successfully launched the American Labor Union will become an integral part of it, leaves us in such condition that the board deems it advisable that the question of postponing the biennial convention of the American Labor Union (which would be held this year on June 13), until after the Industrial Union convention is held and its results known, and be sub-

mitted to the general membership for referendum vote. In the meantime nominations for general officers, call for convention, and election of delegates to the American Labor Union convention will be postponed.

Fraternally yours,

D. C. COATES, *General President.*  
 REES DAVIS, *Vice-President.*  
 JOHN RIORDAN, *General Secretary-Treasurer.*  
 DANIEL McDONALD.  
 M. E. WHITE.  
 CLARENCE SMITH.  
 J. M. CLEMENTS.  
 JOHN W. DALE.  
 CHAS. MOYER.  
 GEO. ESTES.  
 W. F. WALTON.  
 F. W. OTT.

The above circular shows clearly that but for the assistance of the convention callers and their socialist friends, the path of the organized labor movement would have been clear, with but one general organization of the country in existence, and that one the American Federation of Labor.

While recognizing that the American Federation of Labor is an organization of human beings, who are not perfect, has itself not reached the state of perfection, and that such changes and improvements as may be necessary for its further progress and success could be devised and enacted in the degree that we all improve. That the American Federation of Labor will withstand the assaults of all its enemies and continue to grow and prosper and be of practical, tangible benefit to the workers, is as sure as the sun rises and sets.

To all enemies of our movement, and particularly those who lay claim to the name of being friends of labor, we call attention to the fact that, before the breaking out of the civil war, among those who believed in the right of any state to secede from the United States, was General Thomas, but when Fort Sumter was fired upon he solemnly declared, "This is treason, gentlemen; it is treason," and so say we, that though there was nothing but the kindest feeling for organizations, though unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor, always hoping and working to the end that time and reason would make the unaffiliated unions converts to federation, but—

WHEN ANY MAN OR SET OF MEN MASK BEHIND THE PRETENSE OF FRIENDSHIP FOR LABOR, THEN ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE OR TO OPEN FIRE UPON THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF LABOR THAT THE WORLD HAS YET SEEN, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, WE SAY, "This is treason, gentlemen; it is treason."

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**BAKERS LOSE AT LAW, BUT WIN IN FACT.** By a vote of five to four the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the law of the state of New York prohibiting the employment of bakers for more than 10 hours of any day. This law was the result of a campaign of agitation and education carried on for many years among the people of New York.

After its enactment the law was put to the test of the various courts of

the state of New York, reaching its Court of Appeals, a court which, among all constitutional lawyers, has been regarded as second to none in the world, not even second to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We are unwilling to be placed in the position usually ascribed to the defeated litigant as "cussing the court," but surely when so respectable a minority as four out of the nine justices, constituting the United States Supreme Court, dissent from the opinion of the majority and declare that the decision is untenable, and the most far-reaching of any opinion rendered by a court in a hundred years, we may be allowed a layman's view of the situation.

The dissenting justices cite previous decisions of the United States Supreme Court, when it said, "This employment, when too long pursued, the legislature has judged to be detrimental to the health of the employes, and so long as there are reasonable grounds for believing that this is so, its decision upon the subject can not be reviewed by the federal courts." Then again, the court has, in another case, decided that, "The possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the community essential to the safety, health, peace, good order, and morals of the community." In this declaration both the majority and the minority of the court agree; but the majority opinion declares that, "The law must be upheld, if at all, as a law pertaining to the health of the individual engaged in the occupation of a baker," but concludes that the safety, health, etc., of the baker are not threatened by his working more than 10 hours a day. In giving this opinion the court assumed the position, not as a court of review or appeal upon the law, statutory and constitutional, but stepped from that high sphere to that of a petty jury to determine the facts.

With the assumption of this new role of jurors to determine the facts, surely had either of the majority justices visited the bakeshops in which the men are employed and observed the conditions of employment, with the dust of the flour, the heat of the ovens, the damp alternating with sudden blasts of cold, a different conclusion would have followed.

Those who observed the conditions of the bakers prior to the 10-hour workday's enforcement, and consulted the vital statistics, would have arrived at no other conclusion than that the legislature of the state of New York acted wisely, humanely, and with proper regard for the safety, health, peace, good order, and morals, not only of the bakers, but also of the entire community.

Consider some of the expressions of the majority opinion. For instance, this: "In our judgment it is not possible, in fact, to discover the connection between the number of hours a baker may work in a bakery and the healthful quality of the bread made by the workmen."

Did these justices seriously intend to convey the notion that men could work in the production of one of the principal foods of the people 16, 18, or more hours a day, such as the bakers formerly worked, without contracting the habits of personal negligence, filth, and indifference, resulting in disease? Is it not the truth that people who work in any occupation 365 days, or rather nights, in the year, and each day or night of long hours

of burdensome toil, do, as a matter of fact, become less regardful of healthful and sanitary conditions?

It is begging the question and an indulgence in flippant sarcasm for the majority of the court to say that "if a man works 10 hours a day it is alright, but if by 10½ or 11 his health is endangered or his bread made unhealthy, therefore he should not be permitted to do it." No, indeed; it is not a question of 10½ or 11 hours work, Most Reverend Seniors, but it is the 16 and 18 hours' workday which the law sought to put a stop to once and for all time. The New York legislature took into consideration the fact that these long hours of labor were an injury to the bakers as well as to the people of the state.

In referring to these two last quotations, consider this sample utterance in the majority opinion: "When assertions, such as we have adverted to, become necessary in order to give, if possible, a plausible foundation for the contention that the law is a 'health law,' gives rise to at least a *suspicion* that there was some *other motive* dominating the legislature than the purpose to subserve the public health and welfare." [The italics are ours.]

So, then, one of the primary reasons for the United States Supreme Court's decision, by a vote of five to four, is that there was in the minds of its members a "suspicion" of an ulterior motive which dominated the legislature of the state of New York in passing the bakers' 10-hour bill. Pray when did the court heretofore assume to declare unconstitutional a law enacted by a sovereign state because it suspected the motive of the legislature enacting the law to be other than that for which it declared. Surely this is an assumption of an authority never contemplated; no, never dreamed of by the founders of our republic.

The majority of the court wholly disregarded not only the previous decisions of the Supreme Court, but held in contemptuous disregard the best authorities and scientists in official reports as well as standard works.

One of the old-time sophistries, disproved by every thinker and student, and so demonstrated by every fact in industrial history, was held by the "judicial five" to hold good in our day the folly that the longer hours men work the more they earn, when he who runs may read that THE WAGES OF WORKMEN WHOSE HOURS OF DAILY LABOR ARE TEN, NINE, OR EIGHT ARE ALWAYS HIGHER THAN THOSE WHO WORK TWELVE, THIRTEEN, FOURTEEN, OR MORE, AND THIS, TOO, REGARDLESS OF TRADE OR CALLING, SKILLED OR UNSKILLED. And yet the majority of the court held that the law was an invasion of the bakers' "liberty" to work more than 10 hours a day. Here is the language: "The employe may desire to earn the extra money which would arise from his working more than the prescribed time, but this statute forbids the employer from permitting the employe to earn it."

This gem of economic wisdom should be framed as a mirth provoker in the home of every eight-hour workman.

Inasmuch as the decision of the court has been reached by so narrow a margin of a vote as five to four, is there not room enough to ask the court for a rehearing? Surely its importance warrants it, and we have reason to believe that the case as presented on behalf of the state of New

York might possibly have been improved upon, and perhaps with a different result.

But, apart from all this, it is an interesting fact that though the employing bakers of New York have won their "judicial victory" it has been entirely barren of results.

The employers anticipated reaping the harvest of their victory and enforcing a longer workday.

The bakers, however, who have had their "liberty" invaded, and "prohibited" from working more than 10 hours a day, declared that they had grown fond of being prevented working more than 10 hours a day, and the upshot of it all has been, rather than to enter into a costly battle with the organized bakers of New York, an AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BETWEEN THE JOURNEYMEN AND THE EMPLOYING BAKERS LIMITING THE HOURS OF LABOR TO 10 PER DAY. And this 10-hour workday the court will not declare unconstitutional upon any plea or pretense, even should it go so far as to *suspect* that the bakers had some other than their health, peace, and welfare in view.

Good luck to the bakers. The existence of their union, their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the realization of their rights, and the determination to contest for them, has turned what seemed defeat into a victory which will be everlasting, and which will help to a still further reduction in the hours of labor, and in their material, physical, mental, social, and moral uplift.

#### UNION

#### SHOP'S THE THING!

The labor commissioner of New York notes in his report for last year that an increasing proportion of the industrial disputes "turned [on unionism or the general methods of bargaining." He alludes to the futile and foredoomed campaign against collective bargaining and its unavoidable accompaniment, the union shop. And in regard to the outcome of those disputes and the prospects for the union shop, the commissioner says:

The attempt to discredit the principle of trade unionism under the guise of establishing an "open shop" has signally failed. The public has seen that a union shop may be a truly open shop so long as the union itself is open to all competent workmen; whereas the non-union shop, in which every workman is compelled to drive a bargain single-handed with the employer, becomes more often than not a sweat shop. With the union's power broken, the just and humane employer is powerless to keep wages and hours up to the former union standard in the face of the competition of wage-cutting rivals.

This is impartial testimony. Mr. McMackin, the New York commissioner, would hardly go out of his way to defend the union shop. And if the facts were not plain, even to him who runs as he reads, then the official report would not contain such a passage as we have quoted.

The commissioner goes on to say, with obvious justice and good judgment:|

A newly organized employers' association, like a newly organized trade union, is likely to be radical when it first learns its power, but experience makes it more conservative. Hence, notwithstanding the rash conflicts precipitated in the initial stages of organization, the public is disposed to look with favor upon the movement toward

organization on both sides. The tendency of some of the associations to make an issue against the "union shop" has caused apprehension; but those who realize the power of public opinion as a regulating force on industrial relations do not fear the outcome.

Yes; it is the "green" employers' association that talks loudly and confidently of "war to the bitter end" on organized labor, and especially on the union shop and the insistence upon collective bargaining through a properly constituted body representing the employes whose services it is desired to procure. Contact and experience gradually take the nonsense out of the minds of employers who are fit to be such. Hired secretaries and plutocratic agitators and lawyers are not so amenable to the teaching of hard facts, but to them organized labor pays little attention.

With regard to the attitude of experienced employers, a very instructive case in point is that of the New York building trades employers' association, which is the central body representing 32 organizations. For several years this association has had considerable trouble with the building trades unions, and at one time it threatened war upon the unions. It never was strong enough, as it frankly has admitted, to attack the union shop principle, but on several points it resisted and defied organized labor. Two years ago, after a stubborn strike and lockout, it prepared, without consultation with the building trades unions, a so-called arbitration agreement which was one-sided and obnoxious to the unions. Some were compelled to accept it; others continued the struggle, with consequent severe loss to the builders and contractors.

This year an agreement calling for *genuine* arbitration was carefully and fairly elaborated by committees of the respective sides acting together, and peace on a give-and-take basis has been assured for a year. The unions have obtained important concessions, and the provisions for adjustment of disputes by conciliation and arbitration are rational and just. The union shop is definitely recognized and established, the employers having agreed to employ only members of the union.

What a terrible blow this must be to those presumptuous champions of "Americanism," liberty and equal rights, the clothing manufacturers. How shocked and pained Mr. Parry must be, and how outraged are the plutocratic lawyers and subservient judges who have persuaded themselves that the union shop, or as they put it, the "closed shop," is destructive of all that is sacred in America.

It was quite amusing to watch the New York papers after the conclusion and adoption of this new peace plan. Most of them found silence the safest course. They did not editorially mention the closed or union shop feature. They did not care to denounce the 1,000 wealthy and strong employers who had made this "awful" agreement, and consistency forbade approval of it. If the enemies of the union shop were heroes and patriots, the employers in the building trades were traitors and criminals. The logic was plain, but our friends had not the courage to apply it.

Well, the "heroes" must feel rather cheap, for their heroics were quietly and contemptuously ignored and a business-like arrangement was concluded to the advantage of all parties concerned. Let us hope the employers in other cities will profit by this lesson and give up their hypocritical

fight on the union shop. Give it up they must, sooner or later, for labor will not retrace its steps. They are only inflicting losses upon themselves by kicking against the pricks. Labor will not "bargain individually." Collective bargaining has come to stay, and collective bargaining means, generally, the union shop or the contract shop agreement, written or verbal.

The fossils will talk about individual liberty, which means individual slavery.

In our day co-operation, organization, union, are essential. There is no real freedom, no security, no dignity, without it. Employers are organizing, ordering sympathetic lockouts, when their interests require them, and acting as a unit. They would laugh at the antediluvian doctrinaire whose philosophy of liberty excluded co-operation. How can they expect labor to take that pseudo philosophy and sham political economy seriously?

Let employers put away childish things and nonsense, and deal with united labor in an enlightened way. That is the best, the only policy. They can not restore the sweat shop and individual bargaining, and cant is as futile as swagger and fanatical resistance.

**TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.** For some years the question of the trade union movement taking up the care of its membership suffering from tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases has been discussed. This resulted in the adoption by the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The ravages of tuberculosis have made frightful progress in this country, and especially among the working class, be it

*Resolved*, By this Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the necessary ways, means, and steps be at once instituted to check tuberculosis, and, if possible, entirely eradicate the same.

The matter has been fully discussed and received every consideration at the hands of the Executive Council, the president of the American Federation of Labor being directed to enter into thorough correspondence upon the subject. We took pleasure in publishing a splendid article upon the question in the October, 1904, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, written by Mr. Paul Kennaday. Since the publication of this article many unions throughout the country have taken up the campaign and are endeavoring to instill into the members and the public generally a better understanding as to the means and measures to be adopted to prevent this awful disease, and also the protection against those suffering from it of transmitting it to others.

We have had considerable correspondence upon this matter other than already indicated, and some suggestions were made and received upon the question of establishing farms or sanitariums. We received several letters, among the most interesting of which are from Mr. G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union. In one of his letters he says that a committee should be appointed to gather all facts and data and report the findings to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and adds:

I am reliably informed that the out-door treatment for tuberculosis is just as effectual in one part of the country as it is in another. There are many reasons why this is so. For instance, while the air in the high altitude is more beneficial than it is in lower altitudes, the high altitude has an injurious effect upon the heart in some cases. In other cases the water is of a nature that it affects, injuriously, certain patients. While, if they are left in the climate to which they have become accustomed and are given the out-door treatment, they will get along just as well, if not better. My understanding is, too, that if people with pulmonary trouble go to the high altitudes and are benefited, that the trouble is apt to return if they come back to the low altitude. Hence I would favor the establishment of farms in four or five industrial centers, or four or five different sections of the country.

In another letter upon the subject, Mr. Perkins makes the following interesting suggestions and comments:

The subject is of so much importance to the general labor movement, that it in my judgment requires a special committee, who should be appointed and instructed to make a full and complete investigation of the whole subject, and report the same to you.

I hold that an institution of this nature could be started and put into successful operation and run at a nominal cost. Such an undertaking would be a credit, and would add great strength to the trade union movement. It is in line with the beneficial features of the trade union movement that have proved so successful with the unions which have applied them.

I would suggest that the institution be named The American Federation Trade Union Sanitarium, and that it be under the direction and control of the American Federation of Labor and a board of directors, composed of the chief executive officers of the trade unions which will agree to become a party to this noble enterprise.

Such an institution could be run on a strictly co-operative plan and without profit. Each union should be assessed pro rata for its share of the running expense, leaving it to the unions to make such arrangements with their individual members as they may wish.

A central sanitarium could be located in some healthful climate, where the more serious cases could be sent, and a series of health farms for the out-door treatment could be established in the east, north, south, west, and middle west, where those in the early stages and those who are able to leave the sanitarium could be sent for treatment and cure.

These farms could be made self-sustaining and, with proper care, could turn out a surplus which could be sent to the general sanitarium.

The combined fraternal societies recognize the justice from a humane standpoint, as well as the value from an organization standpoint, and have recently completed an institution for the treatment and cure of consumptives at the city of Las Vegas, N. M.

The united Hebrew societies recently started a health farm at or near Denver, Colo. The printers, single-handed, have successfully maintained their home at Colorado Springs, Colo. Why should not the great trade union movement, through the American Federation of Labor, do likewise?

Our first impulse should be one of philanthropy, but this can be made at the same time a splendid help to organization, and hence a business proposition as well.

Members who pay their dues would have a perfect right to go to our institutions, and in doing so would not feel that they were accepting charity; they would be going to their own home.

I have always maintained that the trade unions were big enough and broad enough and well able to do all things that the state can do, and I am in favor of doing these things in our time and without waiting for the state to act. Trade unions shortened the hours of labor and otherwise improved the working condition of their members, and without the aid of anyone. I hold that we should continue to "do things," to advance in all possible directions.

Under the present condition of affairs, in so far as caring for the sick is concerned, especially those suffering from tuberculosis, we are in a state of confusion, or worse. We

leave all such to the tender mercies of society at large, and they have a hard time of it.

The fraternal association and a few others have recognized the importance of this question, and have acted in a practical manner. If *we* do not act, the non-unionists and some of our own members will learn to think more of the fraternal societies than they do of the unions, and will see that their dues are paid there before calling upon the secretary of the union.

I am convinced that a move in this direction is not only right, but that it is practicable, and that it can be executed without adding a burden to the membership at large. I am of the opinion that it would not cost over two cents per week per member to maintain an institution of this kind. Who would object to paying this trifle for so noble a purpose and the protection it brings to one's self?

This entire subject is of so vast and essential a character that it is published with a view to a more general discussion of the subject by our affiliated unions, so that they may be better prepared to make suggestions and propositions, and to determine whether an experiment should be made with a view to its adoption for the benefit of those who are suffering from the awful white plague, which has done so much to undermine and destroy the health and lives of our fellow workers. It is a humane work, as well as a duty to our fellow workers.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Denver Post*, of May 5, contains an interesting interview. It is the usual attack upon the trade unions. It has the old familiar ring to it of the worst enemies of labor, and its first perusal caused us no surprise, but because of its character, and particularly because of the author of the utterance, it had and has additional interest. Here it is:

Trade unions are nothing more or less than a labor monopoly; they are trusts just as much as the Standard Oil and the Sugar Trusts. They attempt to restrict the supply of labor in order, as they think, to hold up wages. Through the apprentice system they are making tramps of hundreds of young men by denying them the right to learn a trade. They attempt to dictate to employers who they shall hire and how much they shall pay. They do not permit employers to give young men a chance to better their condition.

Now, who would the reader imagine is the author of this, Parry, Kirby, Davenport, Job? Not by any means. None other than William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and one of the leading spirits which have issued the call for a Chicago congress to organize and emancipate labor.

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Surely it must be a source of keen gratification to those who have called the congress to find that Daniel Loeb, alias DeLeon, is giving the movement every support he can, and in all likelihood will grace the councils by his presence.

In the socialist official organ DeLeon publishes an attack upon the Butte miners' union, a local of the Western Federation of Miners, because

it is essentially a pure and simple trade union, to which "an occasional 'sop,' in the form of an eight-hour or some other 'labor law,' has been thrown." In the same attack the Butte mill and smeltermen's union is held up as being "ripe," because that organization expended its treasury for socialist literature. That is exactly the conceptions which socialists generally have regarding the efficiency and work of a trade union. The one is a pure and simple trade union, which secures such "sops" as higher wages, an eight-hour workday, better working conditions, and the other is a radical or socialistic union which rests satisfied with any conditions that employers impose upon the workmen, so long as they can intoxicate their minds with that species of "dope" which brings them vaporous dreams of a great Utopian hereafter.

The ex-priest, ex-father, Thos. J. Haggerty, having failed as a "sky pilot," has prepared a chart in which he has every trade, calling, and vocation rigidly fixed absolutely and completely up to date. As to the organized efforts of the existing organizations and the associations, interest and preferments of the men, what matters that to him? If history and the facts do not conform to his theory and his chart, well, so much the worse for history and the facts. If this "sky pilot" could steer the ship of labor on the seas of industry according to his "chart" it would surely land in Davy Jones' locker.

At every county fair can be seen the "man with the chart," who for a dime will "read your horoscope," tell you your past, present, and future, your lucky and unlucky days, and similar things. There's the chance for Haggerty and his "chart;" it will lead him back to the sky in company with the other astrologers.

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Mr. Hayes, socialist, of Cleveland, has issued another challenge to us. It is doubtful whether we shall be able to keep up with recording the number of challenges issued by the gentleman, for it must be borne in mind that he publishes four and sometimes five issues of his paper to one of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, but we shall try to keep a record of them hereafter.

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During the month of May President Gompers visited the following cities, in which he held conferences and delivered public addresses: May 1, New York City; May 16-18, Chicago; May 19, Dayton, Ohio; May 21, Chicago, Ill.; May 23, Minneapolis, Minn.; May 24, St. Paul, Minn.; May 25, Minneapolis and St. Paul; May 27-28, Omaha, Neb.; May 29-30, Denver, Colo. On June 2 he is to be at Kansas City, Mo., and on June 4 at St. Louis.

# CONVENTIONS, 1905.

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June 5, New York, N. Y., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 12, Boston, Mass., Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' National Union.

June 12, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June —, New York, N. Y., Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America.

June 19, Quincy, Ill., International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

June 19, San Francisco, Cal., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 21, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

July 9, Pittsburg, Pa., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.

July 10, Terre Haute, Ind., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, Buffalo, N. Y., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 10, Newark, N. J., International Jewelry Workers.

July 10, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Longshoremen.

July 11, Galveston, Tex., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

July 15, Belleville, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

August—, New York, United Gold Beaters.

August 1, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 7, Boston, Mass., National Association Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

August 7, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 13, Toronto, International Typographical Union.

August 14, Sandyhill, N. Y., National Association of Machine Printers' Color Mixers.

September 7, Springfield, Mass., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Association of Machinists.

September 11, Easthampton, Mass., Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 11, Toronto, Canada, International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 12, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, Springfield, Ill.

September 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers of America.

October 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 2, Buffalo, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers.

October 17, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

October 26, New York, N. Y., International Compressed Air Workers' Union.

November 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

December 4, Denver, Colo., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

December 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Seamen's Union.

# TALKS ON LABOR.

## BY SAMUEL GOMPERS AT LAWRENCE (MASS.)—BOSTON—HARVARD AND CORNELL UNIVERSITIES, AND OTHER GATHERINGS.

[Innumerable requests are received at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from men in the ranks of or intensely interested in the study of the labor movement and the economic problem with which it deals. These inquiries also come frequently from professors, students, and others engaged in the study of the economic problem. Most of these requests for information are coupled with the inquiry as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. It is the object in view to furnish this information in the most concrete and public form that the following addresses and talks on labor are published.]

### ADDRESSES LAWRENCE (MASS.) LABOR MEN ON PATRIOTISM, TRADE SCHOOLS, AND TEXTILE STRIKE.

**P**RESIDENT Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., put in 13 hours of strenuous work as the guest of Lawrence, Mass., concluding with a banquet. He made two addresses and listened to more than a dozen others.

Patriots' Day was a gala day for Lawrence laboring men. Mr. Gompers arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Maurice C. Noonan, president of the Lawrence Central Labor Union; Robert S. Maloney, former president of the organization; Peter W. Collins, president of the Boston Central Labor Union; John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Henry J. Skeffington, of Revere.

After a reception, during the afternoon he was escorted by a parade of more than 2,000 labor men from the Franklin House to the Colonial Theatre, where a monster mass meeting was held. Davis J. Fair, vice-president of the Central Labor Union, was marshal of the parade. The theatre was packed with the doors with labor men and women and friends of labor, and the enthusiastic crowd greeted Mr. Gompers warmly, punctuating his address frequently with applause and cheers. President Noonan presided at the meeting and introduced Mayor Cornelius F. Lynch, who extended Mr. Gompers the welcome of the city. He said: "Conditions are better today than they have been the past. But the ideals we hope to attain have not yet been achieved.

Regardless of how men may differ as to when a better day is to come we all agree that it will come. What form shall the struggle take in hastening that day?

Discontent seems to me to be worldwide. Healthy discontent is the greatest factor in progress and civilization. We find among laboring people today a world over this feeling of healthy discontent, and the better day must come through this instead through brute force or revolution. It will come through the peaceful, natural evolutionary movements of the trade unions.

### *Curb Unbridled Wealth.*

If our opponents drive us out we will have in this country no organization to curb unbridled wealth. What then? With capable and conservative management there is no danger of revolution in case of controversy with individuals or with corporations. Differences are adjusted for the best good of both parties.

Why should we not organize our trade unions? All corporations in the various lines of business are organized; the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods are organized; paper manufacturers are organized; the railroads, the banks—every line of business and even the professions are organized. This is true not only of the big concerns in the country at large, but even in small counties and towns.

Laboring men and women have the same right to organize for their own benefit as the big corporations and producers.

There is in Indiana a man named Parry. He is president of a manufacturers' organization, the avowed object of which is to destroy labor unions. I think that Dr. Osler must have had him in mind when he spoke about a proper use of chloroform recently. Some men learn quickly, some slowly, but there are others who, it seems, can not learn at all.

### *Barriers to Progress.*

I bear ill-will to no man on earth, but men like Parry, who throw themselves across the pathway of hard working and underpaid men and women are barriers to progress, and must get out. The labor movement wants room. Parry has flaunted himself before the people until he is justly considered an unsafe man.

I say this now with no levity. Nothing has occurred in the past so injurious to the cause of labor as assaults upon those who lose their womanhood and manhood in taking the places of strikers.

Such things are of immense and of almost immeasurable injury to our work; but, after all, what are a few broken heads compared to a revolution?

The question is, should organization be crushed out and disorder and disturbance succeed, or

shall the unions use honest and rational means for the good of all the people and of the country?

Trade unions destroy nothing, but seek to lift men and women from the abyss of despair into which millions have been cast.

The labor unions must keep united, and must continue to assert themselves in unity and strength regardless of the alarms and efforts of men like Parry.

#### *Go Slow on Trade Schools.*

Organized labor has about made up its mind that it will have an equal if not a dominating voice in the question of wages and hours; in all questions concerning the buying and selling of the only commodity the laboring man has, his labor. We want more, and when we get that we want more. Nothing unreasonable; nothing unjust; crowding nobody, but giving to us that which is our due; that which has been denied us for centuries, but that which we will yet get.

A word now about Fall River. I trust that the mutual agreements will be carried out so that there will be no recurrence of the trouble in that city; but if trouble is again forced upon the textile workers of Fall River the brother and sister operatives of the country will again help them, as they did a year ago, and I pledge anew the assistance and support of the American Federation of Labor.

It is better to resist and lose than never to resist at all.

The Fall River operatives in their resistance of last summer taught the organized mill men that successive and unjust reductions will not be tolerated.

Another point I wish to mention is the subject of trades schools. Go slow in this matter. They are nurseries for slop-job workmen and strikers. We are in favor of manual training, but save us from the trades schools. The principle of trades schools is like applying a knowledge of algebra to the multiplication of two times one. The only school in which to learn a trade is the school of experience."

In closing, Mr. Gompers mentioned the fact that the printers of the country are preparing to demand an eight hour day, and he pledged the financial and moral assistance of the A. F. of L. to the organization.

After the public meeting at the Colonial Theatre a banquet was tendered Mr. Gompers and the other visitors.—*Boston American*, April 20.

#### AT CIVIC FEDERATION BANQUET IN NEW YORK CITY.

It is a deep cause for regret that I have not had time and opportunity to write carefully what I would like to say to you tonight. With a large number of others, I am engaged in the fight, and it is not often that one who is fighting has much opportunity to write without interruption the thoughts that occupy his mind in calm moments.

The work in which this civic federation is engaged is to my mind exceedingly important. It gives the opportunity of bringing together men who differ widely upon important features and facts regarding this great industrial problem. I think we owe a debt to President Eliot for his utterances at the last meeting of the Civic Federation, which led to the response that at the moment I felt impelled

to make, because he brought conspicuously to the attention not only of the members of this Civic Federation, but of the thinking active men in the world of labor, business, and education, how it is possible for men to draw from a given state of fact diametrically opposite inferences. President Eliot then said, and repeated to-night with emphasis that what we want is "industrial peace with liberty."

No man having any regard for the welfare of the human family will dispute the proposition that we want peace with honor, peace with justice, peace with liberty. But when there is strife or discord when conditions are such as to make conflict inevitable, is it not true that we modify our conceptions of honor to the exigencies of the contest, or to the nature of the question at issue? Is it not true that we are constantly changing our conception of justice? Is it not true that there is a modification of what was generally accepted by the term "liberty?"

The conditions of industry have changed since the workmen were in a state of feudalism. A free competitive system of society brought in its wake the introduction of machinery, followed by the discovery of gas, so that the machines could be operated by night as well as by day. The conditions of the working people during the periods when they were in a state of feudalism, and when the competitive system of industry first emerged can not be read by investigators, by sympathizers, men and women without touching them to the very core of their being. Yet we had then the highest conception of the liberty of the working man. The workman was untrammelled by organization. He did not yield one jot of his liberty to his fellows in a union. He enjoyed liberty to the full. That liberty spelled for the workman long hours of daily toil, scanty wages, a miserable hovel for a home, unsafe and unsanitary work shops, factories, mills, and mines.

During the early period of our present system of industry there went forth from some of the work people of Great Britain, particularly those in the textile industries, a demand upon Parliament for the establishment of a 12 hour day. That demand was resisted as strenuously then as is the demand of organized labor today for a nine or an eight hour workday, and always, then as now, upon the twofold ground that industries could not afford it and that it invaded the individual liberty of the worker.

Despite these objections, despite hostility, despite antagonism, the organizations of labor continued to grow in Great Britain. And they have grown here. They are not, as some people imagine, importations. They are the result of our conditions in the United States. They showed their first living existence in Massachusetts and New York where workmen went on strike as early as 1806 to enforce their demand for a reduction in the hours of labor. The shipwrights and the tailors struck even at that early day, when they found that there were no other means to secure any consideration of their rights. But the organization of labor could not grow in the United States so long as this overwhelming agricultural country. No could they grow fully, so long as slavery was one of the institutions of our country. But with the cessation of the civil war the great impetus of production, the factory system, the concentration of production, the invention and introduction of

new machines—all these applications of new forces in industry tended to bring about organizations of labor. Workmen observed that industry was becoming specialized, divided, subdivided, and that they were becoming as mere atoms in the great industrial hives—only one little factor in the great industrial plants.

We beg to submit this condition to our friends who oppose the organization of labor, and who assert that in it union men lose their individuality. I counter to that I present this statement: That in modern industry, with its great machines, which are specialized and subdivided labor, the workman is deprived of his individual liberty the moment he enters a modern industrial plant; and that the individuality which the workmen has thus lost has been regained in the economic and social importance of their unions.

It is true, if we accept liberty to mean some fanciful thing with which to conjure, if we imagine liberty to mean that we may run riot, that we may tally disregard our own interests and that we may make our actions prejudicial to the interests of our fellows, then it is true that the workmen lose their individuality and liberty by becoming members of a labor union. We all of us surrender to society certain things that are sometimes called liberty. We surrender them in order that we may be better safeguarded in the exercise of all our natural rights and of our true liberty.

I quoted at the last meeting Heine as saying, "Freedom! Freedom is bread. Bread is freedom." I am in entire accord with Heine. He did not mean simply the piece of bread, such as this in my hand, that one may eat, but all that the term implies. Liberty can be neither exercised nor enjoyed by those who are in poverty. Material improvement is essential to the exercise and enjoyment of liberty.

Anyone may say that the organizations of labor invade or deny liberty to the workmen. But go to the men who worked in the bituminous coal mines twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day for a dollar a dollar and twenty-five cents, and who now work eight hours a day and whose wages have increased 70 per cent in the past seven years—go to these men that they have lost their liberty and they will laugh at you. Go to the wives who have received the benefit resulting from this higher wage and the companionship of their husbands; go to their children and compare them with the children who were deprived from going to school and have grown up to become miners and miners' wives, and see the difference in the standard of education and of morals. Say to these miners' wives and children today that their husbands and fathers have lost their liberty by joining the union! Go to the bricklayers, who worked formerly ten hours a day, but who for the past several years have enjoyed the eight-hour work day, with higher wages, with greater comforts, with larger enlightenment and social activity—tell these bricklayers that their liberties have been invaded! Go to the workers in the clothing trades who worked in the sweatshops, whose very homes, even whose bedrooms, were the factories where they toiled, and who organized and fought and won, and lost and won, and lost again and again, until that healthier public judgment was formed that abolished sweatshops—go to them and tell them that their liberties have been invaded by the unions.

So, through all the gamut of industries that I

might enumerate. And then again, go to the other industries in which you find little or no organization among the working people, and note their comparatively long hours, low wages, misery, and poverty. If those working people only had the power to speak their minds, if they had only the semblance of an organization that would give them the opportunity to exercise their freedom of speech, they would tell you in such thunderous tones that you would hear the echo and re-echo that their hope of liberty is through unions.

We hear much of the strike due to organization. But, pray, what say you of the strike of the unorganized workmen? Indeed, the larger number of strikes occur among the unorganized workmen. The fact is that organization is the workman's protection and secures for him generally many of the advantages that he enjoys, without the necessity of striking. But what would you do with the unorganized workmen who strike? Would you outlaw their effort because of lack of development, their failure of preconceived associated effort, their spontaneous movement that impels them, in desperation, to protest against their constantly deteriorating condition?

We are told to make our appeals to the law and there find the means to secure our rights as workmen, or to find relief from onerous conditions. May I call your attention to a recent occurrence? The United States Supreme Court has just declared the 10 hour law for the bakers in the state of New York unconstitutional. It is neither my desire nor my purpose to criticize the highest judicial tribunal of our country, for which I entertain the highest respect, but one can not always defer even to the judgment of that tribunal and particularly when we see the court, divided by a vote of five to four, declaring as unconstitutional an act that was the result of years of discussion and of an aroused public conscience; an act that had been tested and upheld as constitutional through the various courts of New York and only decided to be void when it was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Without discussing the merit or demerits of that decision, let me call your attention to the fact that the four dissenting judges designate the majority decision of the court as the most far reaching that has been handed down in over a hundred years. There is now no law upon the statute books of New York limiting the hours of labor of the bakers. Let me call your attention to a few of the conditions that obtained in the bakery trade before the passage of that law. It seems a peculiar incident in human life that bakers were always required to perform their work underground and facing a great furnace, perhaps to remind them of what awaits them hereafter. It was a rule that bakers were always required to board and lodge with the boss baker. Their trade, therefore, set a premium upon single blessedness; it was a practical prohibition against marriage. The bakers worked every day in the week, every week in the year. They would sleep anywhere. Sometimes, as one said facetiously, they would "lie down on the dough and rise with it." They suffered more than any other workmen.

Now, the Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional a law to relieve such conditions. Assuredly the boss bakers had some purpose in mind when they incurred the expense and the trouble of carrying their appeal to the highest judicial tribunal of the land. It is only fair to assume that they want

the spoils of their victory. In other words, they will want the bakers to toil more than 10 hours a day. I ask our friends who speak so eloquently of the liberty of the workmen, and who advise the workmen never to enter an association because they will surrender their liberty—I ask these gentlemen to answer themselves the question: What are these bakers going to do? Go back to the old conditions? Work 11, 12, and more hours a day? I don't know what anyone else may think, but, so far as I am concerned, when the test will come, and there is no other means to prevent it, I will urge these bakers to strike, and to strike hard, to enforce the 10 hour day for themselves.

No one believes for a moment that conditions of today are perfect. No one imagines that there shall be no progress; that there shall be no improvement economically, socially, and morally. Every one of us has his day dreams and believes that in a year, or ten, or fifty, or a hundred, or a thousand, or a million years, a better day is coming. The question with us is whether in our own time if we are agreed that there is a better day coming, we shall work toward that day. I do not believe in an ultimate, absolute finality of anything, not even of life. If there is a diversion of opinion as to how the better day is to be attained, we must, nevertheless, work gradually and naturally and rationally toward its attainment. There are some who would have the better day come within our time, in a decade, immediately, or perhaps sooner.

But it behooves us to do our share in our time to help in the evolutionary process that shall go to make up a better life of all our people. The question is with us, not whether an improvement is going to occur or not. It is going to occur. We find that this movement of discontent, with existing conditions, is world-wide. It is a question whether it shall take the form, as in Russia, of bloody revolution, or the plain, modest, American evolutionary method of attaining betterment through the trade union movement.

As for us workmen we believe in the American method of the trade union movement. You can look the whole country over, look the whole world over, and you will find that wherever there has come the organization of labor, in that same degree has depravity and misery and poverty disappeared.

We speak of our great sovereignty of American citizenship. Yet we know that every right thinking man is concerned because there exists even to any extent the pollution of the ballot box through the purchase or influencing of votes. Let me tell you, my friends, that in the industries that were unorganized you could always tell the political opinion of the workmen when you knew the political opinion of the employer. You will find that to be true today in our country wherever organization does not exist. But you can not make voting cattle out of eight hour workmen. Workmen who toil eight hours a day have time and opportunity to acquaint themselves with the current questions that affect the people of our country. They earn wages at least sufficient to warrant them in expressing contempt for any one who may for any financial reason desire to influence their vote. The organizations of labor help not only to raise the economic and material standards of the workmen and of their families, but also their manhood, their character, their independence, and their citizenship. When an organiza-

tion does that, not only for one class of workmen but for all who participate in the benefits resulting from organization, that is not curtailing liberty, but is giving a new meaning to the word liberty through the enjoyment and the fullest fruition of the benefit which comes from an enlightened mind and a broadened sympathy for our fellowmen.

#### ADDRESS AT BOSTON BEFORE REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING OF ORGANIZED LABOR, EMPLOYERS, AND OF THE PUBLIC.

I do not know that there is any considerable number of men in our country and our time who believe that it is possible in our day or even in the future to bring about harmony between the employers and the employed. I am not satisfied that such a condition would be either right or even natural.

There has not been entire harmony in this world between the buyers and the sellers of a given thing, and it is lamentable that in the cold-blooded consideration of the relations between the buyer and the seller of labor it is a business proposition stripped of any element of humane feeling. And there has not always been, there is not now, and I doubt that the future will develop entire harmony between the buyers and the sellers of any particular thing.

There may be mutuality, there may be a common understanding that for the sake of convenience during a specified time there shall be agreement there shall be understanding, there shall be a common effort to continue industry, transportation, the distribution of wealth, as we understand it under the term commerce.

But may I repeat, that I doubt that there will be entire harmony between the two interests represented. And yet industry is constantly developing. New improvements are continually made. The great productivity in the forms of wealth and transportation are indicated and manifest every day of our lives.

With the increased ability to produce the wealth of the world, due to all the pent-up genius of all the ages that have gone before, with the possibilities of the improvements in our day upon the conditions of the past, the world of workers ask the question: "Are we to be constantly in the condition of our forefathers, or of the present day? Are we not entitled to be sharers in the great industrial advancement and development of our time?"

We ask whether it is fair, whether it is just whether it is wise that the hours of daily toil which have prevailed in the past shall continue, despite the fact that wealth is produced in our day a hundredfold to what it was half a century ago?

We ask that with the great material progress and mental advancement of all others in society, large opportunities should be opened up to our children that they may be the better prepared to meet the problems and to bear the burden of modern industrial conditions.

Labor makes a demand upon modern society for better conditions. It asks for more leisure, shorter workday that shall give men leisure to live, leisure to love, leisure to enjoy their freedom

ensure to develop the best that is in them and in their wives and in their children.

Of course those who take a position antagonistic to this demand that labor makes, may fancy themselves in security by that opposition. There have been instances in the history of the world where the possessors of wealth have lulled themselves into a fancied security against such demands, but they have never enjoyed either the safety or the security supposed to come from the effort to maintain that position.

For, no matter whether the organizations of labor by any possible effort could be swept out of existence tomorrow, you could not destroy the earnings in the human heart or the aspirations in the human mind.

If the workmen had continued in slavery as in bygone ages, if they had not been taught the alphabet and the three R's and something beyond them, you employers of labor might have continued to be masters of the situation. But the workmen have tasted freedom. They have earned the importance of the A, B, and the C, and the other letters of the alphabet. They have learned to conjure with the letters of the alphabet. They have learned that certain letters spell "liberty," and have conceived that it is neither wise, nor sane, nor economic to try to dispel that understanding and conception.

I do not know that there is a final solution to anything in life. I am not prepared to affirm that there is even a final solution to this labor problem, the existence of which our honored chairman doubts. But I think that it exists, and I do believe verily that tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow's tomorrow there will still be problems which the people will have to meet. But we are making progress day by day, meeting new conditions as they arise, solving them, placing them behind us and preparing ourselves in that greater degree to meet new questions and new problems as they arise. I do not believe that even death is final. Take, if you please, the view of the ecclesiast, take the view of the utter materialist, and either of them, or both, show that there is nothing final. The one points to and indicates the fact that after this earthly existence we shall have a higher and a better life. The materialist who says that death is the end—even the materialist may be answered thus: "Well, it is not the end; it is simply a transition from the human body to worms."

I have every reason to believe, judging from the history of the people of our country, that there is not any problem which may confront us that we cannot solve. We have our organizations of labor; we have grown immensely in numbers; we have grown even in greater proportion in the feeling of fraternity among those who are organized, and even among the unorganized workmen there is the general concession that the hegemony and the progress and the interest of labor are conceded to the organization of the labor movement. Yet this growth, that has taken place both in numbers and in intelligence and in feeling and in human sympathy, the earnest effort to be helpful to our brothers and sisters, to help bear each other's burdens, having gone on, it arouses the intelligent consideration of the employers of our country to a very large extent, and I say to you, gentlemen, that up to this year of grace it has not been possible until now to bring about an association such

as exists in our country, where the employers of labor can meet with the representative of organized labor to discuss their relative interests and try to find a way out where the mutual interests of both may best be conserved.

I want to say a word in connection with the principle of the joint agreement, rather than with the detailed and concrete facts attending joint agreements. It is not necessary that I should do that at this time. My understanding of the joint agreement is that the employers of labor, either associated or as individuals, the working men as union men or as an organized entity, enter into negotiations which result in an agreement for the sale and the purchase of labor, labor power. What do we find as the result of the much vaunted individual agreement between individual workmen and employers? An agreement entered into between them is reached, where? Usually at the entrance of the factory, the workshop, the store, the mill, or the mine, or an office established for that purpose by some public service corporation.

And what are the consequences? If there are 50 men who may be required, if there be 10 men who may be required, what is the basis upon which wages and hours and other conditions of labor shall be fixed? The man or the men in the group of applicants for that employment compete with each other for the position. Those whose poverty is direst, whose needs are most immediate, are those who not only desire the employment, but by reason of their immediate necessities and their impoverished condition set the wages and hours and other requirements of labor for not only themselves, but for others not so immediately driven.

The joint agreement transfers the employment and determination of the conditions of employment from the mouth of the mine, from the door of the factory or shop, to the office of the employers. There the conditions are determined, based not upon either the highest aspiration of any workmen nor the direst necessity of their fellows, but after full discussion, wherein the intellect, let us say, of the average, obtains. There a committee, representing those desirous of an agreement. This committee, bearing and willing to bear responsibility for their positions in order that industry may be continued and carried on with the very best possible success to all rights involved, thus considers the matter in dispute, the joint agreement is obtained, and industry continues for a certain period of time uninterrupted, both sides striving honestly and earnestly to carry out the conditions of that agreement.

I grant you, as has been indicated, that here and there agreements are violated. I could not if I would and would not if I could dispute the statement made by Mr. Belmont this evening as to the violation of the agreement of the union men in the employ of the Interborough Company. But as he himself has said to us, it is not a question of the violation of this agreement or the violation of another agreement. It is strange indeed, passing strange, that often under provoking circumstances so many agreements have been maintained inviolate by workmen. And I want to take advantage of this opportunity of adding this also, that, taking cases side by side, you will find that employers of labor have violated agreements with organized labor ten to any one instance of the violations of agreement by the unions themselves. But in both cases there is a very

perceptible and a gratifying decrease of violation of contracts and agreements. As a matter of fact it is becoming more generally understood that agreements with employers and workmen, the joint bargain, is the means by which modern industry can best and most successfully be conducted. No up-to-date employer who has a large number of working people in his employ will indulge or attempt to indulge in such picayunish affairs as "dealing with individual workmen." They can better devote their intelligence and their opportunities to large affairs of industry after coming to an agreement with organized labor so far as the labor necessary to successfully carry on the industry is concerned.

The "individual bargain" reminds me of this nibbling process, by which the employer who hopes to get a market for his goods, taking advantage of the opportunity which may present itself to him, cuts wages. He finds he can not buy his raw material other than in the open market and at about the same price as does his competitor. His land costs about the same. The material of manufacture costs about the same; his fuel costs about the same; the wear and tear is about the same, and he immediately applies himself to the other, the living factor, and cut wages. He nibbles at wages, and the other employers of labor in the same line of industry are confronted with one or two alternatives, either to get out of the business, or to cut wages; and so the process of nibbling goes on until the deterioration has gone the rounds and each is again placed on the same level.

It reminds me very much of the fable of the two mice who stole a piece of cheese and were unable to agree as to its division, and at length concluded that they would leave the disposition and division of the coveted prize to the first being who came along. And the first comer was a beautiful, large-sized Sir Thomas cat. Informed of the decision, the cat made an improvised scale of twigs and leaves which fairly balanced, and he took care to break the cheese in decidedly unequal parts. Placing the larger piece on one side and the smaller on the other, he raised the scale and the larger overbalanced the smaller. He immediately took the larger piece and began nibbling at it until it was smaller than the piece which had been smallest first, which now was the larger and tipped the scale. This process was continued until there was no cheese left, and when the mice objected, there were no mice left.

This individual nibbling at wages carried to its logical sequence simply means the Chinesizing of the workingman to the point of bare subsistence; and against such a condition of affairs the American workingman protests and will continue to protest. There is nothing that contributes so much to the material, social and moral progress of the people; there is nothing that gives industry so great an impetus as the constant increase in the consuming power of the masses of the people, and there is no means by which the consuming power of the masses of the people can be either maintained or increased better than the reduction in their daily hours of labor, with more leisure, more opportunity, higher wages, better conditions, and better surroundings, which make and will make for the continued prosperity of industry and commerce.

I believe that there is being done a splendid work to cultivate among all our people a consideration

of those great problems by which we are confronted in all industry and commerce. We declare no dictum; we undertake to foist our opinions upon no one; we simply stand for a method of dealing which at least makes us more moderate in our judgment of the other fellow—makes us feel our moral obligations to our brother man; makes us understand that in our effort to serve the common humanity we are best doing so by standing manfully and honestly and steadfastly to the principles and convictions that we hold until convinced that we are wrong, and then leads us to yield, and readily, to the judgment of others whose reasoning is more sane and premises more safely based.

The work of organized labor is commending itself to the consideration of our fellow men, employers, and the general public alike. Our work taken up and spread broadcast, has made it possible for us tonight to meet, to look each other squarely in the face, and to see that the men who own and control large industries as employers are not as black as they are painted and that the workmen, the union men, whom some would have you believe are anarchists and men who have murder in their hearts and want to eat a capitalist for an appetizer in the morning or as a dessert for dinner—that neither are they as blatant or as bleary-eyed as they have been painted.

#### QUIZ BY HARVARD STUDENTS.

President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L. spoke before an audience of Harvard students upon the subject of "Organized Labor's Potency for the Common Weal." The lecture, which was under the auspices of the Harvard Social Service Association, was given in the Union. The speech lasted almost two hours, and the discussion afterwards almost another hour.

Mr. Gompers' audience was strictly critical. During the lecture they paid the closest heed to all he said, at times applauding heartily.

It was in this quiz at the close of the lecture that Mr. Gompers displayed his greatest power. Questions of every sort were sprung on him by the large body of questioners. Speaking slowly at first, he warmed to his subject and answered all.

In answer to one of the first questions he replied that he was opposed to violence in times of strikes and asserted that so-called "strike violence" was due chiefly to two classes of law breakers. First, the hoodlum element that was always eager to shelter its depredations under any cloak whatsoever, and second, by men employed by corporations or employers to commit violence that would alienate the sympathy of the public from the strikers.

#### DINED BY CORNELL STUDENTS.

The classes of this and last years' course in labor problems gave a very enjoyable dinner to Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. at Alberger's.

Besides the members of the classes were included the members of the President White School of History and Political Science, leaders of the local labor unions, and several prominent business men of the city. Professor Phelps, of Yale, who is visiting Professor Catterall, was also present.

After the dinner had been enjoyed an informal discussion was vigorously carried on, till Mr. Gomp-

pers was compelled to leave to catch the night train.

Mr. Gompers also lectured in Boardman Hall on the subject of "Employers' Associations and Their Relations to Trade Unions."

The members of the classes and the guests, with Mr. Gompers' permission, plied him with questions in regard to the principles, and especially the practice, of the trade unions, and the effects of their activities on the laborers themselves, the profits of the employer, and society at large.

Mr. Gompers answered the questions put to him in an exceedingly discriminating way, showing in many cases the action and sagacity of the man practiced in such works.

Those present thought that able as was his lecture in the afternoon, his ability as a leader and tactician was shown particularly in the discussion of the evening. He left on the night train for Washington.—Ithaca (N. Y.) *Journal*.

[Extract from letter received by Samuel Gompers from Prof. J. W. Jenks, Department of Political Economy and Politics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., under date of April 22, 1905.]

I wish to thank you again, both for myself and for the university, for coming. I have heard very many expressions of appreciation of your lectures in the afternoon and even stronger expressions of satisfaction at the discussion last evening. It was too bad that we could not have more time in the evening. [Three hours.—ED.] Had I realized how short our time was going to be I think I should have seen to it that the questions were started at the time that the dinner was, even though it might have lessened the enjoying of the eating a good deal. The boys rarely have so good an opportunity to get at the heart of things.

## WOULD HELP BAKERS TO STRIKE FOR TEN HOUR DAY.

"The Clash of the Classes in Russia" was discussed at the one hundred and twenty-second meeting of the Quill Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan.

"I am a trade unionist in America," said President Gompers, "for the same reason that I would be a revolutionist were I in Russia. The trade unions here are revolutionary," he said. "They have the right of free speech and a free press by which they present their demands. No man today is satisfied with conditions."

In speaking of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in declaring the bakery 10 hour law unconstitutional, Mr. Gompers said that the legislature of this state had passed the law after a full investigation of the conditions, and that the law had been declared by the New York State Court of Appeals to have been constitutional.

"I can not restrain myself from saying if the majority of that court who signed the opinion had visited modern bakeries in this State and seen the conditions that prevail even under the 10 hour law they would have believed that it was within the police power of this state to regulate the hours, and would have declared for the 10 hour law."

"What are the bakers going to do?" asked Mr. Gompers. "Are they going to submit? I ask any gentleman here to put himself in their place, if you can imagine yourself in a bakery for 10 hours

a day. What would you do? I tell you what I would do. I'd strike, and strike hard, until I got the 10 hour day."—New York *Times*, April 19

## INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM PROGRESS.

Some progress for the referendum is being made.

In Evansville, Ind., the unions secured the establishment of an advisory-vote system and initiated the question of whether the city printing should bear the union label, and it was decided that it should.

In Maine the house voted 66 to 38 to submit a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum as to statutory law, in the senate the vote was 13 to 13, but as two-thirds is required it will require further work. The moving spirit was the State Federation of Labor.

In Delaware the legislature has submitted to an advisory vote of the people the question of whether the next legislature shall install the advisory initiative and advisory referendum.

In Massachusetts the house, by a vote of 89 to 78, passed an advisory initiative bill similar to the law in operation in Illinois. The senate passed it to second reading by 14 to 12, but on third reading the monopolists rallied all their forces and defeated it by 19 to 11.

In Montana the legislature, by unanimous vote, submitted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum as to statute law.

In Wisconsin the governor recommended the initiative and referendum for municipalities.

## OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1905.

To All Organized Labor.

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: You are doubtless aware of the fact that the teamsters of Chicago, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have been on strike now fully six weeks. The employers' associations, together with the employers involved in this controversy, are concentrating every effort for the purpose of crushing out the teamsters' organization.

There are 5,000 of our men who are out on strike. President Shea, of the brotherhood, expresses his confidence of victory for the men if financial assistance, together with such moneys as the brotherhood can raise from the assessment of its employed members elsewhere, can be rendered.

Application has been made to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to send out this appeal, and the same has been approved, and it is earnestly requested that all unions, international, state, central, and local, contribute such moral and financial assistance, at the earliest possible moment, that each organization is in a position to make.

Please respond to this appeal liberally and promptly, and forward your contributions to Secretary-Treasurer E. L. Turley, 147 Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Counting upon your earnest co-operation in this matter, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,  
President, A. F. of L.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary.

(By order of the Executive Council.)

# CORRESPONDENCE.

DETROIT, MICH.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

There is, perhaps, a more marked difference between the wage and conditions of employment of organized and unorganized of street and electric railway employes than of most other crafts. However, as organization extends the non-unionists share to some extent the benefits, because their conditions tend upward toward those secured by the unionists.

In the work of organizing our association has met severe resistance, not so much from the indisposition of the employe, but from the well fortified hostility of the employer. In the employment of our craft the wage of motormen and conductors is the principal item of expense to the employing corporation, and employers claim that a slight increase cuts deep into the profits of the stockholders. Neither does it stop at that, but they claim that good wages leads to a depreciating tendency in the market value of stocks and bonds (often liberally watered), which is a material feature of profit gathering to the average traction property manipulator.

Thus it may be seen that the powers behind the operation of electric roads have a twofold purpose in warding off organization among employes, and thus perpetuating long hours and low wages. But, through vigorous effort and timely assistance of A. F. of L. organizers, we have reached good proportions as an organization.

Our organization is learning in methods and discipline in handling its business. Much less friction now occurs between the locals and employers. We have passed through the depressed times, up to the present, without a single reduction in wage, and in nearly all 1905 agreements thus far, advanced wages have been conceded to our membership.

For the past two years we have had but very few strikes and lockouts. This may be largely attributed to two reasons. First, the written annual agreement, which is becoming more popular; second, our last convention created a defense fund from which striking and locked out members receive weekly benefits of \$5 per week, thus enabling our members to hold out where strikes do occur; and contests with our locals less inviting from the employers' side.

During the month of April locals were instituted at Muskogee, I. T., Altoona, Pa., and Memphis, Tenn.

At this period of the year employment is more plentiful to meet summer traffic, and as a result our locals are reporting an increase in membership.

Our association has but one strike on at present, and that is at Houghton, Mich. This is a contest resulting from an effort on part of the employes to establish an organization. The members are receiving regular weekly strike benefits.

Our membership is generally awake to the importance of the union label; but there is much complaint from several sources that certain prod-

ucts, such as collars, ties, suspenders, lines of underwear, etc., and various other necessities, are not obtainable in many towns.

A. L. REEVES,

*Secretary Executive Board Amalgamated  
Association of Street and Electric  
Railroad Employes*

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE,  
MARSHALL, MO.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

May I introduce myself to you by saying that I am a student in Missouri Valley College, and that I have always taken a deep interest in labor unions. I have been making a particular study of labor unionism this year, and have written a short oration on the labor union, entitled, "The Trade Union, the Greatest Moral Force of the Present Age." This production has received the highest award upon *thought*, that is, the general handling of the subject, from each of three judges. Two of the judges are prominent educators of the state and one is a lawyer. There were four contestants.

The opinion of those men has led me to present it to your consideration. If it will be of any service to the cause of union labor, I shall be very glad.

I wish you success in your noble work for humanity.

Yours truly,

DANIEL S. MCCORKLE

[Article published in this issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.—ED.]

SWANSEA, WALES. April 20, 1905.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

Permit me through the columns of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST to thank the many kind friends we met, who received, entertained us, and ministered to our comforts and pleasure during the happy four months we spent in America when attending, as one of the fraternal delegates, the annual convention of the A. F. of L., held at San Francisco in November, last year. From the moment we arrived at New York and were met by Brothers Robinson and Harris, to our departure from Boston, when we said "good bye" to Brother Driscoll and other kind friends who saw us off, we have nothing but gratitude and thanksgiving in our hearts to all. We came among you as strangers; you received us with kindness and hospitality. We left you as dear friends, whose memory will never fade from us while life will last.

It was an honor to meet your noble president, Mr. Samuel Gompers; your splendid secretary, Mr. Morrison; the vice-presidents, and members of the federation, and to take part in your great convention. It was a great pleasure to be associated with them, though for a very brief period, and to witness the noble stand that is being made in defense of labor's rights. It was a great experience to cross your wonderful continent and come in touch with the workers in your great cities and vast plains. It was a revelation to see and realize the strength

and solidarity of the movement, the intense earnestness of the workers. Long may it continue, and every success attend the noble efforts of the A. F. of L.

To everyone—not even excepting the policeman who so firmly, yet so kindly, performed his duty at San Francisco—my wife and I say from grateful hearts, "thank you."

Memory beckons, and the past  
Lives again with pleasures rife—  
All forgotten is the blast  
And the stormy stress of life.  
In the music of the birds,  
In the sighing of the breeze,  
Come the "welcome" of your words,  
And the "Hands Across the Sea."

Yours fraternally,

JAMES WIGNALL,  
*British Fraternal Delegate to the A. F. of L.  
Convention, San Francisco, 1904.*

PITTSBURG, PA.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

I wish to inform you that a settlement has been arranged between the aluminum workers of New Kensington, Pa., and the employing company.

The trouble was that the company refused to pay 25 per cent extra for Sunday work, which was a part of the agreement with the union. The company stated they were satisfied with the agreement, but thought that Sunday work should only include Sunday from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m., and after those hours the men should work for straight time.

I had a hard time to get a conference with the company, but when I did, I convinced them that the men were right and the company should pay the 25 per cent extra for all Sunday work. Therefore the entire matter is settled satisfactorily to all.

Fraternally yours,  
T. H. FLYNN,  
*General Organizer, A. F. of L.*

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

In answer to your recent letter regarding the trouble between Federal Labor Union, No. 10,926, at Steece, Ohio, and Mr. McConnell, of that place, I wish to report that the difficulty has been amicably adjusted without a strike. The members of No. 10,926 agreed to compromise on a raise of five cents per day on the day laborers, which would make the wages at that lime bank equal to the other two at same place.

Fraternally yours,

IRVIN F. ROSE,  
*Organizer, Portsmouth, Ohio.*

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor a series of preambles and resolutions were adopted favorable to the proposed congress for the investigation of conditions of labor, agriculture, and immigration, and the establishment of an international bureau having these subjects in view. The preambles and resolutions adopted were published in the minutes of the Executive Council in the May issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Copy of these preambles and resolutions was transmitted to the President of the

United States and to the King of Italy, to which the following replies were received:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27, 1905.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, A. F. of L.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference, of your letter of March 22, to the President, in regard to the sending of delegates to the conference called at Rome by the King of Italy, to consider the establishment of a permanent International Chamber of Agriculture; and I note the resolutions adopted by the Executive Council of the Federation, March 13-18.

The matter of selecting delegates is now receiving very careful consideration, and it is hoped a delegation satisfactory to all interests will soon be appointed.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary.*

COMOTADO DI STUDI,  
CAMERA INTERNAZIONALE DI AGRICOLTURA,  
MINISTERO DI AGRICOLTURA,  
ROME, ITALY, 1st May, 1905.

Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, American Federation of Labor.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to express, in the name of the committee appointed to study the proposed International Chamber of Agriculture, the great satisfaction which was felt by us, and by all interested in this movement, that so powerful and representative a body of workers as the A. F. of L. should express their sympathy with the appreciation of the importance of this movement set on foot by H. M., the King of Italy.

It is especially satisfactory to us to note that the importance of this movement to the laboring classes, both to those directly interested in agriculture, and to those others of the towns whose prosperity so much depends on the maintenance of normal conditions of exchange between the cities and the country districts, and the value of the proposed international chamber as a factor for raising the international conditions of labor, has thus been officially recognized by the representatives of so large and influential a body of organized American labor.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. MONTEMARTINI,  
*Il Direttore Dell' Ufficio Del Lavoro.*

LONDON, April 29, 1905.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, A. F. of L.*

At the executive meeting of our union Mr. J. Wignall, who was recently with you in America as the representative of the Trades Union Congress, gave us a report of his visit, and emphasized the fact of the very great amount of good will and comradeship shown him by the trade unionists in each place visited by him while in America. My executive associates consider that while he was a representative of the trade union movement generally, they take it as a great compliment to themselves, the organization to which he belongs, and feel bound to express to you their very hearty

thanks for the kindly welcome afforded and the generous consideration shown him while on his very important mission to your country.

With greetings and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

BEN TILLET,

*Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers'  
Union of Great Britain and Ireland.*

### STRIKE OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN PORTO RICO.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *April 28, 1905.*

I desire to submit the following report in connection with the agricultural strike in the districts of Ponce and Guayama. After the strike in the district of Arecibo, of which you have been informed, the laborers of the southern part of the island appealed to the Free Federation of the Workmen of Porto Rico, asking for assistance to obtain better conditions. The federation took the matter under consideration and after a thorough and careful investigation it was found that the request for assistance made by our southern toilers in the districts of Ponce and Guayama was a just and fair one.

It seems to me that it is wasting time to attempt to again describe the condition of affairs prevailing here, and which has already been described with a masterly hand by you in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

I must add to this, that owing to the difficulty which is found in organizing these laborers into well conducted and intelligent unions, most of them being in fear of the employers, who try to discourage organization among them, their condition was made far more distressing. It is with great difficulty and risk that our organizers succeed in reaching our land toilers to give them a sensible talk on labor principles, as the planters, under no consideration, will permit such a thing. Besides, the terror of dismissal from work or that their humble huts, usually built on land the property of the plantation, be ordered destroyed or taken down, was a more than sufficient cause to make labor organization a quite difficult thing amongst them.

Furthermore, these men are compelled to spend their hard-earned wages in the stores owned by the plantations, where they are sold the principal staples of life at exorbitant prices.

For the reasons above stated, and many others which would be too prolix to enumerate and of which you have personal knowledge, the Free Federation decided to give its moral and material support to our brothers here. I might also add that the sympathy of the people of the island at large, the local papers and business men were in favor of the movement.

At this juncture the agricultural unions of Santa Ysabel, Penuelas, Coamo, Ponce, Yauco, Tallaboa, and others persistently insisted in joining the proposed movement to improve their condition. The Central Labor Union, of this city, decided to appoint a committee to further study the question and report. The committee made an investigation on the ground and reported favorably on the proposed demand of both union and non-union men for higher wages and a reduction in the hours of labor. A petition was then drawn up, signed by

the writer and the secretary of the Central Labor Union of Ponce, and was sent to about sixty proprietors and managers of sugar plantations employing over 18,000 agricultural workers.

The demands were as follows:

1. Minimum wages of 75 cents for a nine hour working day for men and women over 18 years of age.

2. Minimum wages of 50 cents for a nine hour working day for boys and girls from 14 to 18 years of age.

3. Equitable salary for mechanic workers and general helpers on the mills of sugar plantations.

4. Discontinuance of child labor under 14 years of age in any kind of work.

The average minimum wages paid to the men at the time the demands were made was from 35 to 40 cents for 13 and 14 hour days' work.

Very few planters answered our requests, which, as you will see, were very modest ones. Forty days elapsed after the communications were forwarded to the planters. The men patiently awaited a definite action, but the planters did not show any willingness to even submit the differences to arbitration and the strike broke out eight days before the time fixed. Men to the number of 2,000, working on the Fortuna, Boca Chica, Potala, Reparada, and other sugar factories in the Capitanejo district. Ponce, initiated the strike, followed a few days after by those employed in all the plantations in Ponce, Coto, Machuelo, Juana Diaz, Santa Ysabel, Salinas, Guayama, Arroyo, Patillas, and Tallaboa, making in the aggregate about 14,000. For three weeks the men held out in a dignified manner and without showing any sign of weakness.

Suddenly, and without any known cause whatever, the insular police in Ponce, Yauco, Juana Diaz, and other towns and cities of the island began a crusade against the working people. They began to stop and prohibit public meetings or any demonstration whatever in behalf of the strike, while they (the police) gave their unconditional support to the planters.

There is not the least doubt to my mind that the police officers throughout the island, with rare exceptions, were in connivance with the sugar planters to suppress the strike by resorting to unlawful and violent means. The conduct of our men could not have been more peaceful and orderly.

The climax, however, was reached on April 16, when the police officers displayed armed strength to terrorize the men who were struggling for their rights. A labor meeting was in progress on the public plaza of this city at which several thousand people, most of them laborers, were present. While Brother Eugenio Sanchez was speaking the police force, which had been previously concentrated there, rushed with full force against the defenseless crowd, firing their revolvers and using their clubs and sabres to beat them.

The terrorized and panic-stricken people fled wildly from the scene, and in the confusion that followed several citizens were badly hurt and had to be taken to the hospitals.

Simultaneously with the meeting at the plaza another one was being held at Arus and Capitanejo ward. The mounted police there violently attacked the crowd, and seizing the American flag from the hands of one of our men, tore it to pieces under the hoofs of his horse.

Several of our men were arrested and thrown in

the jail, where they were ill treated. All this happened while the planters amused themselves taking snap shots at the panic-stricken crowd a short distance from the scene.

The strike, however, continued strong and dignified as when it started, notwithstanding the outrages of the police. These officers of the law are so harassing our labor movement that it would be hard to find a stronger enemy of organized labor. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened in Porto Rico.

At the time of writing you this letter, 16 plantations have agreed to pay their men from 50 to 65 cents for 10 hour day's work, thus securing an increase of 30 per cent on the former wages. About six thousand men still hold out in the Ponce and Guayama districts, but I think that the planters will settle matters by granting the demands.

Owing to the present movement six new agricultural unions have been organized and their charters ordered. The total number of unions organized during the present month amount to fourteen.

Fraternally yours,

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,  
*General Organizer for the A. F. of L.*

[NOTE.—On May 15, Organizer Iglesias cabled President Gompers as follows:

"Strike ends satisfactorily."]

[Mr. John J. Keegan, organizer for the A. F. of L., while acting in his official capacity at a meeting of butchers at Yonkers, N. Y., on March 16, says, and so informed Samuel Gompers, that one Mr. Kennedy openly accused him (Gompers) of spending two weeks with August Belmont in Florida, and of declaring off the subway and "L" road strike. As at this particular moment when the criticism of those who would fix the blame of the subway "fiasco" on some one, flies thick and fast, we publish Mr. Gompers' answer in regard to the charges, and hope they will effectually kill any attempt to make capital out of Mr. Gompers' visit to New York City.—ED. of *The Mechanic*.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1905.*

MR. JOHN J. KEEGAN,

General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor of the 19th instant, addressed to Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., came duly to hand, and was turned over by Brother Morrison to me to consider the subject-matter relative to the statements you say Mr. Kennedy, of the Wool Workers of New York City, made at a meeting in Yonkers, March 16

This meeting, as I understand it, was called for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation between the Butcher Workmen's Union, of Yonkers, and the International Union, and that Secretary Call was present and was given but 30 minutes in which to make a statement, and that Mr. Kennedy, who did not belong to that local union, was given like time, to the exclusion of any members of the local union or anyone else interested in trying to bring about better relations between the local and its international; that Mr. Kennedy, instead of dealing with the subject, even from an opposition viewpoint, indulged in abuses and attacks of

the officers of the international trade unions, and particularly myself. You say that in the course of Mr. Kennedy's statement he charged that I had spent two weeks, more or less, with Mr. August Belmont at Palm Beach, Fla., and that I came from there to New York and declared off the strike of the men in the subway and elevated railroads of that city.

The chief merit in Mr. Kennedy's statement is that there is not one scintilla of truth in it all, for, as a matter of fact, I have spoken to Mr. Belmont but twice in my life; one time, over a year ago, in connection with securing the agreement for the railroad men, and the second was for about a minute, at the last December meeting of the Civic Federation, when the mere passing of the ordinary salutations between men were exchanged.

It may not be uninteresting to say that I have never yet been at Palm Beach, Fla.; in fact, was never in any part of Florida but once in my life and that was in 1895. There was never a word passed between Mr. Belmont and myself, either written or spoken, or with any representative of Mr. August Belmont, or the company that he represents, in regard to the strike of the railway employes of the subway or elevated railroads of New York City or any other place. Another fact which you know and anyone else may know, who has any regard for the truth, and that is, that I neither declared the strike of the railway men off, nor had the power to so declare, even if I had the desire.

Therefore, you can readily understand how utterly false and malicious were Mr. Kennedy's statements.

For some months past there has been a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Newspaper Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 9463, of New York City, the former claiming that the latter came under its jurisdiction. Knowing that correspondence did not avail to bring about a better understanding, I arranged for a meeting between the representatives of both the international and the local to take place on March 8. This engagement was made a considerable time before any anticipation or arrangement for the strike by the railway men. I came to New York to engage in the conference which took place. Learning of my presence in New York, President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Street Railway Men, and Vice-President of the A. F. of L. Thomas I. Kidd, asked me to meet them in conference. I did so. They insisted that I remain over for a day or so, believing that I might be helpful to them in bringing about a conference for the honorable adjustment of the strike. President Mahon made every effort to prevail upon the local officers of the striking railway men, and to be helpful to them in trying to bring about an honorable adjustment of the most unwise strike. His overtures were rejected, and the rest of the lamentable incident is known to all.

Surely no fault or wrongdoing can be applied to President Mahon, and how, by any stretch of the imagination, I can be brought into a discussion of this matter, is beyond the comprehension of intelligent men.

So far as Mr. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is concerned, surely you know that his organization is unaffiliated to the A. F. of L. and his action could in no wise be influenced by the A. F. of L. or its president. He declared

that inasmuch as his local division had an agreement with the company which employed the members, and the life of which agreement was to continue for three years, his members in New York had violated the agreement, and he therefore repudiated their action.

Without commenting further upon Mr. Stone's action, I thing that all must agree that when organized labor enters into an agreement with employers, we expect the employers to maintain the agreement inviolate, and it should therefore go without saying that we are both by interest and in honor bound to also maintain agreements inviolate, even though the conditions covered by the agreement are not all that we desire. Keeping agreements is like the individual who pledges his word

to another. If he breaks it he forfeits the respect and confidence of those to whom he has pledged it, and this applies equally to an organization. We maintain our strength, our character, and our standing by restraining ourselves from breaking our word and our agreement.

I write you thus fully on this matter so that you may not only know the truth, but be in a position to controvert any statements made by any malicious or ignorant person who dares to assert to the contrary.

With best wishes,

I am, fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, A. F. of L.

—The Mechanic for April.

## CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION BENEFITS.

*Benefits Paid in Twenty-five Years and Two Months.*

Year.	Strike Benefit.	Sick Benefit.	Death Benefit.	Traveling Benefit.	Out of Work Benefit.	Membership.	Cash Balance.
1879.....	\$3,668 23					2,729	\$124 55
1880.....	4,950 36			\$2,808 15		4,440	5,066 22
1881.....	21,797 68	\$3,987 73	\$75 00	12,747 09		14,604	11,151 62
1882.....	44,850 41	17,145 28	1,674 25	20,386 64		11,430	37,740 79
1883.....	27,812 13	22,250 56	2,690 00	37,135 20		13,214	77,506 29
1884.....	143,547 36	31,551 50	3,920 00	39,632 08		11,371	126,783 30
1885.....	61,087 28	29,379 89	4,214 00	26,683 54		12,000	70,078 30
1886.....	54,402 61	42,225 59	4,820 00	31,835 71		24,672	85,511 46
1887.....	13,871 62	63,900 88	8,850 00	49,281 04		20,560	172,813 25
1888.....	45,303 62	58,824 19	21,319 75	42,894 75		17,133	227,288 24
1889.....	5,202 52	59,519 94	19,175 50	43,540 44		17,555	239,190 53
1890.....	18,414 27	64,660 47	26,043 00	37,914 72	\$22,760 50	24,624	285,136 54
1891.....	33,531 78	87,472 97	38,068 35	53,535 73	21,223 50	24,221	383,072 82
1892.....	37,477 60	89,906 30	44,701 97	47,732 47	17,460 75	26,678	421,950 06
1893.....	18,228 15	104,391 83	49,458 33	60,475 11	89,402 75	26,788	503,829 20
1894.....	44,966 76	106,758 37	62,158 77	42,154 17	174,517 25	27,828	456,732 13
1895.....	44,039 06	112,567 06	66,725 98	41,657 16	166,371 25	27,760	340,788 06
1896.....	27,446 46	109,208 62	78,768 09	33,076 22	175,767 25	27,318	236,213 05
1897.....	12,175 09	112,774 63	69,186 67	29,067 04	117,471 40	26,347	177,033 12
1898.....	25,118 59	111,283 60	94,939 83	25,237 43	70,197 70	26,460	194,240 30
1899.....	12,331 63	107,785 07	98,993 83	24,234 33	38,037 00	28,994	227,597 01
1900.....	137,823 23	117,455 84	98,291 00	33,238 13	23,897 00	33,955	292,407 95
1901.....	105,215 71	134,614 11	138,456 38	44,652 73	27,083 76	33,974	314,806 24
1902.....	85,274 14	137,403 45	128,447 63	45,314 05	21,071 00	37,023	321,124 33
1903.....	20,858 15	147,054 56	138,975 91	52,521 41	15,558 00	39,301	361,811 29
1904.....	32,388 88	163,226 18	151,752 93	58,728 71	29,872 50	41,536	495,117 91
Balance Jan. 1st, 1905							589,234 20
Total.....	1,082,283 32	2,035,348 63	1,351,707 17	936,484 05	1,010,697 61		

Total benefits paid during 1904..... \$435,969 20

Grand total benefits paid..... 6,416,520 78

NOTE.—The fiscal year prior to January 1, 1886, closed on October 31.

By resolution of the members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, the eight-hour work-day in the cigar-making trade was established and has been in force since May 1, 1886.

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes :

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts ; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### Boot and Shoe Workers.

*C. L. Baine.*—Employment fair in our trade. We won strike for increased wages in the lasting department in Lynn, Mass. Also obtained increased wages in cutting department in Montreal, Canada, after a nine days' strike. Our men in Chicago have been on strike to resist a reduction in wages. The total increase in our membership during the month was 1,783.

### Cement Workers.

*Thos. K. Ryan.*—Trade in fair shape, and steadily improving. Employers' and contractors' associations are making a strong effort to disrupt our unions but will not succeed. Our members in Trenton, N. J., were locked out by the employers' association; this affects all the building trades. We have chartered new locals in San Jose, Petaluma, Redwood, and Stockton, Cal., during the month. Wages and hours will be about the same as last season.

### Chainmakers.

*Curtin C. Miller.*—Trade conditions good in our line. We have no strikes or lockouts. Wages same as last year at this season.

### Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.

*M. Zuckerman.*—Trade dull all over the country in our trade at this season. We won strike in New York City against the open shop after being out 13 weeks. About eighteen hundred men were affected by this strike.

### Compressed Air Workers.

*John Sheehy.*—Trade conditions fair. All members in New York City employed at this writing. We are trying to unionize the four bores of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel from Long Island City to Weehawken, N. J.; also the south bore of the tunnel from Jersey City to New York. The contracting companies on these jobs favor the open shop, but that does not discourage union

men. We have no strikes or lockouts to report in our line. We paid out \$100 in death benefit last month. We pay a benefit of \$6 a week to sick and disabled members.

#### Cutting Die and Color Mixers.

*James Glasen.*—Trade good in our line and steadily improving in the east. Conditions are also good throughout the east and west. Employment plentiful. No strikes or lockouts. Wages about the same as last season.

#### Fur Workers.

*C. E. Carlson.*—The condition of our craft is fair throughout the country. We chartered new local in Milwaukee, Wis., recently. We recently expended \$100 death benefits and \$50 for disabled members.

#### Glass Bottle Blowers.

*William Launer.*—Spring trade makes things better in our line, although business had been slow all winter. Stocks in many localities are very heavy. Indications are that most factories in the glass bottle business will close from two to four weeks earlier than usual. We have succeeded in unionizing a non union plant at Randall, W. Va., after a strike of about six weeks. Recently we paid out \$2,500 in death benefits.

#### Glass House Employes.

*Jas. S. Robb.*—Prospects are very bright in our craft. Work is plentiful. We recently chartered new locals in Alexandria, Va., and Evansville, Ind. Wages same as last season.

#### Glass Workers.

*Wm. Figolah.*—Trade fair and employment keeping normal. We have strike on at Boston for the eight hour day and minimum wage scale. Have formed unions in Ford City, Glassmere, and Butler, Pa., and Denver, Colo. Our membership is increasing.

#### Horseshoers.

*Roady Kenehan.*—Considering the time of the year we are doing well. In New York City we are gaining rapidly and hope to make that city one of our strongest centers. We have won our strike in half the shops of Syracuse, N. Y., for increased wages and we expect the rest to follow.

#### Hotel Employes.

*Jere L. Sullivan.*—Have chartered the following locals recently, Geogtown, Wash., Staunton, Ill., New Kensington, Pa., Hancock, Mich., and

Fostoria, Ohio. Our craft in good shape and making steady progress.

#### Lace Operatives.

*M. F. Sullivan.*—Trade picking up in our line as far as employment is concerned, but there is a general disposition on the part of employers to reduce wages. As the cost of living is greater than ever before, this produces a difficult situation.

#### Paving Cutters.

*William Dodge.*—Trade conditions throughout the country fair. There is no remarkable demand for men, but all locals report improvement. We have recently formed new locals in North Carolina and Oregon. Have had successful strikes in Lithuania and Stone Mountain, Ga., for better conditions. Settlement was made after a strike of 279 days. During the month we had one death and expended \$75 therefor in benefit. In New York City we have signed up all wage scales same as last year.

#### Photo-Engravers.

*H. E. Gudbrandsen.*—Employment is steady. In some cities where agreements have been signed up during the past month we have secured improved conditions. A lockout in Milwaukee is the result of an attempt to introduce the open shop. We formed a local in New Orleans, La., during the month.

#### Print Cutters.

*Thos. Eastwood.*—This is our busiest season and all members are working. We request the moral support of all unions in our fight against unfair wall paper manufacturers. As they will be showing the next season's lines soon, a little inquiry for union papers would do us a large amount of good.

#### Slate and Tile Roofers.

*W. H. Clark.*—Prospects good for a successful season in our line. We won strike against reduction in wages in St. Louis. About fifty men were involved.

#### Tailors.

*John B. Lennon.*—Conditions excellent in our trade. We have formed new locals in La Fayette and Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lynn, Mass., Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., during the month. Have won strikes for increased wages in Chicago, Milwaukee, Lima, Los Angeles, Akron, and Nashville. Our total membership is now about sixteen thousand.

## FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

### ALABAMA.

*Birmingham.*—J. H. F. Moseley and J. E. Smith: Building trades in fair shape. Plumbers at this writing on strike for increase of 20 per cent in wages. Painters have signed for \$2.80 per day of eight hours. Miners are still on strike. Organized workers in general secure from 10 to 15 per cent higher wages than the unorganized. Union labels are well patronized. Organized labor doing fairly well in every respect in this section.

*Selma.*—J. H. Bean:

Organized labor is steadily progressing. Business is improving and work becoming more plentiful. The condition of organized labor is so much su-

perior to that of the unorganized that there is no comparison. Since my last report the carpenters have formed a district council. Union labels are well patronized. Organized men are making a special effort to reach the unorganized and impress on them the advantages of unionism.

### ARKANSAS.

*Pine Bluff.*—J. R. Langston:

Several trades are about to organize. A federal union was formed during the month. An active organizer in this State who could devote his time to the work would be of much help in this section. Wages have improved some without strike. Organized labor is making steady progress.

## CALIFORNIA.

*Eureka.*—W. L. Owen:

The organized workers, through united effort, secure about twenty per cent higher wages than the unorganized. Industrial conditions fair. Longshoremen have found employment rather slack. Other trades busy. Wages are good. We have had no strikes here for the past two years. Four federal unions have been formed, with an aggregate membership of over one thousand. Lumbermen, locomotive firemen, brewery workers, and electricians are expecting to form unions. Good work is done for the union labels. By the beginning of summer we expect to have 5,000 organized men in this county.

*San Diego.*—James P. Dunn:

Work plentiful for organized trades. Organized labor, through its unions, has decided advantage over the unorganized. Conditions have greatly improved since most trades organized. We are constantly pushing the union labels. Theatrical stage employees are expecting to form union.

*Stockton.*—James Wood:

Organized labor shows its superiority in skill over the unorganized, and is being acknowledged as such by the employers. Work is steady in building and iron trades, but other trades find employment somewhat unsteady. Wages are fair. The unions are becoming more closely allied to each other. Prospects are good for plenty of work later in the season, but there are also plenty of men to fill the places. A women's label league is being formed and will be of great aid in union label work. The Central Council has recently been reorganized.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Bridgeport.*—John J. O'Neill:

Industrial conditions in this section are improving. Work is steady in most lines. We have three strikes on hand in this city at this writing, but expect to have them settled soon. We are constantly booming the union labels. Wages, hours, and general conditions of labor are favorable for organized trades.

*Hartford.*—T. J. Sullivan:

Work is steady and prospects good for a busy season throughout the summer. Molders have improved their condition. Masons and tenders secured increased wages May 1. Conditions here are decidedly in favor of organized labor, that of non-unionists not good and will not improve unless they organize. A building trades council has been perfected comprising all branches employed in construction. Trolleyman have organized. All unions are pushing the union labels.

*New Haven.*—E. L. Warden:

Organized workers are maintaining very fair conditions. Hat and cap makers won their strike after four days' strike. Carpenters renewed their old contract. A special committee has been actively working for legislative measures favorable to organized labor. Waiters have organized. We insist on the union labels at all times. Unorganized workers, especially in factories, have deplorable conditions, but there is no help for them unless they organize.

*Norwich.*—Henry Frasier:

Conditions good for organized crafts through organized effort, and work is steady. Painters after

a week's strike won increase of 25 cents per day, minimum wage \$2.50 per day. Good work is done for the union labels.

## FLORIDA.

*Jacksonville.*—W. J. Lowe and W. L. Girardeau:

Employment is steady in all building trades. All organized crafts are in good shape, securing good wages, and working the eight hour day. Several branches of labor are unorganized but we hope to have them in line before long. Teamsters employed on municipal work are required to be union men. Sign painters, glaziers, and teamsters organized during the month. Firemen, bartenders, and central body are about to organize. Organized labor is far better off than unorganized. Trade unionism has a strong hold in this section. The eight hour day is established in all organized trades. We have a good committee working for the union labels. The union labels are well patronized.

## IDAHO.

*Boise.*—J. E. Roberts:

Organized labor was never in better shape than at present. The non-unionists are in the minority but in many instances share the benefits secured by organized effort. The only unfair grocer in town went out of business and his successor is fair to organized labor. Engineers have organized. Federal union at Nampa. Quarrymen and carriage workers of this city are about to form unions. The union labels are vigorously pushed to the front.

## ILLINOIS.

*Chicago.*—Thos. E. Burke:

Considering the strong opposition to organized labor from the employers' associations, the unions are making good progress. Employment is fairly steady. Unions holding their own with increased wages in some cases. The unorganized workers are in poor shape. The public is becoming more thoroughly educated to demand the union labels.

*Decatur.*—A. B. Loebenberg:

The condition of organized labor is satisfactory only in the shops where agreements stipulate the union shop. Organized labor so far has held its own against the open shop agitation. Work is steady. Have two new unions under way. The union labels are pushed at all times.

*Du Quoin.*—Charles Ross:

Very few unorganized workers here and those are unskilled laborers. Building trades are busy. We have had no strikes. All trades are working eight or nine hours per day. A label league has been started and expects to do good work.

*Freeport.*—W. W. Young:

All union men are steadily employed. Industrial conditions good, but the condition of the unorganized workers can not compare with the organized. Team drivers have secured increase from \$3 to \$4 per day from city council. The unorganized find employment unsteady. Bartenders are expecting to organize. Union labeled goods are in demand, and union men will buy no other.

*Herrin.*—L. E. Jacobs:

All organized crafts are making good progress. There are few unorganized men in this vicinity. Work is steady. All union labels find hearty support. A move is on foot to have a big Labor Day carnival.

**Kewanee.**—A. Menche:

Building trades have obtained increased wages, and in some instances shorter hours. All organized crafts secure better conditions, shorter hours, and higher wages than the unorganized. Work is fairly steady. Retail clerks had their agreement signed up same as last year. Bricklayers and masons secured an increase of two and one-half cents per hour, making their pay 57½ cents per hour for eight hour day. Carpenters also secured advance of two and one-half cents per hour over last year's scale, making it 35 cents per hour for an eight hour day. Painters and decorators advanced wages to 32½ cents per hour for the eight hour day, where they formerly worked the nine hour day for 30 cents per hour. This agreement is for two years, the pay for next year to be increased to 35 cents per hour, which is an increase of two and one-half cents per hour over this year's scale. All organized workers have secured some advance this spring. All agreements seem to be perfectly satisfactory to all concerned, and no trouble of any kind has been noticed, as all agreements were by conference and mutual understanding. We are continually urging the demand of the union labels.

**Marion.**—Paul J. Smith:

Organized labor in this vicinity seems to be in excellent shape. The new local of steam engineers is progressing. Painters are working hard to improve conditions. The trades here are pretty well organized. A few unorganized workers do not figure much. Flour and cereal mill workers have satisfactorily settled an important question in regard to label contract. Two of the candidates for mayor of the town have declared themselves in favor of organized labor. We expect to form a label league with a good membership. We have 17 affiliated locals making good headway.

**Marseilles.**—Byron W. Hale:

Most trades are organized and in good shape. Several have secured new wage scales, which will go into effect during the month. Work has been dull, but we expect it to be booming in a short time. Excellent work is done for the union labels.

**Mascoutah.**—Jerry Spegal:

All trades in good shape. Wage scales have been increased 20 per cent this season. The condition of organized labor very satisfactory compared with the unorganized. The union labels are demanded on all goods.

**Percy.**—Jas. F. Larowe:

Organized labor in good shape. Work is steady for union men. We secured an advance of 20 cents per day on day street work. The union labels are pushed. A new union is under way at Ellis Grove.

**Paris.**—Ed. M. Dowling:

The outlook for the organized crafts is good. Have prospects of organizing several new unions during the summer. Wages have increased from 25 to 50 cents per day and an average reduction of one hour a day has been secured by organized labor. All union labels are being pushed.

**Sparta.**—S. W. Skelly:

Work is fairly steady in all branches. Organized labor steadily improving its condition. We are pushing the union labels to the front.

**Stawnton.**—W. H. McGruder:

Nearly all branches of labor thoroughly organized and in good shape. Employment steady in

all lines with the exception of miners, who are working half time. Carpenters secured increase from 35 to 40 cents per hour and eight hours day. Bartenders organized during the month. The union labels are well looked after.

## INDIANA.

**Crawfordsville.**—J. J. Collins:

Tailors have organized during the month. Cooks are expecting to form union. All organized trades work the nine hour day or even less. Work is steady. All organized trades in fair shape, but the unorganized are in poor condition. We urge the patronage of the union labels at all meetings.

**Evansville.**—P. D. Drain and Louis Fitzwilliam:

Organized labor secures for itself much better conditions than the unorganized. Work is fairly steady. There is a renewed interest in organization and the trades seem to get closer together. Glass house employes have formed union. A federal union and carpenters of Fort Branch are expecting to form unions. There have been some advances in wages without strike. Good work is done by all union men for the union labels.

**Fort Wayne.**—H. C. Hoeltje:

Condition of organized labor is good in this section. The label trades are busy and well organized. Cigarmakers are particularly booming their label. Building trades are in splendid shape with plenty of work and increasing membership. Painters have business agent in the field doing splendid work in the way of procuring employment for members, adjusting difficulties, and adding new members to the union. Plasterers secured their demand of an increase from 40 to 50 cents per hour with eight hour day. Lathers also secured an increase from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per thousand laths, giving them an average increase of 75 cents per day. Metal trades had a dull winter, but are now in fine shape. Blacksmiths have added greatly to their membership. The general organizer of the teamsters' union, Mr. Innes, has been doing splendid work building up the teamsters' local, also organizing new locals of the same craft in this section. Prospects of forming a central body at Richmond. Drug clerks and hodcarriers and building laborers of this city, organized recently.

**Indianapolis.**—L. P. McCormack and W. A. Landgraf:

Employment is steady in all branches. The building trades are particularly busy. We have had no strikes. Several trades have advanced wages without strike. Two strikes were arbitrated with favorable concessions to organized labor in both instances and complete recognition of union. One strike occurred at Linton, the other at Princeton. We defeated some adverse legislation recently, notably the garnishee bill to confiscate workmen's wages. We continually work for the union labels. Industrial conditions are good in this city, but the unorganized element here needs stirring up. Tanners secured increase of five cents per hour with contract for two years. Horseshoers also gained increased wages. Freight handlers are organizing.

**Kokomo.**—F. Van Fossan:

Skilled trades are fairly well organized but there is still much room for improvement. Employment is steady. Glass house employes are thinking of organizing. We expect to organize a women's label league.

*Logansport.*—Mrs. O. P. Smith:

Employment steady in all lines. The wages of union men and women from 20 per cent to 40 per cent higher than the non-unionists. All the unions which have adhered to the union shop principle are in a prosperous condition while those which accepted the "open" shop scheme are in very uncertain condition. The contractors' association which boasted to disrupt organized labor has not yet been able to keep its word. Cereal mill men and the waitresses and a federal union are getting ready to organize. All union labels are well patronized.

*Mount Vernon.*—James K. Kreutzinger:

Compared with the conditions existing in non-union towns a vast improvement can be noticed in labor conditions here. Work is steady in all crafts. Painters and teamsters are talking of organizing. The union labels are patronized. Have just returned from a visit to the manufacturing town of Tell City, and found wages there about eight dollars per week for the different crafts, not a union in the place. Wages and hours here are practically the same as last year.

*New Albany.*—Michael Hasenstab:

Work is fairly steady. Conditions of the different organized crafts range from fair to good in all lines. The unorganized workers, on the other hand, are in very poor shape. Upon demand of the boss contractors for the "open shop" the carpenters quit work and have been contracting for themselves with good success. Teamsters and blacksmiths are about to organize. Will have a federal union in line shortly.

*Sullivan.*—A. M. Pirtle:

There is a steady gain in all organized trades. There are but few unorganized workers in this locality. We have had no strikes, but the nine hour day has been secured and wages are advancing. Cement workers are about to organize.

*Terre Haute.*—James Bruder:

All union men in this section are steadily employed. Organized labor is preferred by most employers. Bridge workers at this time are on strike. All union men patronize the union labels.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Ada.*—J. B. Stoddard:

There are few unorganized crafts in this city. Work is plentiful and steady. We have had no strikes but wages are advancing and the hours are being reduced as the workers unite. Have five crafts outside of this city getting ready to organize. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Lehigh.*—P. O'Shea:

The condition of organized labor owing to united effort is far superior to that of the unorganized. Every class of labor at this time is busily employed. As yet there is not much union labeled goods here but hope to create a good demand for it. Sawmill men are getting ready to organize.

## IOWA.

*Cedar Rapids.*—Carl S. Evans:

Organized labor in first-class shape. Sheet metal workers are out for increased wages and prospects are good for victory. Painters are likely to have some trouble on account of the bosses' declaration of open shop—"rat" shop we call it. Work is

steady. A structural alliance has been formed by the painters, carpenters, and sheet metal workers. Several daily newspapers have been reporting scarcity of help in this section. These statements are false, as we have all the men that are needed.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

Organized labor is steadily gaining ground. The unorganized workers are not as well paid and they work longer hours than the union men. Nearly all trades working full time. Teamsters secured an increase of \$1 per week and time and a half for overtime and Sundays. City council granted an increase of two and one-half cents per hour to all teamsters employed by the city. Livery men organized. Milk drivers are about to form union. Label league is doing good work for the union labels.

*Keokuk.*—Frank E. Woodley:

Work is fairly steady in most lines. Electrical workers have formed union. Carriage workers and painters are organizing. A label league has been formed with a membership of 40.

*Marshalltown.*—J. C. Crellin:

Boilermakers' helpers have organized. Machinists' helpers, boilermakers' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, and car men have obtained slight increase in wages without strike. They also have improved shop conditions. All organized crafts are in good shape while the condition of the unorganized is bad. Good work is done for the union labels.

## KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Organized labor has the lead as regards hours and wages. Work is steady. Building trades have increased their wages and reduced hours. The condition of organized labor owing to its own efforts is 80 per cent better than that of the unorganized. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Fort Scott.*—F. E. Scott:

Organized labor making good progress. In some instances the non-unionists share the benefits secured by the unionists. Work is fairly steady. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

*Wichita.*—Chas. Rucker:

Condition of organized labor is good. Prospects bright for steady work during the summer. Barbers have secured the seven o'clock closing on five nights in the week. The trouble between painters and employers was settled by the central labor union without strike. We look for increased membership in all unions during the summer. Cement workers are about to organize. Child labor law was passed by the state legislature. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

## KENTUCKY.

*Providence.*—R. H. Nasbitt:

Work is steady in this section. Organized labor in good shape and steadily gaining ground. On the other hand the unorganized workers have had to stand several reductions in wages. Have one new union about ready to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Paducah.*—A. Crandell:

All building trades work the eight hour day, whereas the unorganized work nine and ten hours for less wages. Painters who worked the nine hour day for \$2.50 last season have secured the eight hour day at \$2.80 per day without strike. Organ-

ized labor is steadily gaining ground in this city. A city ordinance requires the union label on all city printing. Longshoremen organized and have a membership of 214 members. Tanners and lathers are getting in line. All union labels are well patronized.

*Sturgis.*—T. D. Omer:

Industrial conditions very good and work steady. Wages are same as last season. We have had no strikes or lockouts. Organized workers secure better treatment than the unorganized. Good work is done for the union labels.

### LOUISIANA.

*Baton Rouge.*—J. L. Williams:

Industrial conditions fair in this vicinity. The unorganized share to some extent the benefits secured through the efforts of the organized. Employment fairly good, considering this is the wet season. The union labels are well patronized.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

It will only be a question of a short time before all crafts here will be thoroughly organized. Union men get the preference on government work here. Bricklayers work the eight hour day. Carpenters, painters, and machinists work the nine hour day. Work is steady in most lines.

### MAINE.

*Augusta.*—Arthur L. Brown:

Work is steady. All improvements secured by the organized trades have been obtained without strike. The organized workers owing to union effort are in very much better condition than the unorganized. The granite cutters have secured an improved wage scale.

*Portland.*—John C. Clarke:

Work is pretty steady and organized labor in good shape. Union men secured shorter hours and better conditions than the non-unionists. Blacksmiths and carriage and wagon workers are about to organize. We have a special committee working for the union labels.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Haverhill.*—George A. Keene:

Conditions here have remained practically unchanged throughout the year, and while not as good as two or three years ago, are still fairly satisfactory, while organized labor has steadily improved its condition. The unorganized have reaped the harvest of their indifference and ignorance. Plumbers have organized lately and are doing well, having practically all journeymen in line. All coal, grain, and lumber teamsters have renewed their agreements in all but one yard where a strike is now on. Bootblacks have organized. Lastmakers are likely to form union. Committee for the union labels is actively working.

*Marlboro.*—Philip Byrne:

Am still with the shoe workers of Auburn and Lewiston, Me., building up their membership. There are but few organized workers here as yet and they will need some education in unionism. The shoe workers have successfully and without strike resisted several attempts at reduction in wages. Teamsters are forming union. Musicians also have union under way. One union of shoe stitchers was formed during the month. Am

urging all dealers to handle union labeled goods as there is demand for them.

*Pittsfield.*—James Henchey:

Building trades in excellent shape. Other organized trades are in fair condition, but the organized are obliged to accept any wages offered. Prospects good for steady work during summer especially in the building line. Masons and building laborers have secured advances in wages. Plumbers, meat cutters, and clerks have improved working conditions without strike. Central body making preparation for the state federation convention which will be held here. A federal union is about to be organized.

*Taunton.*—D. O. MacGlashing:

Most skilled trades are fairly well organized. Plumbers, horseshoers, hodcarriers, and unskilled laborers are as yet without unions, but hope to have them in line shortly. The eight hour day is general among organized crafts, but wages could be improved. We have a business agent in the field doing good work.

### MICHIGAN.

*Albion.*—James Douglas:

Carpenters are getting ready to organize. All organized crafts secure far better conditions than those obtained by any of the unorganized workers. Unskilled laborers have increased wages through their union to 20 cents per hour. Work is steady in all lines. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Grand Rapids.*—Eugene Gourdeau:

In the building trades line the union men fare much better as regards wages and hours than the non-unionists. In the factories the unorganized hinder the attempts to get better conditions. We have had no strikes this spring. There are few demands for increased wages though several trades have made some gains in this respect. The union men are in the front ranks of all trades. Drain layers recently organized. Building laborers and rubber workers are about to form unions. Good work is done all along the line for the union labels.

*Houghton.*—John S. Allen:

Wage workers are becoming interested in trade unionism and the work of organization is progressing favorably. Organized workers are in the lead. Work is steady. The building trades have secured contracts with two contractors who are now living up to union requirements. Bartenders, blast furnace workers and smelters have formed unions recently. Teamsters, lathers, plasterers, and federal union will organize in the near future.

*Kalamazoo.*—A. E. Randall:

Industrial conditions are fairly good in this locality. All trades are partially organized, and steadily adding to their membership. All the cigars manufactured here are union made. There is not a non-union cigarmaker in town. Masons, bricklayers, and plasterers are thoroughly organized. Work is steady. Wages have increased 9 per cent within the past three years mostly through union effort. Carpenters are the only craft which had to go on strike to secure increase. Painters at this writing are out against the open shop. Lady garment workers' difficulties with employers have been settled. Box makers and play

ng card makers are about to form unions. There is a renewed interest in the union labels.

*Laussing.*—Alva M. Bower:

Laundry workers and stationary firemen are organizing. Union men work about one hour less per day than non-union. Work is steady. A number of trades are as yet unorganized, but we hope to get them in line.

*Muskegon.*—Julius Brown:

Organized labor owing to union effort is far ahead of the unorganized as regards wages and hours as well as sanitary conditions in shops and factories. Work is steady. Printers are preparing on eight hour scale, and expect to secure the same. We are pushing the union labels.

### MINNESOTA.

*St. Paul.*—J. F. Krieger:

Printers have been successful in securing their scale on all daily papers in the city with slightly increased wages, shorter hours, and general betterment of conditions. Work has been fairly steady. Our label league is doing splendid work for the union labels and union cards.

### MISSOURI.

*Jefferson.*—H. F. Sarman:

Industrial conditions fair in this locality and work is steady. Improvements in hours and wages are noted since the trades organized. Federal labor union has organized and is doing nicely.

*Kirksville.*—J. R. Hilt:

Carpenters, painters, teamsters, clerks, bartenders, and barbers are getting ready to organize. Organized labor is in good shape and steadily improving. Work is fairly steady.

*Novinger.*—G. B. Queen:

All trades are steadily employed with the exception of the miners, in which trade only about 50 per cent have steady work. Organized labor in good shape. There are practically no unorganized workers here. Label league is pushing the work for the union labels.

*Poplar Bluff.*—Sol. Everhart:

Nearly all unions are in good healthy condition. Work is plentiful. Wages are steadily on the increase. Masons are about to organize.

*Springfield.*—H. A. W. Juneman:

Notwithstanding the hostility of the Citizens' Alliance, organized labor is steadily improving. There are no strikes or lockouts to report. Work is fairly steady in all lines. Unorganized workers naturally do not enjoy as good conditions as the union men. Leather workers on horse goods are expecting to secure a satisfactory settlement. Bakers and confectioners are about to organize. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

### MONTANA.

*Great Falls.*—Eugene Ingram:

Work is steady. Organized workers are in good shape and their working conditions are satisfactory. The bartenders are unorganized and work whatever they can get. Am trying to get the cooks and waiters in line. Trades and labor assembly has a special committee to look after the union labels.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Concord.*—John J. Scully:

Organized labor is in healthy condition in this

section. Work is steady in all lines. Organized workers command higher wages than the unorganized and enjoy the respect of the employers. After a hard fight we secured the 58 hour law for women and minors for two months, July and August, in each year. Central body will try to have all municipal work done by union labor. The label committee of the central body is doing good work for the union labels.

### NEW JERSEY.

*Dover.*—John J. McClimont:

Organized workers are steadily employed at wages from \$1.65 to \$1.85 per eight hour day, while the non-unionists receive \$1.35 per day of longer hours. Molders, stove mounters, and sheet metal workers have secured increased wages. The sheet metal workers advanced from \$3 to \$4 per day and reduced hours from nine to eight. We have had no strikes here for some time.

*Elizabeth.*—John Keyes:

Condition of organized labor good. The unorganized are obliged to accept any wages offered by the employers. We are making a hard effort to get them in line. Work is plentiful for skilled trades. Conditions are improving. One new union was formed during the month. Have another under way.

*Orange.*—J. C. Taylor:

All organized trades busy, particularly in the building line. Plumbers secured 25 cents per day increase and Saturday half holiday without strike. The condition of the organized crafts is better than ever before. On the other hand the unorganized are in deplorable shape, work unsteady and wages poor. An ordinance passed by the city council provides that engineers receive the union scale of \$21 per week and eight hour day. Laundry workers expect to form union.

*Paterson.*—Paul Breen:

All local unions are doing well and holding their own. Have no strikes to report. The building trades had their agreements signed and work is plentiful in their line.

*Trenton.*—Luke McKenny:

Condition of organized labor is very satisfactory and despite recent troubles prospects are of the best. Work is steady in all lines. Most building trades have increased wages without trouble. Unorganized workers are poorly paid and their conditions are miserable. The central body has started a systematic campaign for the union labels.

### NEW YORK.

*Auburn.*—Edgar Titus:

There is plenty of work for all the organized. Most crafts have secured the signing of their agreements for the year. The unorganized are in bad shape. Their wages have been cut and as a rule they work 10 hours per day. Stage employes are locked out, but indications are favorable for a satisfactory adjustment. Teamsters have formed union. Sheet metal workers are about to organize. We demand the union labels at all times.

*Ithaca.*—E. A. Whiting:

All efforts to disrupt the labor organizations here have been abandoned by the employers. We do not have the open shop proposition here. Employment is steady. There are very few unorganized workers here. Organized labor is making steady

progress in securing good conditions. A women's label league has been formed and is a great factor in pushing the union labels.

*Ogdensburg.*—E. J. Nugent:

Hackmen of Malone, N. Y., have organized. Silk mill employes and bakers are about to form union. Some crafts in this city and vicinity have slightly increased wages this season. Organized labor in good shape. The unorganized seem anxious to come in line. Label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

*Port Chester.*—Wm. Rander:

Work is fairly steady. With the increased demand for labor, wages have gradually advanced. Organized labor is in good condition, but the unorganized workers receive lower wages than the union men and work longer hours. Painters of Mamaronock and Pleasantville have organized. The label committee is doing good work.

*Rochester.*—Michael J. O'Brien:

Condition of the organized workers is steadily improving owing to their united effort, but the same can not be said of the unorganized. Work is fairly plentiful in all branches of trades. Carpenters, sheet metal workers, and electrical workers have advanced their wage scales. Interest and activity among the trade unionists here are on the increase. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Rome.*—John G. Thron:

All trades are working, but not full time. We expect employment will be more steady as the season advances. Everything is very quiet in this section at this writing. The organized workers secure far better conditions than the unorganized. Clerks are organizing. All union labels are demanded.

*Syracuse.*—Henry F. Waack:

Industrial conditions pretty fair. We have three unions involved in strikes at this writing. Sheet metal workers are out for an increase of 25 cents per day, with good prospects for securing the same. Horseshoers are out for 50 cents per day increase. Glaziers, a branch of the painters' union, are on strike for increased wages, and are likely to secure the demand. Carpenters have obtained an increase of five cents per hour. Painters secured 25 cents increase per day without strike. Pattern-makers and carpenters are about to form unions. We have a special committee working for the union labels.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

*Charlotte.*—W. A. Neal:

Trade unions in good shape in this city, but the condition of the non-unionists is bad. Work is steady. Painters, brickmasons, and leather workers are about to form unions. Retail clerks organized during the month. All union men demand the union labels when purchasing.

#### OHIO.

*Bellevue.*—A. M. Armer:

Condition of organized labor in this vicinity is first-class. All the unions are taking in new members at every meeting. Employment is steady in most factories. Several unions are under way. The trades and labor council will start a monthly journal in the interest of the union labels, in order to educate the workers to demand the union labels at all times.

*Cleveland.*—M. Goldsmith:

Industrial conditions fair and employment steady. Bricklayers secured an increase of two and one-half cents per hour after a week's strike. Painters are still out for increase of two and one-half cents per hour. Paperhangers compromised agreement after 10 days' strike. Carpenters expect an increase of five cents per hour. A great deal of work is done for the union labels.

*Columbus.*—Wm. B. Hartman:

Organized labor is in good shape and work steady in most lines. Hours and wages remain about the same as last year. Union men secure higher wages and work less hours than the non unionists. Cement workers expect to organize. Trades assembly is doing good work for the union labels.

*Crooksville.*—S. R. Frazee:

Potteries are running full time and other lines are pretty steady excepting mines, which are running only half time. Have two new unions under way. Splendid work is done for the union labels. Organized labor is making steady progress.

*Fremont.*—Fred M. Sultzbaugh:

All building trades in fine shape. We are continually working to get the unorganized workers into line. Work is steady and plentiful. Splendid work is done for the union labels. Central labor union held a mass meeting recently to arouse greater interest in unionism.

*Lorain.*—C. A. Miller:

Industrial conditions fair in this locality. Painters struck for increase of 3½ cents per hour and secured it. Builders' exchange was very active in this strike and made great effort to disrupt the painters' union but failed. Steam engineers and meat cutters are likely to organize.

*Marietta.*—J. O. Smith:

Organized labor in fair shape with prospects of steady improvement. Work is becoming more plentiful. Cigar rollers have organized with good membership. All union labeled goods are demanded.

*Newark.*—J. W. Adams:

Work is steady and wages fair. Improvement is noted among all organized crafts. We have had no strikes recently. Grocery clerks are about to organize. Our central body recently seated Rev. Lester S. Boyce as delegate from the pastor's union. Good work is done for the union labels. The unorganized seem too indifferent to protect themselves by forming unions, yet they attempt to share the benefits secured by union men.

*New Philadelphia.*—A. J. McMillin:

Conditions have improved somewhat. The organized clay workers receive 20 per cent higher wages than the unorganized of that trade. Musicians have organized. Stage employes are about to form union. Trades council has a special committee working for the benefit of the union labels.

*Portsmouth.*—George T. Watters and Irvin Rose:

Organized labor in excellent condition. Carpenters won strike for eight hour workday. Store mounters won strike for increased wages. Minsters have organized a union. Employment is steady. Good work is done by all union men for the union labels.

*Salem.*—F. A. Haven and Chas. Bonsall:

Organized labor has met with considerable op-

position but is slowly gaining ground. Work is fairly plentiful. While in some ways the employers are opposed to organized labor, yet we find that they prefer union workmen on account of their greater reliability. Typographical union secured the eight hour day without strike and without reduction in wages. Steam engineers are getting ready to organize.

*Stuebenville.*—James Parkinson:

Nearly all union men are steadily employed. Carpenters have secured the eight hours and increase of 25 cents per day with nearly all contractors. Some of the contractors will try for the "open" shop, but organized labor is too strong to concede anything of that sort. We have had no strikes. Painters have secured the partial signing of their scale at this writing. Have several new unions under way. We demand all union labels.

*Youngstown.*—George T. Bert:

Organized labor in very fair shape and still improving. Stationary engineers secured the eight hour day without strike. The condition of the union men is about fifty per cent better than that of the non-union workers. Our board of public service is very favorable to organized labor, and has given aid whenever called upon. Broommakers organized recently. Several new unions are under way.

## OKLAHOMA.

*Lawton.*—J. Harvey Lynch:

Organized labor is steadily advancing, notwithstanding some opposition from organized employers. The unorganized are falling in line, as they now realize the advantages of unionism. There is a pretty fair demand for labor of all kind. Wages are increasing. We have had no strikes or lockouts. The farmers are organizing on trade union lines, and co-operating with us in demanding our labels, working and shop cards. Every little village surrounded by the farmers' union is demanding a federal union. Have 21 such unions under way at this time.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Allentown.*—Charles M. Rehrig:

Bartenders are organizing. The condition of organized workers is steadily improving. Work is becoming more plentiful. All union men demand the union labels.

*Allegheny.*—Thos. R. Farren:

Work is fairly steady. Industrial conditions good in this section. Car workers organized a union with 600 members here during the month. Manufacturers' association, through the influence of organized labor, gave a 10 per cent advance in wages. The union labels are being agitated.

*Hokendauqua.*—Harry W. Trexler:

Work is steady in all crafts. The organized crafts have secured nearly all their demands for improvements. Wood carvers won their strike for increased wages. Hodcarriers of Allentown are now building up in good shape. Cement workers and furnace men are about to organize. All union men demand the union labels.

*Kittanning.*—W. Cunningham:

Work is plentiful and in some lines there are not enough men to fill the places. Barbers are about to form union. Organized labor in good shape. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Lebanon.*—Harry D. Fox:

Employment is steady and there is a good demand for labor. Wages are on the increase. Organized labor in good shape. Iron workers at this writing are on strike. Bricklayers have obtained 20 per cent increase since they organized and now work the eight hour day where they formerly worked ten. Laundry workers are about to form union. There is an increasing demand for the union labels.

*Philadelphia.*—Wm. E. Terry:

Since arriving in Philadelphia have been occupied in adjusting the wage scale of the tailors. The scale called for a 20 per cent increase and has been signed by the first-class shops. The wage scale of the ladies' tailors has also been advanced 20 per cent. One large firm refused to sign, but after a short strike the tailors were successful in securing the signing of the scale as well as agreement for union shop. Have added many new members to the organization and at this time it is in fine shape. The union labels find hearty support among the tailoring trade. There is a law here making it compulsory for every tailor to have a permit signed by the factory inspector showing that his shop is kept in sanitary condition. With the unorganized workers the conditions are deplorable, especially as regards wages, and this is likely to be the case until they learn the value of of organization.

*Pottsville.*—Jere L. Brennan:

Conditions were never better than at this time. This applies only to the organized workers. The unorganized are in very poor shape and apparently do not realize that their condition is due to lack of organization. Employment is steady in all lines and prospects are that it will continue. Good work is done by the union label committee for the union labels.

*Scranton.*—John E. Galligan:

Street car men, two new unions of teamsters, and lady garment workers are organizing. Work is becoming more plentiful in building and metal trades. Union men secure shorter hours and better working conditions than the unorganized. Carpenters increased wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour without strike. Stone masons are struggling to secure the eight hour day and union shop.

*Williamsport.*—S. H. Alter:

Work is steady in all lines in this section. Organized labor in good shape and the unorganized workers in many instances share the improvement gained by organized effort. Painters and carpenters secured improved conditions. Soapmakers are organizing. The meeting of the state federation in this city has left a very favorable impression in this vicinity.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston.*—John L. Kiley:

Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and other trades are securing improved conditions without strike. The trades assembly now has nine unions affiliated and will probably add another at its next meeting. Bookbinders, barbers, carriage and wagon workers and a federal union are about to organize. Women's label league is working for the union labels.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Aberdeen.*—E. S. Follansbee:

Conditions are improving in this section. Work is steady. Organized labor is steadily improving its condition.

## TENNESSEE.

*Nashville.*—John A. Sullivan:

Organized labor in excellent condition while the unorganized workers are regarded as of no consequence. Plenty of work in all lines, particularly in the building trades line. Retail clerks are making steady gains. Wood workers and lathers are also progressing. The anti-boycott law was defeated at the last session of the legislature through the efforts of organized labor.

## TEXAS.

*Fort Worth.*—C. W. Woodman:

Organized labor is making steady progress. Stationary firemen with street car system secured agreement giving them eight hour day without reduction in pay and union shop. The new city charter calls for the initiative and referendum State law, and abolishes check and commissary system. Teamsters have organized. Clerks of Sherman and Lynn are about to form unions. A great deal of work is done for the union labels.

*Marshall.*—Al. Freeman:

Plumbers and federal union are organizing. Organized labor in far better shape than the unorganized. Work is steady. The unorganized workers find work unsteady. Several state laws favorable to organized labor have recently been passed.

*Waco.*—Nick James:

Work is steady and all men are employed. Union men receive higher wages and work less hours than the non-unionists. Garment workers, plumbers, and horseshoers are organizing. The union labels are patronized.

## UTAH.

*Ogden.*—H. L. Gaut:

Sheet metal workers have organized. Freight handlers and cement workers are likely to form unions in the near future. Organized labor in fairly good shape, but the unorganized are in poor condition. Work is steady. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

## VERMONT.

*Burlington.*—Walter L. Boynton:

Industrial conditions improving in this section. Work is steady in all lines. Musicians and stationary firemen are about to organize. There is a good demand for the union labels.

## VIRGINIA.

*Portsmouth.*—Thos. Nolan:

The future looks bright for organized labor in this city. Conditions are improving. Organized crafts have not been asked to accept any reduction in wages. Boilermakers in one instance secured increase of 10 per cent without strike. The unions are increasing their membership. Organized workers secure higher wages and work shorter hours than the non-union men. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. There is a good demand for union labels and more union-made goods are sold

here than formerly. Sheet metal workers and cigarmakers have organized.

*Richmond.*—James Brown:

Organized labor is making steady progress. Tobacco workers are thinking of organizing. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. We demand the union labels at all times. Wages about the same as last year.

## WASHINGTON.

*North Yakima.*—H. P. Hamaker:

Printers and barbers are the only crafts that are organized as yet. Both unions are in good shape. Printers since they organized have secured increase of three dollars per week and a decrease of three hours per week. There is plenty of work, especially for the building trades. Teamsters, cooks, and waiters, laundry workers, stone masons, bartenders, and stationary engineers are getting ready to organize. The agitation for the demand of the union labels is increasing.

*Olympia.*—C. O. Young:

Many of the small towns in this section are not organized and there is need of continuous educational work along organization lines in some sections. Work is steady in the skilled trades, but there is a surplus of unskilled labor. Barbers of North Yakima have organized. Engineers are likely to organize. We have had no strikes recently. Wages same as last spring.

*Seattle.*—S. W. Harmon:

Messenger boys, junk-wagon drivers, and retail clerks have organized during the month. Elevator operators are about to form union. Work is fairly plentiful. There has been no material change in the conditions in this section. Organized labor in most instances secures better wages than the unorganized. Longshoremen at this writing are locked out because of refusal to accept a reduction of 15 cents per hour in wages. Sweeping injunctions have been issued against the cooks and waiters, also the longshoremen, but they do not discourage the union men. A women's label league has been formed and is doing good work.

## WISCONSIN.

*Fond du Lac.*—E. Stark:

Shoe workers have organized. The condition of the organized workers is steadily improving. Good work is done for the union labels. Employment has been rather unsteady, but will pick up as the spring season advances.

*Milwaukee.*—Frank J. Weber:

Organized labor making good progress. In the last year the carpenters, electrical workers, and painters have more than doubled their membership. Work is steady. Bricklayers and masons have increased wages five cents per hour. Plumbers obtained increase from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Brewery workers also increased their wages. Furriers and stove mounters have organized. Machinists' helpers are getting ready to form union. All union labels are pushed.

*Racine.*—William Lueckfeld:

Work is steady in this section. Iron molders are out on strike against a reduction in wages. Organized labor in fair shape, but the condition of the unorganized workers is poor. Tailors and skin workers are expecting to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Sheboygan.**—Charles H. Cone: Longshoremen and coal-hoisting engineers organized during the month. Electrical workers are getting ready to organize. Employment is steady. Organized labor in good shape.

**Superior.**—Fred. W. Ferguson: All organized trades in good shape. The unorganized, with exception of the unskilled laborers,

have very little show. The improved conditions that we now enjoy have been secured without strike. Wood workers and laundry workers are likely to form unions in the near future. A committee from the trades and labor assembly working for the union labels. As we depend on navigation and its seasons, employment is only steady during the warm months.

## DOMINION NOTES.

**Halifax, N. S.**—Thomas D. Sheehan: Organized labor is rapidly improving its general condition. All branches of building trades busy. Metal cutters are exceptionally so. Street laborers secured an increase of two cents per hour from the city council. Organized workers receive shorter hours, more pay, and enjoy more privileges than the unorganized. The proposed shipbuilding plant, which will be erected in this city, will give employment to two or three thousand mechanics. The union label committee is extensively advertising the union labels.

**Quebec.**—Frank Peticlere: The building trades expect a big rush of work this summer. Organized labor in good shape. The legislature has passed the eight hour bill. Stone cutters have organized. Federal union is about to organize. Cigarmakers in a local factory, 36 in number, were locked out because of refusal to sign a contract which would bind the men for a year, while the employer could discharge them at will. Twenty-five of them were arraigned before

the recorder's court and condemned to return to work or pay a fine of \$20 or sentenced to a term of one month in jail. Some of the other unions of this city offered to pay the fine if they desired it, but the cigarmakers preferred to go to jail. After spending four days in jail the employer signed a fair contract with the union for one year, with an increase in wages of about fifty per cent. Organized labor made a great fight in this case, and the dealers handling cigars showed their sympathy by declining to handle the goods of the firm which took this unfair attitude.

**St. Catharines, Ont.**—James Carty: Organized labor well employed. Employment fairly steady. Carpenters expect to secure an advance in wages. Conditions are favorable for all organized crafts. The union labels are demanded.

**Victoria, B. C.**—Wm. McKay: Wages and hours are fair for organized workers. The unorganized workers receive about 30 per cent lower wages and work longer hours than the union men. Work is steady in most lines.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

### District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.  
**Organizers,** John A. Flett, Stuart Reid.

### District No. II.—Middle.]

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.  
**Organizers,** Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Roe, Wm. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braun-  
weig, H. L. Eichelberger, Thomas R. Farren, Hugh yne.

### District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.  
**Organizer,** James Leonard.

### District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

**Organizers,** P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, N. W. Evans, Emmet T. Flood, Cal. Wyatt, Thos. F. Tracey

### District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.  
**Organizer,** Thos. Flynn.

### District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.  
**Organizers,** H. M. Walker, C. W. Woodman.

### District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.  
**Organizer,** M. Grant Hamilton.

### District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.  
**Organizers,** Wm. S. Smith, C. O. Young, Chas H. Gram.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

Cuba.—L. A. Fales, San Lazaro 91, Para Fales, Havana.

## CHILD LABOR LAWS.

[Excerpt from Mrs. Florence Kelly's report to the National Consumers' League.]

The people of the United States do not desire to have their work done by children. Except in a few cases, however, such as the messenger service, the newsboys, and the bootblacks, and the cash children, it is excessively difficult for the individual purchaser to know whether and under what conditions the labor of children is embodied in the things which are bought. Under these circumstances it is very natural that the interest grows from year to year in the work of regulating child labor by statute in those industries in which children can be employed with the least injury, and abolishing it outright in those in which injury commonly attends the employment of persons under the age of 16 years.

The most important event of the year was the permanent establishment of the National Child Labor Committee, of which the president and secretary of the National Consumers' League are members. New as this committee is, the results of its activities are already discernible in the legislation of the year, as well as in the greater vitality and energy of the movement in many states for improved laws and better enforcement of those which already exist.

Supplementing the work of the state consumers' leagues in this field, much work has been done during the past year by local child labor committees in different states, and the demand for the publications of the National Consumers' League on this subject grows from month to month. In no case should either the National Child Labor Committee or any state committee dealing with this great evil be regarded as superseding the work of the consumers' league for the working children.

For no one except the direct employer is so responsible for the fate of these children as the purchasers who buy the product of their toil; and no one can so appropriately stand guard over the children engaged in stores, street occupations, and the messenger service, insisting upon the enforcement of every statute for their protection, as the purchasing public, who are, in these cases, the direct employers of the children.

The difficulty of securing the enactment of laws is as nothing in comparison with that of securing their enforcement after the statutes have become a matter of course and the charm of novelty has worn off the experience of their advocates.

Brilliant examples of the power of state consumers' leagues to obtain for the children the protection which the law extends to them, but which does not always reach them, by reason of failure in enforcement, may be found in the work of the leagues of Illinois and Ohio.

In Illinois the law provides that children who are 14 years of age, but can not prove the fact according to the requirements of the statute, may go to the county judge, who may issue certificates authorizing them to work. The Illinois Consumers' League, through its secretary, Mrs. Harriet Van der Vaart, investigates every application, and the county judge acts upon her recommendation. In every case during the past year, Mrs. Van der Vaart has found it possible to ascertain the real age of the child. This has involved much correspondence with officials and school principals in this country and several others. It has, however, had the effect of returning to school all those children who would otherwise have been sent to work merely because it was not easy to obtain evidence as to their real age.

Mrs. Van der Vaart investigates, also, the enforcement of the provision which prohibits the employment of children after the hour of 7 p. m., and reports that this is obeyed literally, even at the Christmas season, in the stores of Chicago. The only exceptions were found to be obscure and remote stores in working-class districts, employing here and there one or more children. In the glassworks the report was not so favorable, and led to the placing of one deputy factory inspector permanently in the glass-working district for the purpose of stopping night work once for all. (See report Illinois Consumers' League.)

In Cleveland, Ohio, the stores employ no girls under 18 and boys under 16 after 6 p. m. This is due to the efforts of the city solicitor, Mr. Newton Baker, instigated by the Consumers' League and the National Child Labor

Committee. The statement of the league that night work for these young employes has been abolished is corroborated indirectly in a cheering manner by the Cleveland Hebrew Educational Alliance, which reports that its young people no longer drop out of their evening clubs and classes on the former grounds of being required to work overtime. There is no complaint that any of these young workers have been dismissed by reason of having to cease work at 6 p. m. sharp.

From Newport, Ohio, comes the news that a mechanical appliance has been installed which satisfactorily replaces a large number of children who were formerly regarded as indispensable for carrying bottles and other small objects from the heating ovens to the cooling tanks in the glassworks. By means of this apparatus it is found possible to keep the works going at night with the help of a small number of boys over the age of 16 years. For all those States in which retail trade and the glass industry are developing this information from Illinois and Ohio is of the highest value, since it is commonly the glassworks and the merchants who seek and obtain exemptions in child labor laws from provisions prohibiting night work for children.

There is no more valuable function of the Consumers' League than that of making known the child labor laws of all the states and interesting the shopping public in the obedience of all parties to the provisions of these laws. For this reason the following detailed statement is made of the provisions of the new laws of this year:

### *Legislative Gains During the Year.*

During the legislative year now drawing to a close 10 states have enacted child labor laws or compulsory education laws, or both. These states are California, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia. North Carolina and Georgia considered bills, but did not pass them. The Pennsylvania bill is still in the hands of Governor Pennypacker awaiting his signature.

Of these 10 states, five now appear for the first time in the list of those which prohibit the employment of children before the fourteenth birthday. The states are California, Delaware, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

### *California.*

The new law of California appears to be a model of bow not to draft a child labor law. It appears to embody the maximum number possible of weak points. Thus the excellent provision that "no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the transmission or distribution of merchandise or message," is sadly marred by the permission for the principal of any school to issue permits for children aged 12 years to work during vacation, and the further permission for the judge of the juvenile court to issue a permit to any child aged 12 years to work at any time upon the sworn statement of the parent as to the age of the child and the physical disability of the parent. California thus joins the ranks of the states which sordidly burden young children with the effort to do the impossible—to maintain themselves and their disabled relatives, to carry the responsibility which more enlightened communities undertake in the care of the sick and the destitute.

The door is opened wide for the overwork of school children out of school hours by the provision that "nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or domestic labor during the time the public schools are not in session or during other than school hours."

All children between 14 and 16 years of age (and younger children exempted by reason of the decrepitude of their relatives) may work, although illiterate, on condition that they attend a night school. The provision just rejected, after many years of experience, by Massachusetts is thus adopted in the unfortunate new law of California.

[Continued in July.]



# OFFICIAL



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### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may seem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears in the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time. When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the appli-

cation is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
**Flour.**—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.  
**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**Meats.**—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
**Pipes.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.  
**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

### CLOTHING.

**Buttons.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Kremenitz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company.  
**Hats.**—J. B. Metson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James H. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Onetta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

### POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Etina Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Diston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. E. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Vrt Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind. **Stoves.**—Gerner Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

#### WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio.

**Carrriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Cooperage.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Buter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. E. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reible Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Pens.**—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. **Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Convolseer Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Burlap.**—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

#### Number of Affiliated Unions.

International Unions affiliated May 1, 1905	116
State Branches	83
Central Bodies	600
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	1,072
Local Unions of Internationals (approximately)	27,000

#### Charters Issued for April, 1905.

CENTRAL BODIES	9
LOCAL TRADE UNIONS	11
FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS	15

#### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, APRIL, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.  
Of the 977 unions making returns for April, 1905, with an aggregate membership of 68,800, there were 13 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,416 unions, with a membership of 106,828, reported 13 per cent without employment.

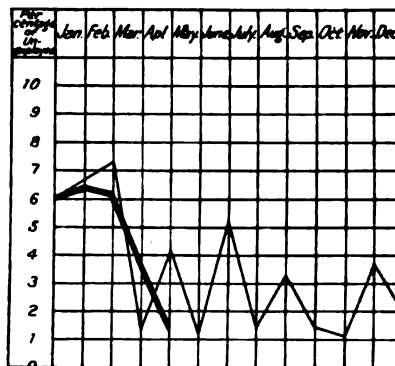


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the lighter line for 1904.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of April, 1905. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand April 1, 1905	\$25,983.88
Trades and labor assem, Pontiac, Ill, tax, a, n, d, '05, J, f, m, '05	5 00
Table knife grinders natl, tax, J, f, m	1 12
Elastic goring weavers amal asso, tax, J, f, m	1 19
Amal society of carpenters and joiners, tax, J, f, m	72 00
Scalemens prot 11403, tax, mar, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85	4 73
Stone planers 10604, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1	5 00
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, Jan, \$45; d f, \$45	90 00
Federal labor 11818, tax, mar, \$17.60; d f, \$17.60	35 20
Federal labor 9623, tax, apr, \$6; d f, \$6	12 00
Federal labor 11823, tax, mar, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Pocket knife blade grinders and finishers natl, sup	7 00
Suspender workers 11294, sup	1 00
Steel-case makers 11442, sup	3 00
Federal labor 10190, sup	3 00
5. United neckwear cutters 6639, sup	14 00
Mineral water bottlers 11829, tax, mar, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 25c	1 25
Agricultural laborers 11703, tax, n, d, '04, J, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Trades and labor assem, Utica, N Y, tax, J, f, m	2 00
Trades assembly, Bridgeport, Tex, tax, J, f, m	1 50
Central labor union, Ft Williams, Ont, tax, a, o, n, '04	3 00
Federal labor 10340, tax, Jan, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Federal labor 10639, tax, mar, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40	6 80
Federal labor 11923, tax, apr, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	5 30
Federal labor 9461, tax, f, acct m, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Federal labor 10419, tax, n, d, '04, J, f, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	6 25
Federal labor 11771, tax, mar, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40	6 80
Federal labor 7187, tax, Jan, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Tunnel miners 8295, tax, J, f, m, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	3 75
Excavators prot 10680, tax, n, d, '04, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Newsboys prot 10414, tax, J, f, m	1 25

1. Base ball makers 10929, tax, mar, 85c; d f, 85c.....	\$1 70	6. Mail-bag pouch makers and repairers 10523, tax, j, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	\$3 00
National alliance bill posters and billers of A, assessment.....	42 00	Machine stone planersmen 9608, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; assessment, 90c.....	9 90
Intl of state workers tax, feb.....	5 50	Federal labor 8002, tax, j, f, m, \$5.70; d f, \$5.70.....	11 40
Intl building employees of A, tax, d, '04, j, f, Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9845, sup.....	9 00	Federal labor 11098, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 10882, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, \$1.....	15 75	Federal labor 11225, tax, j, f, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11761, sup.....	2 50	Central labor union, Concord, N H, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50
Transfer co employes prot 11824, tax, m, a, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; sup, \$1.10.....	5 50	Trades and labor assem, Centerville, Iowa, tax, j, a, a, o, n, d, '04.....	5 00
Sand cutters 11047, tax, a, m, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 20c.....	1 90	Central labor union, Conneaut, Ohio, tax, j, f, m.....	2'50
Federal labor 11802, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 25c.....	2 25	Trades and labor assembly, Hamilton, Mo, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	2 50
Federal labor 10059, tax, m, a, \$7; d f, \$7; sup, \$2.15.....	18 15	Central trades and labor council, Jackson-ville, Fla, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Suspendermakers 9660, sup.....	16 00	Agricultural workers 11853, sup.....	11 00
Central labor union, Jasonville, Ind, sup.....	5 00	Central labor union, Barre, Vt, sup.....	5 00
2. Laborers prot 10235, sup.....	10 00	Amal leather workers of A, sup.....	40
Federal labor 11851, sup.....	10 00	Central labor union, Barre, Vt, tax, may, '05, to and includ apr, '06.....	10 00
Federal labor 11852, sup.....	10 00	Laborers prot 11752, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 11140, tax, j, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Federal labor 8116, tax, j, f, m, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.50.....	7 50
Federal labor 11158, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5.....	12 00	Federal labor 9418, sup.....	2 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8164, tax, j, f, m, \$30; d f, \$30.....	60 00	Rollermakers helpers 11801, sup.....	30
Machine shearers and punchers 9630, tax, apr, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 80	Federal labor 10813, tax, mar, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, \$1.75.....	7 25
Oyster workers 10497, tax, f, m, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 8720, tax, j, f, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20; sup, \$1.....	9 40
Stable workers 10018, tax, j, f, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	Federal labor 11595, tax, mar, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; sup, 20c.....	3 50
Fishermens prot 11066, tax, bal j, acct f, 85c; d f, 35c.....	70	7. Lastmakers 9298, tax, j, f, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Tackmakers Intl, tax, j, f, m.....	2 25	Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9806, sup.....	25
Intl compressed air workers, tax, j, f, m.....	18 00	Federal labor 9786, tax, f, m, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Amal asso of street and electric railway em- ployes of A, tax, j, f, m.....	450 00	Federal labor 10816, tax, mar, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Mineral water bottlers and drivers 11817, sup.....	16 00	Federal labor 11484, tax, j, f, m, \$1.80; d f, \$4.80.....	9 80
Cloth spongers and refinishers 10854, sup.....	24	Federal labor 11685, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers and work- ers 8614, tax, n, d, '04, \$5.20; d f, \$5.20; sup, \$1.....	11 40	Drain layers and helpers 10855, tax, mar, \$4; d f, \$1.....	8 00
Drainlayers 9695, tax, july, '04, to and incl mar, '05, \$3.15; d f, \$5.15; sup, 20c.....	10 50	Newsboys prot 11566, tax, mar.....	50
Sockmakers and helpers 10724, sup.....	16 00	Railway transfer and messengers clerks 11689, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 9665, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$1.....	10 00		
Federal labor 10104, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.....	4 00		
Federal labor 11579, sup.....	1 00		
Federal labor 11618, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 75c.....	2 75		
Lobster fishermen 11843, tax, apr, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$2.....	12 00		
Paper handlers 11234, tax, j, f, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, \$4.....	24 00		
Federal labor 10824, sup.....	50		
Milk bottlers 9689, tax, mar, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 20c.....	1 80		
3. Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 80c; sup, \$1.50.....	3 10		
Federal labor 9983, tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40		
Intl typographical union, tax, mar.....	238 10		
Central labor union, Fremont, Ohio, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00		
Federal labor union 9337, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; assessment, 21c.....	3 01		
Federal labor 9609, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; assessment, 50c.....	4 00		
Asphalt, asphalt block, and wood pavers asso 11811, tax, mar, \$25.05; d f, \$25.05.....	50 10		
Horse-nail makers 7180, tax, apr, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50		
Interlocking switch and signalmens 11786, tax, mar, \$7.95; d f, \$7.95.....	15 90		
Federal labor 9183, tax, mar, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50		
4. Federal labor 9626, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00		
Natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, tax, m, a, m.....	6 96		
Artesian well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
Pile drivers 9601, tax, j, f, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00		
Indurated fibre workers 7185, tax, mar, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00		
Pavers helpers 10841, tax, jan, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40		
Carbonated water workers 11674, tax, mar, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80		
Rockmens prot 10681, tax, acct sept, \$25; d f, \$25.....	50 00		
Stone pavers 7802, tax, m, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00		
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
Bootblacks prot 11534, tax, m, a.....	40		

# A MATTER OF HEALTH

# ROYAL



# BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure**

# HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

SAMUEL SWAN, Prest. W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.  
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

### FINE VARNISH SPECIALTIES

**W**E are the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



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Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, stick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish. Please send to us freely for copies of our Architectural Hand-Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods. If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

**THE DAVID B. CROCKETT COMPANY,**  
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

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"Cyco" Bearing

## Carpet Sweeper

means easy, thorough sweeping; the confining of all the dust and dangerous germs within the pan receptacles, the discarding of the dust pan, the back-breaking companion of the corn broom; the brightening and preserving of your carpets, sweeping done in one-quarter of the time with 95% less effort, the thorough cleansing of your carpets as it can not be done by the corn broom, and finally a great economy, as a Bissell lasts longer than fifty corn brooms. Don't sacrifice so much comfort and convenience when it can be purchased so cheaply.

### Price, \$2.50 to \$4.00

Buy one from your dealer and send us the purchase slip. Then we will send you free a useful present. Address Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. No. 32, Grand Rapids, Mich.



7. Hat trimmers 11594, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	\$8 50	8. Egg inspectors prot 11701, tax, feb, \$1.00;	
Electrical workers and linemen 9001, tax, d,	2 70	d f, \$1.60; sup, \$1.....	\$4 20
'04, j, f, \$1.85; d f, \$1.35.....	2 10	Ice mens prot 10049, sup.....	64
Laborers prot 11417, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....		Brushmakers intl, tax, mar, \$8.50; sup, 60c....	4 07
Grays harbor trades and labor council, Ab-		Federal labor 11816, tax, mar, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85;	5 77
erdeen, Wash, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	sup, \$2.00.....	
Trades and labor assembly, Ottawa, Ill, tax,	2 50	Federal labor 11881, tax, mar, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50;	7 50
f, m, a.....	12 50	sup, 60c.....	
Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, dec,	11 75	Federal labor 11716, tax, mar, 65c; d f, 65c;	
'03, to and incl feb, '06.....	5 80	sup, 50c.....	1 50
Federal labor 11833, tax, m, a, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75;	25	Rhode Island fed of labor, sup.....	10 00
sup, \$4.25.....	2 55	Lobster fishermen 11854, sup.....	7 00
Federal labor 11832, tax, mar, 90c; d f, 90c;	1 00	10. Laborers prot 11743, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f,	11 20
sup, \$4.....	1 00	\$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	3 00
Vermont state fed of labor, sup.....	1 00	Fishermens prot 9899, tax, j, f, \$5.00; d f, \$5.00	4 15
Trades and labor assem, Burlington, Iowa,	50	Horse-nail makers 9658, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f,	3 00
tax, j, f, m, \$2.50; sup, 5c.....	3 00	\$1.50.....	4 15
Local 75, hotel and restaurant employes, etc,	5 00	Shingle sawyers and bunchers 9699, tax,	5 00
sup.....	3 20	mar, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	1 00
Horse-nail makers 7073, sup.....	1 40	Telephone employes 11268, tax, mar, 50c; d f,	5 00
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup....	13 50	50c.....	3 00
Laborers prot 8012, sup.....	12 50	Gas workers 11790, tax, mar, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80....	4 00
Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	1 90	Alsea Bay fishermen prot 11622, tax, f, m,	5 00
Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, m, a,	10 60	\$4; d f, \$4.....	5 00
m.....	2 50	Laborers prot 10390, tax, j, f, acct m, 90c; d f,	5 00
8. Laborers prot 8856, tax, apr, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60...	2 50	90c.....	2 00
Laborers prot 10217, tax, m, a, 70c; d f, 70c....	2 50	Laborers prot 10842, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	4 00
Coachmens and stablemens 6827, tax, j, f, m,	2 50	Plumbers laborers 11010, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$2;	3 00
\$6.75; d f, \$6.75.....	4 95	d f, \$2.....	3 00
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, feb, \$6.25; d f,	11 00	Ice handlers and helpers 9053, tax, j, f, m,	3 00
\$6 25.....	100 00	\$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 30c.....	5 00
Federal labor 11611, tax, f, m, 95c; d f, 95c....	50	Central labor, Cambridge, Mass, tax, m, a,	5 00
Federal labor 10023, tax, j, f, m, \$5.30; d f,	25	m, j, j, a.....	5 00
\$5.30.....	3 50	Trades assem, Denton, Tex, tax, n, d, '04, j,	5 00
Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, tax,	16 50	f, m, a.....	2 50
n, d, '04, j.....		Central trades and labor council, Clearfield,	2 50
Central labor union, Norwich, Conn, tax, j,		Pa, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	1 15
f, m.....		Central labor, Hartford, Conn, tax, j, f, m.....	3 00
Fed trades assem, Portland, Ore, tax, f, m, a		Federal labor 7204, tax, mar, 55c; d f, 55c....	3 00
United gold beaters natl of A, tax, j, f, m.....		Federal labor 8087, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	3 00
Intl elevator constructors, tax, mar.....		Federal labor 8926, tax, apr, 65c; d f, 65c....	4 00
Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass		Federal labor 8533, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	4 00
molders, etc, tax, j, f.....		Federal labor 8564, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11270, sup.....		Federal labor 9621, tax, f, m, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	3 00
Drainlayers and helpers 10335, sup.....		Federal labor 9573, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	3 00
Federal labor 11774, sup.....		Federal labor 11761, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	6 25
Amal asso of R R employes, sup.....		Federal labor 11449, tax, mar, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10	

10. Federal labor 11831, tax, jan, \$3; d f, \$3.....	\$6 00
Federal labor 8897, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75....	8 50
Federal labor 11477, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Amal meat cutters, etc, sup.....	22 20
Federal labor 9650, tax, mar, \$7; d f, \$7; sup, \$5.....	19 00
United textile workers of A, sup.....	6 50
Federal labor 11514, tax, jan, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, 25c.....	1 85
Laborers prot 10765, tax, mar, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, \$1.....	1 70
Amal leather workers of A, sup.....	20
Bakery and confectionery workers intl asso of A, tax, j, f, m.....	178 42
Federal labor 8080, tax, apr, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Lobster fishermen 11855, sup.....	10 00
Central labor union, Adrian, Mich, sup.....	10 00
Tie carriers 11202, tax, d, '04, j, '05, \$5; sup, \$1..	11 00
Pipe and boiler coverers 11562, sup.....	25
11. Sewer diggers 8882, tax, mar, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Agricultural laborers prot 11551, tax, j, a, \$12; d f, \$12.....	24 00
Federal labor 8062, tax, j, f, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assessment, 45c.....	8 45
Federal labor 9435, tax, apr, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45....	2 90
Federal labor 11825, tax, mar, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Federal labor 11805, tax, j, f, m, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10.....	10 20
Federal labor 8532, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Central labor union, Vineland, N J, tax, n, d, '04; j.....	2 50
Laborers prot 11752, tax, jan, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15..	4 80
Suspender workers 11095, tax, j, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Tiemakers 11289, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Fishermen 11777, tax, m, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Needle straighteners 11791, tax, mar, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	8 80
Annealers prot 8721, tax, apr, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Gilders prot 8980, tax, mar, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05....	8 10
Undertakers 9019, tax, apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25....	4 50
Milkers prot 8961, tax, apr, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	26 00
Vegetable ivory button makers 7548, tax, mar, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	8 10
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11307, tax, feb, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Agricultural workers 11693, tax, o, n, d, '04; j, f, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c....	1 00
Riggers 11583, tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Agricultural workers 11694, tax, o, n, d, '04; j, f, \$5.75; d f, \$5.75.....	11 50
Federal labor 9832, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.50.....	5 50
Stablemen's 10880, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$2.....	5 50
Federal labor 9735, sup.....	1 25
Federal labor 11658, sup.....	5 00
2. Pennsylvania federation of labor, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Central labor union, Lorain, O, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Savannah, Ga, tax, feb, '05, to and incl jan, '06.....	10 00
Suspendermakers 10842, tax, m, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Telephone operators 9687, tax, apr, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80
Twine stringers 11632, tax, mar, 40c; d f, 40c....	80
Pavers prot 8995, tax, apr, \$1.57; d f, \$1.50....	3 00
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, f, m, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
Nail mill employees 9967, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2..	4 00
Scale workers prot 7592, tax, mar, \$7.70; d f, \$7.70.....	15 40
Federal labor 10104, tax, mar, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 11768, tax, mar, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40..	2 80
Federal labor 9418, tax, apr, \$6.20; d f, \$6.20....	12 40
Federal labor 10800, tax, mar, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhang-ers of A, tax, mar.....	283 18
Chainmakers natl of U S A, tax, f, m.....	6 00
Federal labor 7281, tax, m, a, \$7.80; d f, \$7.80; sup, \$2.25.....	17 85
Central labor, Quincy, Mass, sup.....	5 00
Intl bro of electrical workers, sup.....	1 00
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, m, a, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, 50c.....	6 30
Nailmakers 8658, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 10185, tax, m, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, 25c.....	4 75
Twine stringers 11632, sup.....	49
Trades and labor council, Lima, Ohio, sup.....	50
Livery stable employees 11803, tax, mar, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 20c.....	1 60
Waste handlers 8944, sup.....	2 25

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EUROPE AND AMERICA

12. Derrickmen 9490, tax, bal mar, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; sup, \$1; assessment, \$2.20.....	\$7 80
Sugar workers 10519, tax, f, m, \$30; d f, \$30....	60 00
18. Federal labor 10829, tax, mar, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25; sup, 50c.....	7 00
Federal labor 11807, tax, feb, 90c; d f, 90c; sup, 30c.....	2 16
Gravel and composite roofers and water-proof workers 8948, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 50
Federal labor 10128, tax, m, a, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$10.....	12 40
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11773, tax, m, a, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85.....	11 70
Federal labor 8181, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Laborers prot 10840, tax, m, a, \$10; d f, \$10....	20 00
Central labor union, Marquette, Mich, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 10837, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Federal labor 10261, tax, mar, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Federal labor 8168, tax, j, f, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 8941, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Suspender workers 11251, tax, apr, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, apr, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Park employees prot asso 11820, tax, mar, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, tax, apr, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Sheet asphalt, tar gravel roofers 8523, tax, apr, 35c; d f, 85c.....	70
Ice mens prot 10176, tax, mar, 80c; d f, 80c....	1 60
14. Bootblacks prot 11857, sup.....	10 00
Trades council, Collinsville, Ill, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 11856, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11856, sup.....	10 00
Intl broom and whisk makers, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 8974, tax, bal j, f, m, \$11; d f, \$11; sup, \$6.....	28 00
Cemetery employees 11848, tax, apr, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, 74c.....	1 84
Federal labor 10225, sup.....	1 00



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14. Horse-nail workers 10582, tax, mar, \$1.40; d f, \$1.30; sup, \$3.....	\$7 80	15. Gas workers 11633, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c.....	9 00
Stoneware workers 6888, tax, m, a, \$0; d f, \$0; sup \$1.85.....	13 85	Stable employees 10041, tax, jan, \$5; d f, \$3.....	10 00
Amer fed of musicians, tax, apr.....	150 00	Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11555, tax, apr, 45c; d f, 45c.....	0
Hotel and restaurant employes intl, etc, tax, mar.....	196 58	Oystermen and fishermen 11793, tax, mar, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	17 7
Sawmills natl of N A, assessment.....	9 00	Suspendermakers 11022, tax, jan, 35c; d f, 35c	7
Window-shade makers 11556, tax o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, \$1.85; d f, \$4.35; assessment, 45c.....	9 15	Central trades and labor assem, Taylorville, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	30 00
Federal labor 7520, tax, mar, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Steel-case makers 11842, sup.....	30 00
Federal labor 10751, tax, mar, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15	2 30	Mail bag repairers 10523, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 10802, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	17. Federal labor 11860, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 10943, tax, apr, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Federal labor 11861, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11121, tax, apr, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Federal labor 11864, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11183, tax, apr, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 80	Federal labor 11863, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11386, tax, mar, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Gas lamp lighters and trimmers 11864, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11812, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50	Intl cutting die and cuttermakers union, tax, f, m.....	1 00
Federal labor 11651, tax, bal o, n, d, '04, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90	Federal labor 9644, tax, apr, 35c; d f, 35c.....	7
Laborers prot 9619, tax, mar, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 9c.....	2 29	Steel plate transmitters asso of A 8966, tax, mar, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	1 00
Pavers and rammers 10818, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Laborers prot 9658, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Stone pavers, sidewalk layers, and curb set- ters prot 11358, tax, mar, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90	Rhode Island fed of labor, tax, d, '04, to and incl n, '05.....	10 00
City fire dept employes 11425, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, apr, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 00
Firemen 9629, tax, m, a, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60	Gas workers 9840, tax, d, '04, j, \$29; d f, \$29.....	38 00
Laborers and mill workers 11483, tax, j, f, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Interlocking switch and signalmen 11794, tax, mar, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 00
Marble, mosaic, and terrazzo workers 11263, tax, m, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Coal handlers 9022, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Planermen 10305, tax, m, a, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20	Soda and mineral water bottlers 10333, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 00
Telephone operators 10795, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Sugar workers 11155, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 00
Pavers and pavers helpers 11559, tax, f, m, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Music engravers 11809, tax, mar, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	2 00
Central labor union, Chattanooga, Tenn, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Plate glass workers 11365, tax, f, m, \$3; d f, \$3	1 00
Fed of labor, Geneva, N Y, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 11285, tax, d, '04, j, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Mobile, Ala, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m.....	7 50	Pipe layers 9744, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Trades and labor assem, Sioux Falls, S D, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50	Lumber handlers 11474, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 00
Central labor union, Terre Haute, Ind, tax, mar, '04, to and incl f, '05.....	10 00	Hospital employes 10038, tax, apr, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	10 00
Central labor union, Wilburton, I T, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 9063, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	1 00
15. Granite polishers and laborers 10806, tax, apr, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20; sup, \$2.25.....	8 65	Federal labor 11769, tax, apr, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 00
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00	Federal labor 11815, tax, mar, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	7 00
Federal labor 9626, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 11620, tax, mar, 35c; d f, 35c.....	2 00
Lobster fishermen 11859, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 11643, tax, mar, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 00
Federal labor 10919, tax, mar, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55	3 10	Federal labor 10964, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Bootblacks 11516, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; assessment, 21c.....	3 71	Federal labor 9461, tax, bal m, acct a, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Stoneware potters 11593, tax, mar, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Federal labor 10621, tax, j, f, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	0 00
		Wholesale clothing clerks and packers 11042, tax, apr, 90c; d f, 90c; sup, \$1.....	2 00
		Federal labor 10279, tax, mar, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 50c.....	3 00
		Boomers 9410, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c.....	3 00
		Lime trimmers 11835, tax, apr, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, \$1.50.....	3 00

# ROCHESTER STAMPING COMPANY, ROCHESTER NEW YORK

TEA AND COFFEE POTS

## High Grade Metal Specialties

17. Federal labor 8620, tax, apr, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60...	\$3 20	20. Suspender workers 11772, tax, f, m, a, \$3.45;	
Ship keepers prot 8970, tax, j, f, \$1.60; d f,	4 00	d f, \$3.45.....	\$6 90
Federal labor 11478, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	5 50	Federal labor 8659, tax, mar, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
sup, 50c.....		Federal labor 8663, tax, mar, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Federal labor 8563, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	4 50	Telephone operators 11868, sup.....	10 00
50c.....	10 00	Mill workers, helpers, and laborers 11486,	98
18. Federal labor 11866, sup.....	10 00	tax, mar, 35c; d f, 35c; assessment, 23c.....	
Womens prot 11865, sup.....	10 00	Paper box, bag, and novelty workers Intl	1 00
Federal labor 11776, tax, j, f, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40...	16 80	union, sup.....	
Federal labor 8083, tax, mar, \$3; d f, \$3; sup,	7 90	Federal labor 8770, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35;	8 20
\$1.90.....	2 00	sup, 50c.....	
Brewery laborers 10677, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1...	80	Icemens prot 9254, tax, m, a, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75;	8 00
Laborers prot 8668, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	sup, 50c.....	50
Laborers prot 8654, tax, apr, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	Federal labor 11098, sup.....	
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8984, tax, apr,	1 70	Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, apr, \$2.10; d f,	4 70
85c; d f, 85c.....	2 00	\$2.10; sup, 50c.....	4 80
Marble mosaic workers 11806, tax, mar, \$1;	2 00	Federal labor 11796, tax, mar, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40...	14 00
d f, \$1.....	19 00	Bottlers 10218, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$7; d f, \$7	4 20
Cooks and waiters 10968, tax, apr, \$9.50; d f,	2 50	Federal labor 11845, tax, mar, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	2 40
\$9.50.....	15 12	Needlemakers 11433, tax, feb, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20...	25 00
Central labor union, Danbury, Conn, tax,	2 50	Federal labor 7087, tax, f, m, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	
d, '04, j, f.....	2 50	Assorters and packers 8816, tax, mar, \$5.50;	12 00
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax,	15 12	d f, \$5.50; sup, \$1.....	10 00
mar.....	2 50	Riggers prot 11561, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5.....	6 00
Central labor union, Trenton, N J, tax, j,	2 00	Suspender workers 10043, tax, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3	
f, m.....	81 25	Bottlers prot 8434, tax, bal, j, f, m, \$3.50; d f,	7 00
Tub molders helpers 7452, sup.....	1 00	\$3.50.....	2 80
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, apr, \$15;	5 00	Hair spinners 10899, tax, jan, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40...	
d f, \$15; sup, \$1.25.....	10 00	Curbstone cutters and setters 9186, tax, f, m,	19 20
Federal labor 11906 sup.....	60 00	a, m, \$9.60; d f, \$9.60.....	2 80
19. Central labor union, Hyde Park, Mass, sup	12 40	Fish handlers and dressers 10676, tax, j, f, m,	18 20
interlocking switch and signalmen 11867,	2 50	a, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	5 46
sup.....	3 00	Watch workers 9961, tax, mar, \$9.10; d f, \$9.10	
Intl brick, tile, and terra cotta workers alli-	2 80	Federal labor 8215, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, \$2.60;	8 06
ance, tax, j, f, m.....	8 00	d f, \$2.60; assessment, 25c.....	
Intl photo-engravers, tax, mar.....	3 00	Federal labor 11814, tax, mar, 90c; d f, 90c;	150 00
Central labor union, Southbridge, Mass,	2 50	sup, \$1.25.....	
tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50	Granite cutters natl union of U S and Cana-	
Trades council, Tacoma, Wash, tax, a, m, j	3 00	da, tax, j, f, m.....	106 00
Federal labor 8162, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	4 40	Glass-bottle blowers asso of U S and Canada,	1 50
Federal labor 8769, tax, mar, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20...	2 00	tax, j, f, m.....	1 50
Federal labor 8806, tax, m, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 00	Federal labor 8786, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 60
Federal labor 9087, tax, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	3 00	Federal labor 10824, tax, bal, f, m, 80c; d f, 80c	1 00
Federal labor 10461, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.50; d f,	2 80	Federal labor 11426, tax, feb, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
\$1.50.....	2 00	Federal labor 11600, tax, feb, 60c; d f, 60c.....	10 00
Federal labor 10498, tax, apr, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40...	8 60	Federal labor 11760, tax, mar, \$5; d f, \$5.....	
Federal labor 10917, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1.....	4 00	Trades and labor assem, Charleston, S C,	
Gas workers 10678, tax, mar, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80...	2 00	tax, bal, j, f, m.....	1 20
Twine springers 8711, tax, mar, \$1.75; d f,	80 00	sup.....	2 72
\$1.75; sup, 50c.....	2 50	Soda and mineral water bottlers and work-	
Newboys prot 10982, tax, j, f.....	12 50	ers 8614, assessment, \$1.47; sup, \$1.25.....	4 10
Postoffice clerks 8708, tax, mar, \$15; d f, \$15...	10 00	Window-shade makers 11566, tax, a, m, \$1.80;	1 50
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, mar, \$1.25;	40 00	d f, \$1.80; sup, 50c.....	5 00
d f, \$1.25.....	4 80	Federal labor 10802, sup.....	50
Cemetery employes 10684, tax, apr, \$9.25; d f,	6 00	Federal labor 7520, sup.....	
\$9.25.....	1 25	Federal labor 11831, sup.....	
Pipe cutters asso 11667, tax, feb, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 60	Canvassing agents and solicitors 8643, tax, j,	6 00
Lace menders 8151, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$20; d f,	5 00	f, \$3; d f, \$3.....	3 00
\$20.....	8 08	22. Milk dealers prot 8225, tax, f, m, a, \$1.50; d f,	
Shippers and packers 8238, tax, j, f, m, \$2.40;	50 00	\$1.50.....	5 20
d f, \$2.40.....	4 50	Stablemens prot 11805, tax, f, m, \$3 60; d f,	10 60
Car wheel molders and helpers 11569, tax, m,	6 00	\$2.60.....	
a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	1 25	Sewer workers 9568, tax, j, f, m, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25	2 50
Suspender workers 11294, tax, apr, \$1.70; d f,	10 80	Central trades and labor council, Bridgeton,	
\$1.70; sup, 50c.....	5 00	N J, tax, n, d, '04, j.....	2 50
Federal labor 11311, sup.....	8 08	Trades council, Crawfordsville, Ind, tax, j,	
Milk bottlers and condensery workers 10286,	50 00	f, m.....	2 50
tax, j, f, m, a, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, 60c.....	4 50	Central labor union, Honesdale, Pa, tax, j,	
Grate workers 9289, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2;	6 00	f, m.....	2 50
sup, \$1.....	8 00	Federal labor 8217, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	8 00
1. Laborers prot 9670, tax, n, d, '04, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40;	50 00	Federal labor 9762, tax, j, f, m, a, \$1.40; d f,	2 80
assessment, 25c.....	4 50	\$1.40.....	2 40
Rockmens prot 10681, tax, bal, sept, \$25; d f,	6 00	Federal labor 10893, tax, feb, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20...	2 90
\$25.....	30 00	Federal labor 11624, tax, mar, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45	420 75
Cement workers 11082, tax, feb, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25		Intl bro of teamsters, tax, apr.....	74
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers		Central labor union, Haverhill, Mass, sup.....	
9606, tax, j, f, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....		Hospital nurses and employes 10607, tax,	9 70
Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448,		apr, \$4.60; d f, \$1.60; sup, 50c.....	
tax, f, m, a, \$15; d f, \$15.....			

# Hamilton Carhartt 7 Per Cent Stock.

## Safest Investment in America.

Much of the \$200,000 of the 7 per cent Preferred Stock of Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer (incorporated), of Detroit, Michigan, has been subscribed for in lots of one share or more. If you want some of this Gilt-edge Stock you must act. Stock pays 7 per cent Annual Dividends, Payable Semi-Annually.

***Shares are Full Paid and Non-Assessable.***

**SOLD AT PAR (\$10.00) TEN DOLLARS EACH.**

Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer (incorporated), is incorporated with a capital of \$500,000; \$300,000 of this is common stock held by Mr. Carhartt; \$200,000 is preferred stock now offered at par, \$10 per share. This stock is full paid and non-assessable and pays 7 per cent dividends.

Mr. Carhartt can not secure a single dollar of the profits of the great Carhartt Overall factory until this 7 per cent has been paid to the people who buy this preferred stock. As this business for the past fifteen years has not failed to pay at least 7 per cent on its entire capitalization, holders are absolutely assured of their 7 per cent dividends.

Many people want to know why so large and prosperous a concern as this should offer 7 per cent preferred stock to the public. The reasons are fully explained in the prospectus, but it is proper to state a few of them here.

This business was founded and built up to the proud position of one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, by the genius and untiring efforts of its head. He has now reached a time of life when he feels that he must set his affairs in order, although mentally and physically at his best, and with the prospect of devoting many more years to the guidance of the affairs of the company. This great business must be perpetuated, must be maintained, must remain in the future years as it is now, the greatest Overall Factory in the world. One man, even a young man, would need assistance to carry on and enlarge a business like this, and much capital, much energy and earnest efforts of many people are needed. A corporation never dies. Hence this business has been incorporated.

The present purpose is to allow our employes, our agents, and those who wear our garments to become an interested part of the Hamilton Carhartt Company, and to assist it in its successful career, not only

by their money, but by their help in all possible directions.

There is no question about the soundness of this enterprise. It is one of the solidest concerns in the world. There is much more than a dollar in actual assets behind every dollar of this stock; the magnificent plant, equipment, and stock, is all owned by the Company.

This investment is better than a savings bank and as secure. No savings bank could have the resources behind it that this Company has. A Savings Bank pays 3 or 3½ per cent. Hamilton Carhartt Preferred Stock pays 7 per cent, and the value of the stock will be constantly increasing all the time.

Send for a prospectus which fully explains all these things. With it we will send a little folder which describes the great plant of this company, the business which has been done and is now being done, and shows you just what you are putting your money into, just how you are safeguarded in every possible way.

**HAMILTON CARHARTT, Manufacturer,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

***All stock sold this month will receive six months' dividend July 15, 1905.***

Dividends are paid January 15 and July 15. If you do not want to wait for the prospectus, send the money and certificates of stock will be sent to you by return mail.

### (COUPON.)

**HAMILTON CARHARTT, Manufacturer (Inc.),  
Detroit, Michigan.**

Please send prospectus of the Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer (incorporated), and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days..... shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the Company at \$10.00 per share. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City or Town .....

State .....

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22. Natl print cutters asso of A, tax, m, a	\$4 18	25. Federal labor 11480, tax, apr, 40c; d f, 40c	\$0 80
Horse-nail makers 10958, sup	10 00	Federal labor 9098, tax, m, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Lobster fishermen 11836, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1	6 00	Window shade painters 10637, tax, f, m, a, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15	6 80
Federal labor 11898, sup	1 00	Beltmakers and helpers 10204, tax, j, f, m, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15	4 80
Central trades and labor council, DuBois, Pa, sup	25	Public school teachers 10808, tax, j, f, m, a, m, \$5.75; d f, \$5.75	11 50
24. Mattress, spring, and bedding workers Intl, tax, n, d, '04, j, f	22 80	Laborers prot 11752, tax, feb, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Intl of the united brewery workmen of A, tax, a, m, j	540 00	Massachusetts state federation of labor, tax, n, '04, to and Inco, '05	10 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, feb	680 00	Intl steel and copper plate printers of A, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	38 00
Intl of flour and cereal mill employes, tax, f, m	8 28	Federal labor 11662, sup	50
Metro asso double drum holsters runners 11275, tax, o, n, d, '04, \$4.75; d f, \$4.75; assess, \$2.55	12 85	Agricultural workers 11762, tax, mar, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, \$1.30	4 00
Cloth examiners and spongers 11690, tax, mar, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45	16 90	Trades council, Austin, Tex, sup	5 00
Newsboys prot 9077, tax, j, f, m	4 60	26. Trades and labor assembly, Little Falls, N Y, tax, j, f, m	2 50
House movers 10720, tax, m, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Central federated, New York, N Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Pipe calkers and repairers prot 11463, tax, apr, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20	Trades and labor council, Vallejo, Cal, tax, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Central labor union, Madison, Me, sup	10 00	Central labor, Vincennes, Ind, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11307, tax, mar, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15	4 80	American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, mar, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15	6 80
Button workers prot 7023, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c	1 20	Federal labor 11270, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Tinfoil workers 11115, tax, apr, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	8 70	Gas workers 9915, tax, m, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	8 80
Laborers prot 9788, tax, mar, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00	Pavers helpers 10841, tax, feb, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	1 40
Laborers prot 11587, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Isinglass glue workers 11799, tax, mar, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 7481, tax, f, m, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00	Sawmill workers 10450, tax, j, f, m, a, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Federal labor 9650, tax, apr, \$7; d f, \$7	14 00	Spring fitters 11810, tax, apr, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	8 80
Federal labor 8785, tax, f, m, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80	6 80	Federal labor 9944, sup	10 00
Federal labor 9661, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Federal labor 10083, sup	10 00
Federal labor 10840, tax, f, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Trades and labor council, West Frankfort, Ill, sup	5 00
Federal labor 10651, tax, apr, \$17.50; d f, \$17.50	35 00	Federal labor 8941, sup	2 25
Federal labor 11567, tax, j, f, m, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50	Cemetery employes 11848, sup	5 00
Federal labor 11722, tax, d, '04, j, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; assessment, 48c	8 68	Federal labor 9068, sup	50
Gas workers 10086, assessment	1 50	Asphalt pavers 11484, sup	80
Federated trades council, Colorado Springs, Colo, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m	5 00	27. United mine workers of A, tax, f, m	2,942 82
Labor council, Evanston, Ill, tax, m, a, m	2 50	Upholsterers Intl of N A, tax, j, f, m, a	56 00
Florida state fed of labor, tax, d, '04, j, f	2 50	Trades assembly, Bradford, Pa, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m	5 00
Central labor union, Princeton, Ind, tax, j, f, m	2 50	Federation of labor, Fort Wayne, Ind, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Central labor union, Portsmouth, Va, tax, a, o, n	2 50	Trades and labor council, Nashville, Tenn, tax, n, d, '04, j	2 50
Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, j, f, m	2 50	Central labor union, Novinger, Mo, tax, d, '04, j, f	2 50
Central labor, Santa Rosa, Cal, tax, d, '04, j, f	2 50	Federal labor 11006, tax, apr, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Federation of trade unions, York, Pa, tax, j, f, m	2 50	Federal labor 11165, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Wax and plaster model makers 11483, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Federal labor 11459, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, apr, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50; sup, 50c	25 50	Federal labor 11765, tax, m, a, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11781, sup	1 50	Laborers prot 10295, tax, apr, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15	12 80
Assorters and packers 8316, sup	5 00	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9136, tax, apr, 65c; d f, 65c	1 80
Federal labor 11741, tax, jan, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.50	5 00	House shorers and movers 7417, tax, f, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Laborers prot 10191, tax, mar, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Clay miners and laborers 8508, tax, j, f, m, \$6; d f, \$6	12 00
Laborers prot 9080, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 60c	1 60	Rockmens prot 10631, sup	10 00
		Lobster fishermen 11851, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1	6 00
		Federal labor 8087, sup	1 60
		Federal labor 11883, tax, apr, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10; sup, \$12.10	18 80
		Bottlers and carbonators 10801, sup	2 00

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27.	Federal labor 11869, sup.	\$10 00	29.	Cigar factory tobacco strippers 1027, tax, mar, \$8; d f, \$1.....	\$5 00
	Illinois state federation of labor, tax, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a.....	5 00		Federal labor 9720, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$3.....	5 00
28.	Amalgamated lace curtain operatives of A, tax, f, m.....	7 29		Federal labor 11761, sup.....	10 00
	Trades and labor assembly, Columbus, Ohio, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50		Federal labor 11871, sup.....	10 00
	Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50		Federal labor 11870, sup.....	2 97
	Federated trades council, Orange, N J, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50		Small supplies.....	1,785 11
	Central trades and labor, Pawlucket, R I, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00		Advertisements, AM FED.....	57 10
	Trades and labor assembly, Salem, Ohio, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....	5 00		Subscriptions, AM FED.....	39 00
	United trades and labor council, Streator, Ill, tax, d, '04, j, f.....	2 50		Premiums on bonds.....	\$108,510 27
	Federal labor 743, tax, apr, '04, to and incl jan, '05, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00		EXPENSES.	
	Federal labor 1710, tax, mar, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	8 20	1.	Month's rent in advance, Geo G Seibold.....	\$175 00
	Federal labor 10838, tax, apr, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 80	2.	Seals and stamps, J Baumgarten & Sons.....	69 90
	Laborers prot 8012, tax, j, f, m, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	3.	Organizing expenses: J D Pierce, \$60; P J Lowney, \$50; Chas R Farren, \$25.00.....	125 00
	Hat shop laborers 8858, tax, mar, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00		Ice, American ice co.....	1 80
	Laborers prot 10215, tax, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00		1 electric clock, \$15; 1 electric battery, \$1; A O Hutterly.....	16 00
	United neck wear cutters 9639, tax, o, n, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00		Legal service, Ralston & Siddons.....	3 00
	Lumber handlers 8449, tax, f, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	5.	Evening Star from nov 19, '04, to apr 1, '05, C C Wilkison.....	1 94
	Pastemakers 10537, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00		1 set vertical file guides, library bureau.....	7 00
	Stone rammers 7219, tax, f, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00		Telephone service, Ches & Pot telephone co Translating, Earnard H Lane.....	29 79
	Rockmens prot 10681, tax, bal sep, \$25; d f, \$25.....	50 00	6.	Approp by E C to pay per capita tax of laborers prot 11417, from sept, '04, to and incl feb, '05, Frank J Durnin, secy.....	2 19
	Soap, soda, and candle workers 11885, tax, mar, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00		Approp by E C to pay per capita tax of central labor union, of Ponce, P R, from dec 1, '03, to mar 1, '05, Jules Senges, secy.....	12 50
	Telephone operators 10796, tax, may, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00		Commission on advts, John Morrison.....	955 47
	Central labor union, Ada, I T, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50		Printing: 5,000 letter circulars (cap and hat makers), \$22.50; 3,000 weekly organizers statements, \$12; 1,000 special report of organizer blank, \$7.50; 5,000 list of intl unions, 8 pp, \$2; 400 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; 150 special notices, \$2.50; 3,000 letter circulars, \$25.50; 300 cards, \$2.25; 10,000 organizers letter heads, \$27.50; 5,000 gummed labels, \$7.50; 400 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; corrections, 2 editions, list of organizations, \$27; The Trade Unionist.....	280 25
	Fibre pressmen 9831, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 25c.....	8 75		Organizing expenses, Frank H McCarthy, \$16.73; J D Pierce, \$100.....	116 73
	Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, sup.....	50		Refund to p o dept for m o paid twice, cloth examiners and spongers 10429, Chas Burk, secy.....	1 00
	Federal labor 9046, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$2.....	5 50		Per capita tax credited twice from laborers prot 11337, Wash McIntire, secy.....	2 50
	Federal labor 6876, sup.....	50	7.	Cuts, Maurice Joyce engraving co.....	7 95
	Central labor council, Portsmouth and vicinity, Ohio, tax, d, '04, j, f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	3 50		Clippings for AM FED, Natl Press intelligence co.....	5 00
	Central labor union, Jasonville, Ind., sup.....	1 50		Binding 200 copies S F proceedings, Law Reporter co.....	140 00
	Steel-case makers 11842, tax, apr, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10; sup, \$1.25.....	7 45		Organizing expenses, Henry M Walker, \$100; Henry M Walker, \$35.....	135 00
	Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	30 00		8. Repairing traveling bag, James S Topham.....	2 25
29.	Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, feb.....	55 00		Express, U S express co.....	67 25
	Intl united bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, f, m.....	40 00		12,000 2-c stamped envelopes, P O dept.....	256 00
	Patternmakers league of N A, tax, f, m.....	36 00	10.	Changing and repairing phone, John C Rau.....	7 25
	Intl slate and tile roofers of A, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	16 05		Supplies: 1/2 doz 4 h pencils, 50c; 1 memo book, 25c; 1 doz photo envelopes, 40c; 1 little giant letter copying tank, No 21, \$9; 1 doz photo envelopes, 50c; 1,000 Hotchkiss fasteners, 60c; 3 gro spencerian pens, \$2.70; 3 gro Estabrook pens, \$2.10; 125 envelopes, 10x12, \$3.75; 1/2 doz eyeshades, \$1.50; 2 rms 416 t w paper, \$3; 500 no 10 envelopes, \$1.25; 4 desk pads, \$2; 1 inkstand, \$1.25; 2 magazines, 20c; 100 manuscript covers, 50c; 2 bottles ink, 35c; 1,000 small blotters, \$2.25; 1,000 sheets manilla, \$1; 1 ot Sanford's red	
	Trades council, Herrin, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, a, c, m.....	3 50			
	Federation of labor, Mechanicsville, N Y, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50			
	Federal labor 7155, tax, j, f, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80			
	Federal labor 8868, tax, f, m, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40			
	Federal labor 8464, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; assessment, 24c.....	8 44			
	Federal labor 9465, tax, f, m, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	8 20			
	Federal labor 11654, tax, f, m, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 60			
	Federal labor 11672, tax, f, m, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10			
	Federal labor 11832, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.....	3 00			
	Laborers prot 9105, tax, f, m, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00			
	Curbstone cutters 8512, tax, f, m, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00			
	Fishermens prot 1177, tax, may, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00			
	Millmens prot 10297, tax, apr, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50			
	Newspaper and mail deliverers 9468, tax, feb, \$45; d f, \$45.....	90 00			

10. Ink, \$1.50; 3 doz 404 gill pens, 25c; 1 predictor's shears, \$1.25; 1 14-inch hard rubber ruler, 50c; 1 rm 308 t w paper, \$2.25; repairing numbering machine, \$2.50; 1 lb 32 bands, \$2.50; 1 mucilage cup, 25c; 1/2 gro eagle draughting pencils, \$2.25; 1/2 gro Dixon stenog pencils, \$2.25; 1 box purple carbon, \$3; 1/2 doz Sanford's ink eradiator, \$1.25; 1/2 doz sponges, 25c; lettering 46 books, \$6.90; 1 sterling fountain pen, \$6; by credit, \$1.50; Law Reporter co. ....	\$84 50
Printing 10,000 blanks org reports, \$32; 5,000 letter heads, \$15, Law Reporter co. ....	47 00
Printing 500 bulletins for war, \$5; 5 0 bulletins for apr, \$5; 2 cuts, 75c; Law Reporter co. ....	10 75
11. Premiums on bonds, Natl Surety co. ....	48 40
Organizing expenses, Thos R Farren. ....	28 15
12. Organizing expenses, Thos Flynn, \$150; H L Elchelberger, \$100. ....	250 00
13. Refund of overpayment of per capita tax window shade makers 11550, D Lindsay, sec. ....	9 80
14. Insurance on office furniture and fixtures for year ending apr 13, '04, W H West co. ....	15 00
Organizing expenses, J J Keegan. ....	53 85
Telegrams, Postal tel and cable co. ....	62 68
5,000 2c stamps, P O dept. ....	100 00
Charters, Isaac Goldman co. ....	60 00
1 copy "Social Progress," American Institute of Social Service. ....	1 10
Organizing expenses, Cornelius Ford, \$10.55; John J Fitzpatrick, \$92. ....	102 55
Legal services, Halston & Siddons. ....	11 50
15. Printing 4-page folders, C F Sudwarth. ....	78 80
Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid. ....	200 00
17. Organizing expenses, Thos R Farren, \$26.10; L E Fales, \$40.94. ....	67 04
19. Organizing expenses, Richard Braunschweig, \$100; C F Davis, \$15.29; Santiago Iglesias, \$153. ....	268 29
Cleaning windows, doors, and rooms, Natl Window and Office Cleaning co. ....	11 00
Towel service, Fowler Mfg co. ....	7 00
Organizing expenses, Emmet T Flood, \$100; Chas H Gram, \$ 00; M Grant Hamilton, \$100; A E Ireland, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; Stuart Reid, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100; Jas Sexton, \$100; Wm S Smith, \$100; P H Strauhun, \$150; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; John A Flett, \$100. ....	1,550 00
20. Organizing expenses, P H Cummins. ....	68 28
2,000 2-c stamps, \$40; 2,100 1-c stamps, \$21; P O dept. ....	61 00
Transfer boxes and guides, Library bureau. ....	12 10
21. 1 clock, A O Hutterly. ....	1 00
Organizing expenses, J R Langston. ....	10 00
22. Organizing expenses, C W Woodman, \$14.70; P D Drain, \$5.39. ....	51 09
3,000 2-c stamps, P O dept. ....	60 00
Telegrams, Telegraph co. ....	1 85
Organizing expenses, Thos H Flynn. ....	200 00
24. Organizing expenses, Thos R Farren. ....	27 25
Legal services, Halston & Siddons. ....	3 00
1,000 stencils, \$1; 2 rolls tape, 80c; The Elliott co. ....	1 80
Repairing telephone and fans, John C Rau. ....	9 85
26. Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias, \$150; Frank L Rist, \$15. ....	195 00
27. Organizing expenses, Rchd Braunschweig, \$100; N W Evans, \$100; John A Flett, \$100; Chas H Gram, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; J D Pierce, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100; Jas Sexton, \$100; Wm S Smith, \$100; P H Strauhun, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; Thos F Tracy, \$50; Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; H L Elchelberger, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; Frank McCarthy, \$14.20. ....	1,684 20
Printing apr Am Fed, the Law Reporter co 3,000 1c stamps, \$3; 3,000 2c stamps, \$60; P O dept. ....	597 39
28. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$100; Wm S Smith, \$100; Wm J Spencer, \$12.93. ....	90 00
6 1/2 m envelopes and printing same, H Barton. ....	212 96
Expressage, U S Express co. ....	21 60
162 boxes to order, Wm H Dyer. ....	61 29
29. Organizing expenses, Jos Sherouse, \$20.75; Thos Rumsey, \$30.60; Henry M Walker, \$150. ....	50 65
R R fare and expenses for april, Saml Gompers. ....	201 35
Putting up awnings, \$1; soap, 25c; postage due, 50c; 6 thermometers, 90c; drayage, 25c; hauling, 50c; newspapers and magazines, 25c; car tickets, \$7.25; express, \$6.06; J W Lowe. ....	182 15
Hauling Am Fed, J W Lowe. ....	\$17 04
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy. ....	2 75
Postage on Am Fed, P O dept. ....	6 10
5 weeks' salary - BOOKKEEPERS: J W Lowe, \$100; J W Bernhard, \$80; F C Alexander, \$80. STENOGRAPHERS: J W Kelley, \$105; R L Guard, \$105; N L Baines, \$75; L McCallen, \$75; D L Bradley, \$75; A L McCoy, \$75; A G Russell, \$85; L A Gaver, \$85; F L Faber, \$77.72; Jas Gallaher, \$80; G D Witter, \$76.14; Jos T Sherier, \$75; Maud Sinclair, \$75. TYPEWRITERS: I M Rodler, \$64 07; A S Boswell, \$65; E Valesh, \$125. CLERKS: G K Rundel (2 weeks), \$24; D J Nielsen, \$62.18; B S Thomas, \$50; D F Manning, \$85; L A Sterne, \$68.90; J C Alexander, \$50; J T Swan (8 weeks), \$27; Laura Black \$45; M C Hatch, \$45; G A Boswell (4 weeks), \$36; F McCallen (4 weeks), \$38; M A Jones (4 weeks), \$36; N Taylor, \$12.75; B M Holtzman (4 weeks), \$36; L M Baldwin (4 weeks), \$36. ....	2,255 88
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers. ....	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison. ....	206 88
	<u>\$12,016 71</u>
RECAPITULATION.	
Balance on hand April 1, 1905. ....	\$85,962 88
Receipts for month of April. ....	12,517 99
Total. ....	108,510 37
Expenses for month of April. ....	12,016 71
Balance on hand May 1, 1905. ....	96,493 66
General fund. ....	6,384 48
Defense fund. ....	90,109 18
Total. ....	96,493 66

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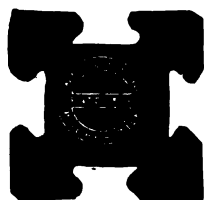
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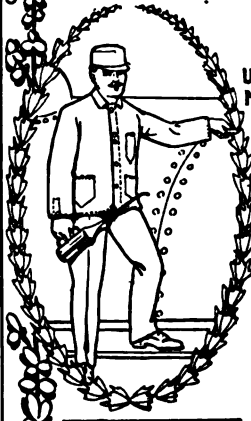
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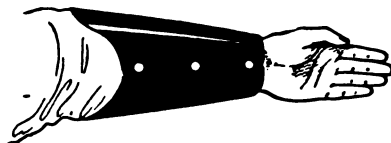
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# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,



## WARNING TO ADVERTISERS!



Protect yourselves from being defrauded.

## READ THE FOLLOWING

Report of the Executive Council and action of the Convention of the

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

At Scranton, Pa., on December 14, 1901,

In reference to

### DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

A number of souvenir books have been published in which the name of the American Federation of Labor has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the American Federation of Labor or its officers. The good name of our movement is thereby impaired, the interests of our fellow-workers injured, and fair-minded business men imposed upon and deceived. During the year we have endeavored to impress upon all that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official monthly magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST; and we have also endeavored to influence a more straightforward course by those who have transgressed in the direction indicated. In the particular we have not been as successful as we should be pleased to be enabled to report to you. However, we are more concerned with the future than the past; and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following recommendations:

First—That we shall insist that no body of organized labor, nor shall any person issue a souvenir book claiming that such book or any other publication is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the American Federation of Labor to hold the convention following shall not directly or indirectly through its Central Labor Union or otherwise issue a souvenir book claiming that such book is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Third—That, in the event of any such souvenir book being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by the Central Labor body in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, a violation of the letter and spirit of these recommendations, the Executive Council may change the city in which the convention is to be held to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That the Executive Council is hereby directed to prosecute any person or persons in the courts who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories or other publications in which the name of the American Federation of Labor is used as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—That it be again emphasized that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

### Report of Committee to Convention on the Above Report.

Perhaps there has been no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books. Unscrupulous projectors have victimized merchants and other friends of the movement in a most shameful fashion, and your committee heartily agrees with the strictures of the Executive Council upon the subject. We emphatically agree with the suggestions offered as a remedy and recommend their adoption. As an additional means to this end we would recommend that there be published in a conspicuous place in each issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST a notice to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is not sponsor nor interested in any souvenir publication of any kind.

Adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, December 14, 1901.



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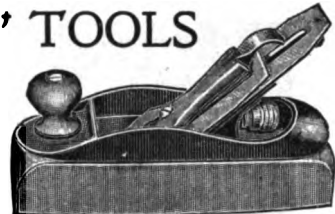
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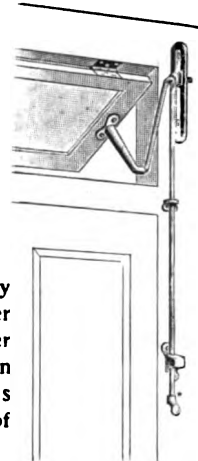
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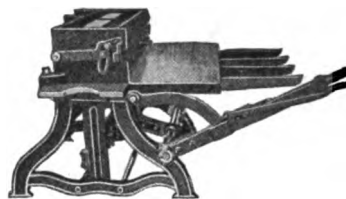
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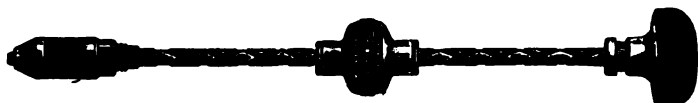
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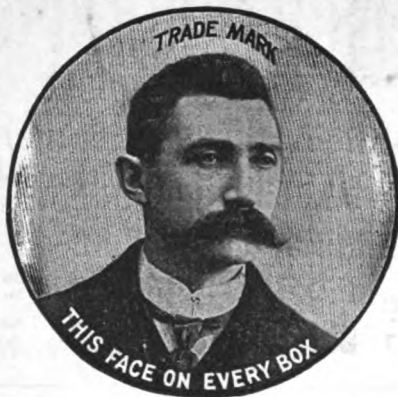
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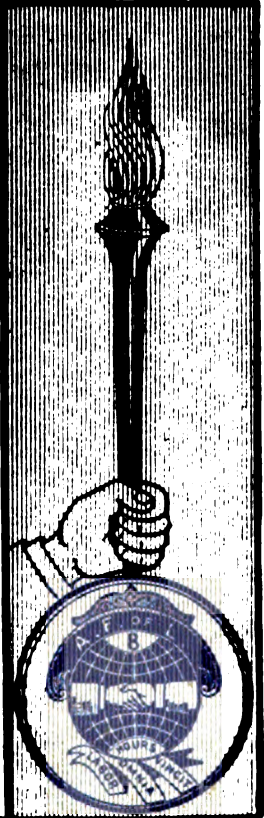
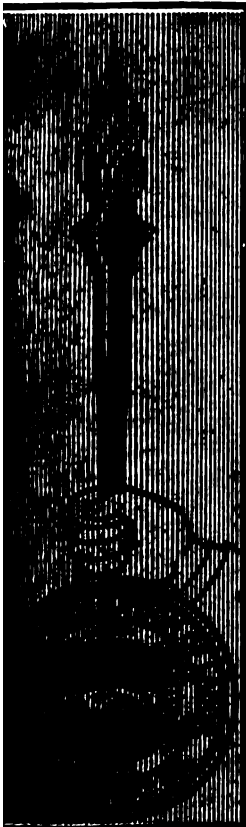
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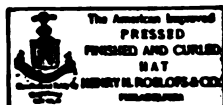


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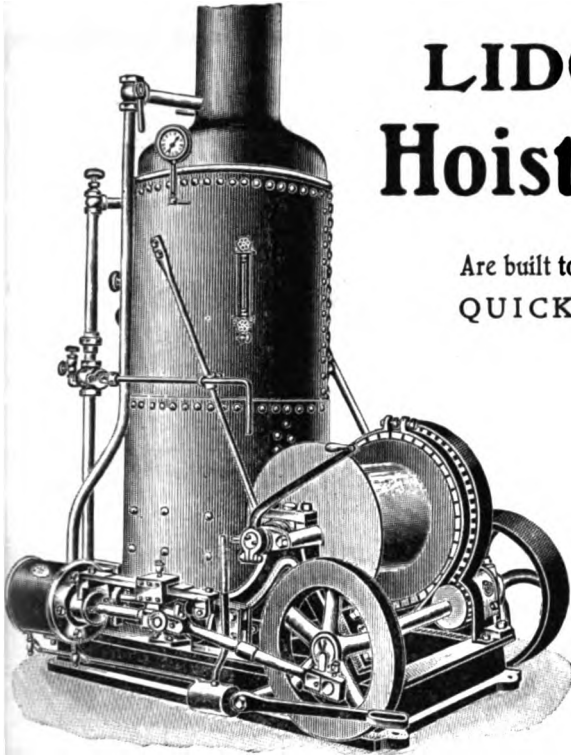
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Vol. XII

SEPTEMBER, 1905

No. 9

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

# American Federation of Labor

OWNED, CONTROLLED, AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

EDITED BY

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**

PRESIDENT OF  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



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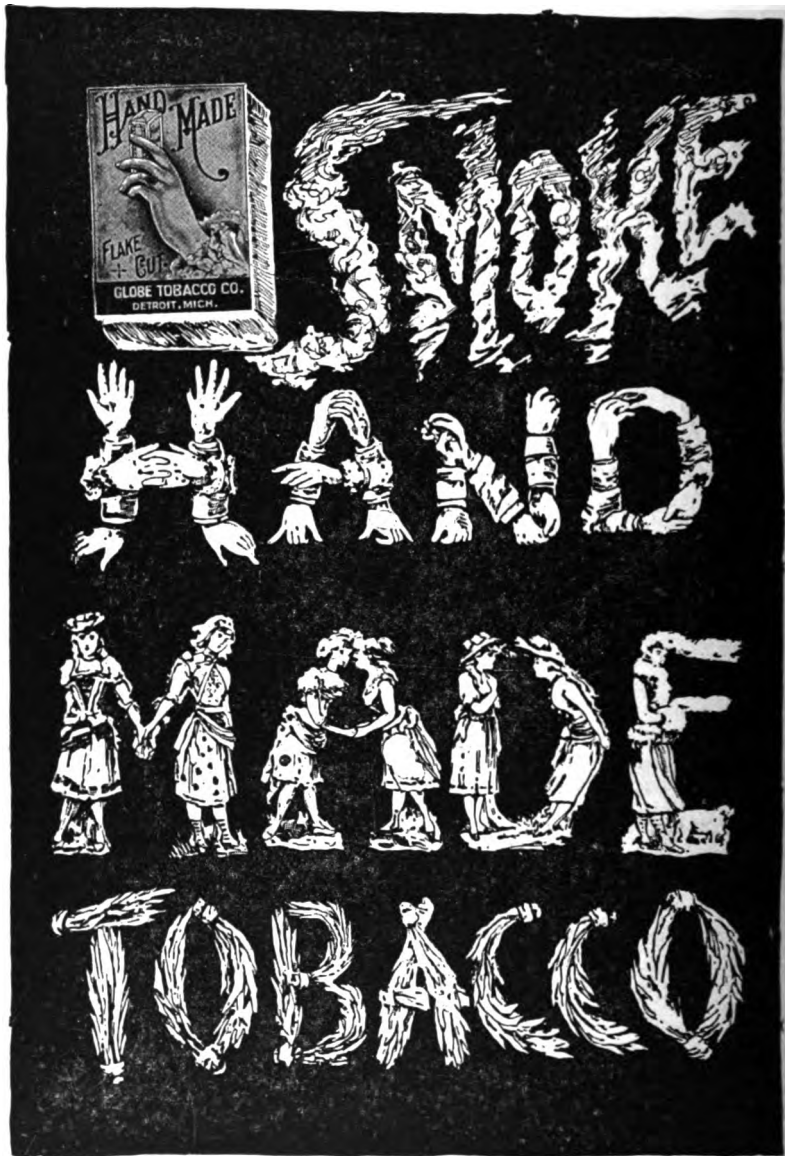
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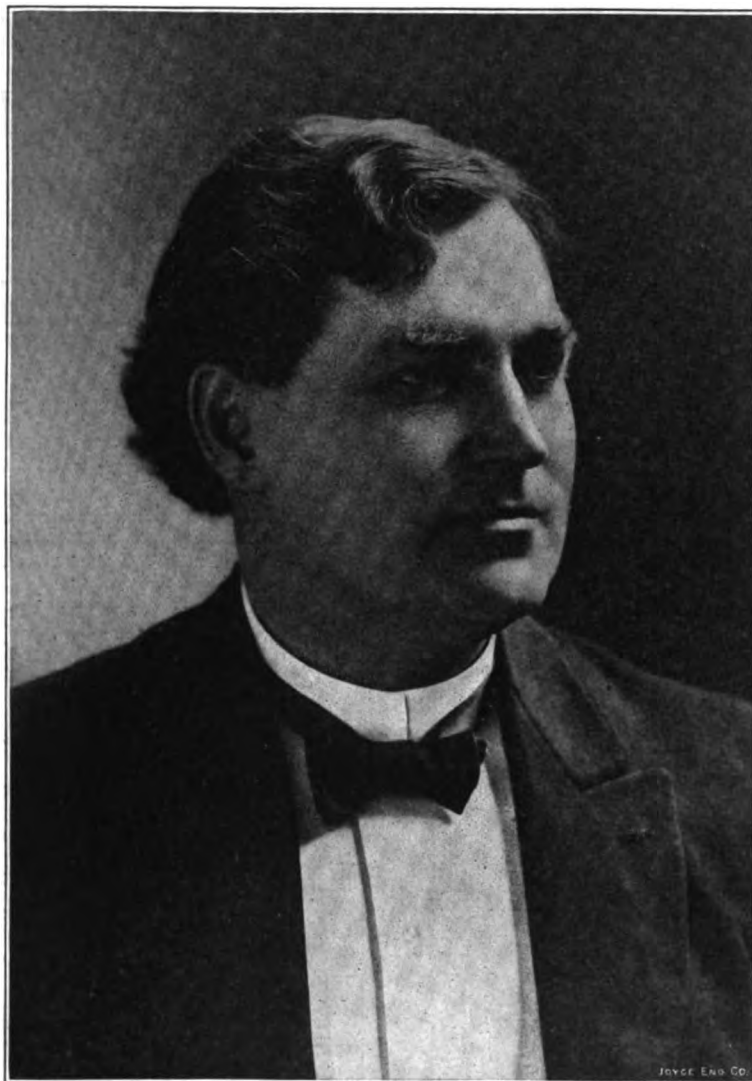
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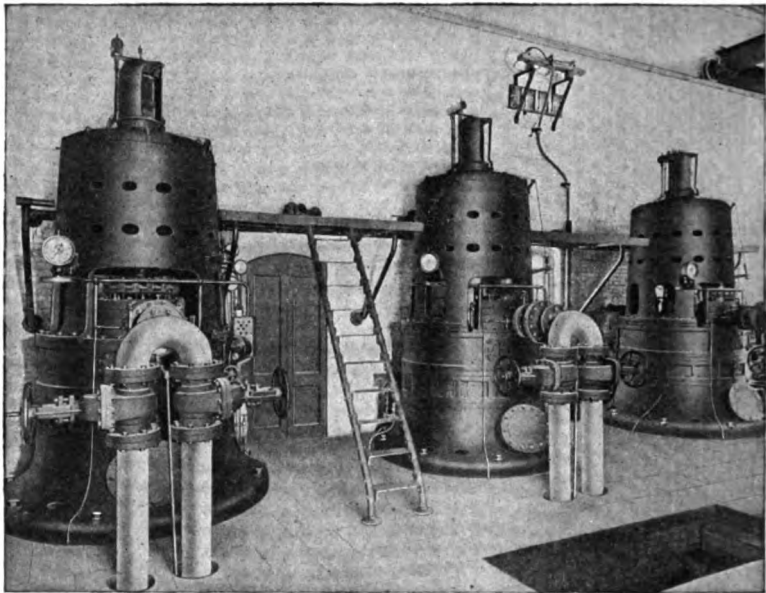
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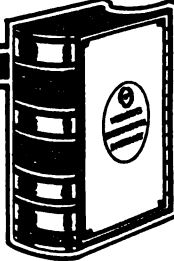
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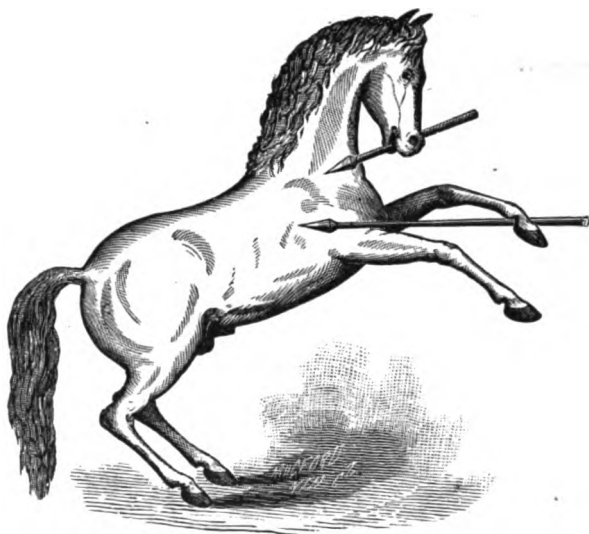
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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# TRADE UNIONS

Foster education and uproot ignorance.  
Shorten hours and lengthen life.  
Raise wages and lower usury.  
Increase independence and decrease dependence:  
Develop manhood and balk tyranny.  
Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.  
Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.  
Enlarge society and eliminate classes.  
Create rights and abolish wrongs.  
Lighten toil and brighten man.  
Cheer the home and fireside and

## Make the World Better

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress  
is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together,  
agitate, educate and do.  
Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.  
Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.  
Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.  
Don't think it impossible; two million organized workers  
prove different.  
Don't weaken; persistence wins.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

No. 9

# Labor Day

## HARBINGER OF THE BETTER TIME.

**Symposium Appropriate to Labor Day—Unity, Federation, Solidarity,  
Fraternity—Especially Written for this Issue of  
The American Federationist.**

**PROF. JOHN BASCOM**



It an easy and common fling at those who are striving to do good in one direction, that they are not up to the mark in some other direction. The demand seems to be that the march of progress shall be made with even

tep, in solid ranks. This claim, though pushed to an excess, is not altogether unreasonable. We may term it the vigor of reform, and it means that one good thing must be united to and supported by many other good things if it is to be successful.

The labor movement comes under this law in an unusual degree. The mistakes,

faults, and intrigues of workmen make against them in unions today. This is shown in courts in Chicago. A mixed up and confused battle is equivalent to defeat. The interests of the mass of the community, professional men, traders, small employers, are adverse to advancing the price of labor.

The older principles of economics, in themselves not without reason, can only be overcome by the presence of moral and social forces which they did not consider.

The familiar customs of the world, grounded in the weakness and dependence of labor, offer strong resistance to growth. All these influences make the upward path of trade unions a steep one, not to be pursued otherwise than by planting each footstep carefully and firmly.

These facts make sober methods of action,

on the part of workmen, constantly obligatory. The cunning and unscrupulous self-seekers should have no part in the leadership of trade unions. The victory is not to be won by mere shrewdness, but by substantial, open, and just claims; claims that the good sense and good feeling of men can not resist; claims that have in them all the power and patience of righteousness. Tricks and trades will, sooner or later, miscarry, and when they do miscarry they will break and press back the entire front. No men dependent for success on sound sense and honest feeling can afford to play the game of life with the devil's cards. There is no strength of righteousness in them.

Employers have more experience, more prestige, incur less liability, and run less risk in the methods of intrigue than do workmen. Workmen caught in a deal are wholly discomfited, put completely out of countenance. With employers it is only one among many experiences. Leaders among workmen must be first honest and then intelligent. Any other leaders are affiliated with the enemy. When workmen have found and brought forward these suitable men they should give them unflinching support.

Workmen in their unions have occasion, in connection with this fidelity, for a free and thoughtful weighing of facts, and a constant expression of opinion.

The mugger mugger of politics should be perfectly discarded. Doing things in the dark, muddling measures together, expecting to gain some sudden advantage, are all to be rejected. Half the battle lies in understanding it, and putting it on intelligible grounds.

The growth of unions and of the confederacy of unions, though it may beslow, is the only sure promise of success, and the only way in which success can be held fast when secured. The loss of numbers, the breaking of ranks under the pressure of defeat, the wavering of courageous minds, are each and all the precursors of failure. As long as the unions are made up in solid ranks of good and intelligent workmen they will constitute a force that must be dealt with. A strike that weakens union is predoomed.

The moral and social forces, which sustain the demands of labor, must have time to operate, must give conditions which make inevitable the demands for a better deal. Workmen, by the reform on which they have entered, are pledged all round to better things. A tricky thing, a dishonest thing, an inadequate thing, may betray the better things with which it is associated, and make a strong position untenable. The rigor of reform rests in workmen; and not till the battle is won in their own ranks can it be gained in the open field.

#### JAMES DUNCAN,

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

**H**ERE'S wishing you all a *Happy New Labor Day* and many returns of the season!

The first Monday in September as a holiday is home product.

It so far is indigenous to our free institutions, but by precept will, in time, become the general annual holiday of the Anglo-Saxon race and when properly understood may, perhaps, be the first great universal holiday of all races.

In our own country it already stands second only to Independence Day.

The latter represents our dissent from monarchical tyranny, and because of its en-

vironments must remain national. The theme of our story is equally well defined in that it embodies our protest against industrial and commercial rapacity.

The unfairness of compensation for production of wealth, and which includes all labor, is not limited to any nation or race, but is found in aggravated form in all countries, more so in others than our own, hence the deduction that cognizant as we are of the need of such a holiday in this the most free and democratic of all governments, the more so will it be universally endorsed and enjoyed by the actual toilers of other lands as soon as they realize its liberating purport, freedom of speech, and influence for good in the redress of economic wrongs.

We have shown it is American product; ea, it is of trade union origin and therefore abiding and utilitarian.

There is a semblance of a May day demonstration in a portion of continental Europe, but it too often takes the form of discussing political vagaries, some of them similar to the expressions heard on Sunday afternoons on Boston Common, week nights on Growlers' Corner," Washington, and most perpetually in "Bug House Row," in Francisco. Invariably the European celebrations take place at night or on the rarest Sunday to May 1, and have not the importance or prestige of our Labor Day. Our date is logical. May 1 is associated with heated discussions incidental to introduction of new trade agreements, which suggests partisan or technical debate. The first Monday in September calls for mature, cool-headed reasoning in which the speakers are untrammelled from ordinary shop talk and by inspiration rise to the sublime in setting forth the philosophy of the economic solution we are well into and in suggesting practical methods to be used for the betterment of mankind.

If this point is clear the suggestion follows—as night follows day—that at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, next November, in Pittsburgh, action should be taken to send a message to organized labor of the world to adopt the first Monday in September as Labor Day, the same to be a holiday set apart for the dissemination of economic instruction, to the end that a correct entering wedge can be instituted to hasten and direct the way to the brotherhood of man.

Having thus set a wireless thought in motion, a proper subject should accompany for discussion.

First impressions last longest.

To associate a universal holiday with one of the tenets of trade unionism would forever keep the purpose in healthy thought channels. The sequence, therefore, suggests "the trade agreement," and particularly that part of it which, when entered into, provides the way for pacific adjustment by conference or arbitration of disputed points as a *modus operandi* for the ultimate reduction of strikes to a minimum. This subject would serve two purposes: first, suggesting constructive procedure, and second, disabusing the international

mind of the bugaboo that unions are formed to cause strikes. Here, then, we have concrete material with which to greet labor everywhere, and the coming convention can do no better thing than to vitalize this spark and set in motion the universal labor movement through and because of which the organized workers can become acquainted and the unorganized may be shown a development of their true interests, from which they could not long remain aloof.

When history is written our "trade agreement" idea will be given place in importance alongside of the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. It partakes of the best in both without the shortcomings of either. It aims at getting the best possible conditions with the least possible injury to either employer or employee. It is sufficiently elastic to move with the times, so will not become obsolete or hamper progressive thought and action. It does not eliminate striking, for that would be a species of slavery, but it comes near doing so in that by voluntary action disputes can be settled by conciliation and arbitration which would otherwise require force, ending in favor of those best able to resist, whether or not they were in the right.

In this direction the American Federation of Labor—that is, trade unionism—leads the world. The Hague notion of settling international ruptures is copied from the adjustment clause of our trade agreements, only that we do the trick minus red tape, while The Hague machine as yet is red tape, plus what they copied from our trade agreements. We agree to give disputes arising under a trade contract to five or seven practical men, with assurance we will abide the result, and we place in the paragraph a proviso that pending adjustment there shall neither be a lockout, strike, or suspension of work. Practice crowds the fact upon us that settlement of disputes can sooner be reached, and with better results, if all hands are working than during a suspension.

If these suggestions mature our next international circular should be top-heavy with universal eight-hour workday propaganda, and, while you are thinking it over, let us enjoy Labor Day and watch for action along those lines by the Pittsburgh convention.

**GEORGE E. McNEILL.**



It is said that we are prone to look backward and extol the glories of the past, but we should look backward only for instruction, encouragement, and warning. The veteran may worthily take pride in the achievements of the past, and glory in the grand results of heroic efforts, but such pride and glorification should be but an incentive to encourage the young to grander achievements. The man who plants a twig and lives to sit under the branches of the full-grown tree, to enjoy its shade and partake of its luscious fruit, has a right to rejoice that he planted the tree in his earlier years; but the growth of the tree was due to the richness of the earth from which it drew its sustenance, and the rain, the sunshine, and the shadow that helped to its growth.

The labor movement is the movement of the common people towards happiness, and it was born at the time of the earliest development of their economic or industrial intelligence. In all countries, and under all conditions of storm and stress, the eternal longing for happiness has taken root and grown, nurtured often in blood.

In our own country the conditions for the development of this spirit have been more favorable than elsewhere. The seed of the desire for happiness came over in the Mayflower, for the spirit that prompted men and women to brave the dangers of the ocean, of wild men and wild beasts, was the spirit of desire for economic or industrial as well as religious liberty.

They planted the seeds of revolution and independence. The effort on the part of Great Britain to crush this spirit resulted in our political independence. It was to the workingmen that Samuel Adams, the father of the revolution, appealed for comradeship and patriotic heroism in opposing the oppressive acts of Great Britain.

The town meeting and the free school which the pilgrims established were the constant and effective forces leading upward and onward to the attainment of happiness. The Declaration of Independence is a declaration not only of severance of the political ties that bound the colonies to Great Britain, but really a dec-

laration of the establishment of a new order of society. The union of these several colonies into the federal union was the natural order of development, and gave to the people the hope of a greater and grander liberty.

The words of Daniel Webster, "Liberty and union, now and forever," were not only implanted in the minds of the people, but they were impressed into the very fiber of their being.

The demand of the slave states for the dissolution of the union found a people ready and willing to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for that union won by sacrifice and devotion. The war for the preservation of the union broke the chains that bound the negro's neck to the white man's wrist. The war for the maintenance of the union of the states accomplished not only the theoretic, political freedom of the negro, but also emancipated the white man, North and South, East and West, from the economic curse of slavery, and quickened the spirit of desire for the attainment of industrial independence.

The trades union, from its birth, became the hope of the toilers, awakened courage and courage upheld the men in their struggles against the powers of caste, creed, and greed.

The local trades union was as a settlement in a wilderness; it blazed the way through the forests of opposition to pleasant valleys of hope. These local unions often co-operated with local unions of other crafts for their mutual benefit. Then unions of the same craft joined together and formed national and international trade unions.

Twenty-four years ago the representatives of some of the national and international unions assembled in Pittsburg, and formed what is now known as the American Federation of Labor. This organization was born at a time when the people were beginning to feel their economic power, and were rushing into an organization (the Knights of Labor) faulty at the base and wrongly constructed, yet, nevertheless capable of much good. Out of the confusion of that time came the orderly and natural movement of the federation of national union with national union. The struggle to maintain existence of the Federation and to advance the cause of labor was slow and often painful, requiring sacrifice and devotion, persistent determination and integrity,

and those called upon to manage its affairs.

Today the American Federation of Labor stands as the grandest institution of our country, sacred to the highest ideals and noblest activity. Within its ranks are the men of the different races, nationalities, religious and political beliefs; its spoken word is not the edict of the dictator, or of the law, of the subsidized legislative body. Its spoken word is in unison with the unspoken thought of those who work for wages. The impatient ones who rally under their flags may fret and fume at what they term the "slow and halting steps of the federation," but its 24 years of life are marked by the enduring tablets of accomplished facts.

The American Federation of Labor has not only said things, but it has done things. Its past is but a prophesy of its future. We may not only point backward with pardonable pride, but we may point forward with certain hope.

My heart goes out in gratitude to the men who, from the inception of the American Federation of Labor to this day, have stood steadfast, immovable, and incorruptible against its hosts of enemies and apologetic friends; and among all those who have stood the test there is no man more worthy of my love and gratitude than the man who for so many years has presided over its deliberations.

We are told not to worship heroes, and not to make gods of our leaders, but the man who does not love a hero, and the man who is not willing to be led by men capable of leadership, has but little of the faculties of heroism or leadership.

I am proud to call the president of the federation my friend, and if it is a weakness in me to love those who have been true and wise, loving and charitable, then I am proud of my weakness.

I sit in my chair at eventide and my mind goes back to the days of my boyhood; to the long and painful hours of factory labor; to the hard and straining work; to the robbery of childhood's joys and opportunities; to the work among dangerous machinery that growled like a wild beast, and to the thunder of the angry belts groaning over our heads, and I see a boy of eight years of age entering the factory gate before sunrise, and leaving it after sunset. When my mind comes back to the present, as sad as it is, it is like sundawn to darkness,

and I find that the unuttered prayer of the child for more hours of freedom has found utterance and accomplishment. The reduction of the hours of labor has given more hours of home time, increased power of purchase to the day's labor, opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and a broader, nobler view of man's relation to his fellow man. Every victory won by the trade unions and the Federation has added to the happiness of all.

The impatient ones told us that when we received shorter hours of wage labor, protection against dangerous machinery and belting, and means of escape from factory and workshop in case of fire, and increase of the length of the school terms, that we would be satisfied to fold our arms and wear the chains of the wage slave, never dreaming in their philosophy of the operation of that eternal law, the law of unrest, the law of the desire of more happiness that makes progress possible.

The seasons come and go; winter stays the processes of the growth of vegetation and seals the rivers. Spring comes often with torrents of rain and destructive floods; the mighty powers of nature sometimes take the form of hurricanes and cyclones; summer's heat sometimes burns and destroys. Autumn comes sometimes with the failure of the harvest; but the years come and go. Winter brings its joys, spring and summer their beauties, and autumn its abundant harvest and rejoicing. So with the labor movement. It meets the cold blast of hate, the flood of abuse, the heat of anger, and the temporary defeat of its purpose; but the years will come and go, and the hate and the anger and the opposition will cease and all men will rejoice in the success of its mighty efforts.

Today the American Federation of Labor listens to the boasting of the Parryites; it witnesses the flash of judicial injustice, hears the growls of the impatient ones, sees its harvest threatened by injudicious and pretended friends; but the years come and go, and the moment is bright with the promise of economic freedom. Step by step, and not by leaps, will the people reach the heights of their justifiable desires.

The glory of the nineteenth century is not to be found in the aggregations of wealth, monstrous though they be, but it may glory in the fact that to the trade union and the American Federation of Labor

a wider and grander distribution of wealth was accomplished than in any other hundred years of history.

The voice of Webster that was the rallying cry of the forces of the north still rings in our ears, and we know that the accom-

plishment of economic independence is to be achieved by the union of wage workers on craft lines and the affiliation of all unions under one constitution and one flag. And so we repeat his words, "Liberty and union, one and forever, one and inseparable."

### LUKE GRANT.

**A**FTER eleven days of travail the Industrial Workers of the World was born July 8, in a convention held in Brand's Hall, Chicago. "Father" Hagerty acted as the family physician and "Mother" Jones as the midwife.

It may sound uncharitable to say that "the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse," but it is a fact that the founding with the high-sounding title proved a sad disappointment to those who watched its birth, and who had such "great expectations."

Following the christening of the founding it was tenderly consigned to the care of Chief Nurse C. O. Sherman and Assistant Nurse W. E. Trautmann, while a general executive board of five was selected to assist in "holding the bottle" and performing any other services necessary to keep the straggler alive.

The latest bulletin issued from the nursery in the Haymarket Building, where the infant is being cared for, is to the effect that a tiny spark of life still remains, but it is hovering on the brink with the chances strongly against it.

Cruel and hard-hearted though it may seem, it is nevertheless true that many of those who stood at the bedside at the birth are not praying for its survival. It is practically disowned, and cast forth on a cold, hard, unfeeling world without a friend, except the paid nurses who cherish it for business reasons.

A prominent writer once said: "Whenever you come in contact with any book, person, or opinion of which you absolutely comprehend nothing, declare that book, person, or opinion immoral. Bespatter it, vituperate against it, strongly insist that any man or woman harboring it is a fool or a knave or both. Carefully abstain from studying it. Do all that in you lies to annihilate that book, person, or opinion."

That this rule is followed too frequently is true, but it is not in such a spirit that I speak of the unfortunate waif. I do not wish to be placed in the column of "knockers" against new ideas, even if I do not profess to understand them. Indeed, if anyone does comprehend the ideas behind the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World I have not met them, and I met and talked with most of the men prominent in the convention. But then we had been led to expect so much and were given a deformity.

From the day the convention opened until the day it closed I watched the developments closely. There were some wise men there, and again there were some other wise. Were I asked to give the net results of the convention in a paragraph I would say that it resulted in an amalgamation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance with the American Labor Union, and a reconciliation between Daniel DeLeon and Eugene V. Debs.

Important as such an amalgamation may be, and gratifying as it is to hear DeLeon and Debs calling each other "comrade," it is a far cry to better wages and shorter hours for the workers of the country, to say nothing of the workers of the "world."

The convention displeased even the few delegates who had more or less practical ideas on the trade union movement. Strange as it may seem, there were a few such men in the gathering. They were displeased because a constitution was adopted which groups the workers in such a conglomerate mass that even a socialist can see the impracticability of the scheme.

It displeased one faction of the socialists mostly because it adopted a preamble which does not indorse the "socialist party"—an unpardonable offense. It seemed to please socialist Daniel DeLeon, because he was permitted to run it to a great extent, and it suited the American Labor Union because, in vulgar parlance, it "held the bag" and allowed the American Labor Union, which

as all but dead, to "pass in its checks" peacefully and start up under a new name.

When the convention opened everything seemed lovely. The delegates were all agreed that the world was to be saved by them in some manner; just how they did not know. It was when the methods of saving the world were discussed that the trouble began.

When the preamble was read which says that a struggle between employers and employees must go on until "all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party," most of the socialists almost had a fit.

"How can the workers come together on the political field except through a political party?" asked the socialists. "And if there must be a political party, is not the 'socialist party' the only simon-pure article? Don't our speakers and writers say so every time they say anything, which is as often as they can find any one to listen to them? Then why not indorse the only genuine thing? That preamble is a straddle and we are against it."

From the adoption of the preamble to the close of the convention the socialists were looking for an opportunity to "knock." And there were certainly plenty of opportunities afforded them. It should be understood that socialists are referred to here as separate and distinct from DeLeonite socialists, who were on the other side of the fence.

The second section of the constitution is a cross between a Chinese puzzle and "Father" Hagerty's "wheel of fortune," and when it came up for adoption the fur began to fly, or to use a better metaphor, it blew a hurricane. The constitution committee, of which Charles H. Moyer was chairman, naturally defended its report. Moyer himself, however, had little to say, the defense being taken up principally by Hagerty, assisted by DeLeon, both of whom were members of the committee. The framing of the constitution was largely the work of the two gentlemen named, as the ear-marks will attest.

All the workers of the "world" are grouped into 13 international divisions in the section referred to, no more and no less.

Just 13—count 'em—13, and a superstitious delegate remarked that it was an unlucky number. Of course the divisions are not yet organized, except on paper, but that is not the fault of the convention. It is the fault of the workers themselves, who are not ready to let "Father" Hagerty tell them what is best for them. The convention did the best it could to organize them. Here is the section on which the so-called industrial organization is based. It speaks for itself:

Section 2. (a) This organization shall be composed of 13 international industrial divisions, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The subdivided international and national industrial unions shall have complete industrial autonomy in their respective internal affairs, provided the general executive board shall have power to control these industrial unions in matters concerning the interest of the general welfare designated as follows:

Division 1—Shall be composed of all persons engaged in the following industries: Clerks, salesmen, tobacco, packing houses, flour mills, sugar refineries, dairies, bakeries, and kindred industries.

Div. 2—Brewery, wine, and distillery workers.

Div. 3—Floricultural, stock, and general farming.

Div. 4—Mining, milling, smelting, and refining coal, ores, metals, salt, and iron.

Div. 5—Steam railroads, electric railroads, marine shipping, and teaming.

Div. 6—All building employees.

Div. 7—All textile industrial employees.

Div. 8—All leather industrial employees.

Div. 9—All wood working employees, excepting those engaged in the building department.

Div. 10—All metal industrial employees.

Div. 11—All glass and pottery employees.

Div. 12—All paper mills, chemicals, rubber, brooms and brushes, jewelry industries.

Div. 13—Parks, highways, municipal postal service, telegraph, telephone, schools and educational institutions, amusements, sanitary printing, hotels, barbers, restaurants, and laundry employees.

All of the first paragraph of this section, with the exception of a few words, was added to the original report of the constitution committee just to elucidate the idea *clearly*. Some of the delegates declared they did not understand it, so Hagerty and Trautmann added the amendment to make it "plain." How well they succeeded can be seen by reading the paragraph.

David C. Coates, who as a member of the International Typographical Union had learned something of the practical end of trade unionism, strenuously objected to being grouped with the chambermaids,

laundry workers, and highways. He asked what the latter meant; if it included "highwaymen?"

He was enlightened by Hagerty, who said it included every person who worked on highways in any capacity, and Coates replied that highwaymen always "worked" there.

"What connection is there between a printer and a laundry worker?" asked Coates.

"They both wash dirty linen," replied a facetious delegate; "only the printers do it in print." The argument was irrefutable. The affinity between them had been discovered.

But Coates was not satisfied. He continued to ridicule the whole idea as impracticable. He brought up many points which did not seem quite clear, even to the men who wrote the section. But Hagerty was not dismayed. Had he not clearly shown by his chart how the thing could be done? He had put these workers together with pen and ink and he defied the convention to segregate them. It was "solidarity" the workers were looking for, and he had given it to them in large doses. He did

not care if they made wry faces before they got accustomed to it. That was to be expected.

Two days were practically taken up in discussing this section and it was then adopted. The other sections caused little comment, as the few with anything like practical ideas lost interest, being thoroughly satisfied that the whole thing would "end in smoke."

A few minor amendments were offered to the committee's report, and at the close of the tenth day's session the constitution, as amended, was put to a roll call and adopted. During the roll call one delegate arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I have attended every session of this convention since it opened. I have listened carefully to every speech that has been made. I frankly confess that I do not understand what we have been here for, and I refuse to vote."

There were others who did not understand, and still others who did not care but they did not say much about it in the "convention." They expressed themselves freely on the outside, and the consensus of opinion was that this new great industrial movement was a great industrial fizzle.

#### JOHN B. LENNON,

TREASURER, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

**SECTION 1.** This organization shall be known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

**Sec. 2 (a).** And shall be composed of 13 international industrial unions designated as follows:

Div. 1. Shall be composed of all persons engaged in the following industries: Clerks, salesmen, tobacco, packing houses, flour mills, sugar refineries, dairies, bakeries, and kindred industries.

Div. 2. Brewery, wine, and distillery workers.

Div. 3. Floricultural, stock, and general farming.

Div. 4. Mining, milling, smelting, and refining coal, ores, metals, salt, and iron.

Div. 5. Steam railroad, electric railroad, marine, shipping, and teaming.

Div. 6. All building employees.

Div. 7. All textile industrial employees.

Div. 8. All leather industrial employees.

Div. 9. All wood working employees ex-

cept those engaged in the building department.

Div. 10. All metal industrial employees.

Div. 11. All glass and pottery employees.

Div. 12. All paper mills, chemical, rubber, brooms and brushes, jewelry industries.

Div. 13. Parks, highways, municipal postal service, telegraph, telephone, schools, and educational institutions, amusements, sanitary, printing, hotels, barber employees, restaurants, and laundry employees.

The material printed above reminds one forcibly of the quotation from Shakespeare used as a motto by Puck—"What fools these mortals be." What a pity it is that Dumas is dead, and thereby the world deprived of his imaginative genius, displayed in the wonderful story of Monte Cristo. When here is an opportunity in real life where the dreams of real men and women are so much more stupendous than those related in Monte Cristo that it is indeed to be regretted that an opportunity could not have been given him to write a new story. The exclamation of the Count of Monte

Cristo, "The world is mine," is as nothing when compared with the manifesto issued by the victims of hasheesh who recently met in the city of Chicago and formed that marvelous organization, "The Industrial Workers of the World." Great Heavens! Some of us have spent a lifetime trying to do something practical within the confines of North America, and the work still to be done is something tremendous; but here the Don Quixotes propose to sweep in the whole human race at one fell swoop.

It reminds one, only it is so much greater in its magnitude, of the story of the old woman who swept the cobwebs off the sky, or Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. This marvelous imagination not only leaves Dumas in the shade, but even Jules Verne and his ship *Nautilus* were as nothing to the Flying Dutchman which has been embarked upon the seas of industry to be known as the "Industrial Workers of the World." It is, indeed, to be a wonderful vessel. No doubt her pilots are familiar with all the shoals and rocks and devious channels that are to be navigated in the world of industry. No doubt they see in imagination the harbor that they expect to reach in this wonderful vessel. There have been some staunch vessels launched upon the sea of organized labor, many of which still weather the storms. I suppose, however, from the wonderful declarations made, and the divisions proposed by the Industrial Workers of the World, that these good ships that have stood the storms and blasts of many years are to be shattered and their crews sank in the sea of oblivion. Sometimes, however, in cases of this character, the one who draws the sword perishes thereby, and it may be when this wonderful vessel tries to sink the various ships of the old international unions that they will find the task a much more difficult one than they anticipate, and the probabilities are that they and their crew will themselves go to the bottom.

In this convention, which was held at Chicago and which has labored and brought forth this wonderful mouse, two local unions of journeymen tailors were alleged to have been represented. Whether they were or not, I am not positive. One of the local unions said to have been represented was an old union of tailors in San Francisco, an independent union so far as the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is con-

cerned. What dreams of greatness they must have had when they elected a delegate and sent him from San Francisco to the city of Chicago to take part in this wonderful convention, where they are placed under No. 7 in an international union composed of all textile industries! Just think of it! Members in common in an organization composed not only of tailors and garment workers, but spinners, weavers, blanketmakers, sailmakers, shirt and collar makers, carpet weavers, carpet layers, and the like. What a wonderful dream this is! The most extreme example of the opium fiends to be found in Chinatown in San Francisco have no dreams that ever reached such dizzy heights as these. I wonder how such a firm as Bullock & Jones, of San Francisco, would like to have representatives of the Mission Mills that make blankets in California calling upon their firm to adjust affairs of journeymen tailors, but I wonder more how the journeymen tailors of San Francisco who are members of this independent union could have ever for a moment gone into this wonderful proposition. I suppose it was for the sake of experience, as there has been of course no experience during the past hundred years of anything of this kind. This is something new; at least somebody imagines it is, but that is because they are so densely ignorant of the past that they know nothing of what its history has been.

Look at the wonderful composition of the international union to be formed under division 1, to be composed of all persons engaged in the following industries: Clerks, salesmen, tobacco, packing houses, flour mills, sugar refineries, dairies, bakeries, and kindred industries. What a marvel this is indeed, and kindred industries! The Lord may know where the kinship exists, but I am sure no man does, unless it be that in the earliest period of existence nearly every person used milk and at later stages of life we all eat bread. I suppose these are the lines of kinship that make these industries akin. And then look at the organization that is to be brought into existence under division 13, to be composed of the following: "Parks, highways, municipal postal service, telegraph, telephone, schools and educational institutions, amusements, sanitary, printing, hotels, barber employes, restaurants, and laundry employes." Here we will have the policemen, the presidents

and professors of our colleges, the skirt dancers and professional beauties of the theaters, the printers, and as the employes of the hotels are included, I suppose the bartenders, all in one great, glorious, and hilarious organization. The only reason I can see for including the policemen will be to keep the other fellows in proper order. Certainly they will need a policeman and a club for almost every member. And besides the Independent Union of Tailors in San Francisco, another tailors' union, which is a part of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, is alleged to have been represented at this wonderful kaleidoscopic gathering that was recently held in Chicago, the local union of Pueblo. Had the union been located in the Garden of the Gods instead of at Pueblo, one would not have been so much surprised at their sending a representative, for the gods are mostly of ancient lineage and have not had the advantages of the experience of the last several thousand years, and that they might take up with some of these wonderful pipe dreams would not be surprising, and especially so to those who have some knowledge of ancient mythology. But from Pueblo, the Pittsburg of the west—"Ye gods and little fishes!"

There are to be, according to the plans set forth by the Industrial Workers of the World, 13 international unions, containing not only the Anglo-Saxon race but all the nations of the oriental kingdoms, the wild men of Africa, and all other known and unknown peoples of the world. I wonder who the organizers are to be who will reach these remote places, and the isles of the seas, and those who are in the jungles of Africa and among the wilds of Asia. Possibly they have an idea that the services of a Chinese Gordon may be obtained or a Captain Younghusband to do their evangelizing for them with bayonets and bullets.

It seems strange the stupidity so often exhibited by some people who should know better. I apprehend, however, that it is all for the best in the long run. The human race evidently can not afford to make progress too rapidly. We have to go slow, and consequently there is a necessity for a superabundance of fools; and certainly when the final record shall be made up no bunch of fools will overtop those who have recently embarked this wonderful organization to be known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

#### FRANK K. FOSTER.



The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of Berry vs. Donovan, which decrees that the agent of a trade union is personally liable in a suit for damages for his action in securing the dis-

charge of a non-unionist working under contract, brings up the question as to whether the permanence of unionism is necessarily dependent upon what may be called a physically coercive policy against non-unionists.

Personally, I do not believe that such is the case, and my opinion is not based upon consideration of any theoretical injustice which may be done the industrial non-con-

formist, whose moral obligation, we all concede, is to join with his fellow craftsmen in their endeavors for craft betterment, but solely upon the question of the best general policy for the unions themselves.

If we are to maintain our own legal "right to work how, when, and where we please," and voluntarily choose to submit to the dicta of collective bargaining for the determination of this how, when, and where, does not the inevitable logic of our position appear to be that we should concede the non-unionist an equal *legal* right to do the same thing? If, as in the case above cited, the particular non-union man is working under contract, and does not choose to be a party to the collective bargain for labor, how, without inconsistency, can we demand that he be forcibly deprived of that right which we insist upon for our own members?

It is a truism that a man convinced

against his will is of the same opinion still, and the trade union movement has had ample opportunity of observing that the mere possession of a union card by no means makes its holder a genuine unionist. It is also true that in war times forced drafts are sometimes necessary, and the forced recruit is all too numerous in the union ranks, where he is apt to mutiny on the firing line, as did the unhappy conscripts of the Russian Czar during the battle of the Japan Sea.

There has been of late an unfortunate increase of the custom of compelling employers to act as union organizers, using them as agents for driving men into unions, a custom as reprehensible in principle as that practiced by other employers who instruct their foremen to disorganize unions by discharging union men. The unions have asked, and in many states have obtained, legislation for preventing discrimination of this latter kind. If we really believe in equality before the law, how are we to consistently object if the courts decree that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander?

So much for the purely legal aspect of the question. As an economic policy the coercive method has injured unionism in two ways: It has been the prolific source of the sympathetic strike on the part of the workmen, and the cause of much of the outcry raised against the union shop, or the so-called closed shop, on the part of the employers.

Whatever sentimental virtue the advocates of the sympathetic strike may claim for it, as a practical instrument of economic warfare it has proven itself woefully deficient as a means for achieving practical results. It would, perhaps, be an extreme statement to say that the sympathetic strike is never justified, but most impartial unionists must confess that the history of the sympathetic strikes which have taken place in this country is not such as to warrant the expectation that this method can be safely relied upon as an efficient way by which to accomplish the purposes of trade unionism. The recoil of this industrial blunderbuss has commonly kicked over the man behind the gun while the humming-bird aimed at has gotten away unscathed.

The label shop or union job is one of the proper and rightful objective points of trade

union endeavor. Its stable establishment must rest upon its business feasibility. The argument for the union shop, however, can be made sufficiently strong without compelling the employer to violate contracts with his employees. The trade agreement follows naturally in the wake of efficient organization of the sellers of the labor commodity, and it is up to the wage-earner himself to bring about this organization.

There may be those among us who hold that the attitude of the public toward trade unionism is a matter of slight moment and not worth bothering about. This opinion may be correct as applied to some specific instance in trade union activity, but it is not true as a general proposition. The organization of labor has won a wide public recognition for its useful industrial and social service, and won it, moreover, in the face of an early prejudice against it. It is idle to say that either individuals or associations can afford to disregard the way in which they are looked upon by the great mass of the people. The union has a character to maintain as well as the individual, and there is always weight to be attached to the criticism of unbiased observers.

But the main point after all is as to whether the dependence of trade unionists upon coercive methods of propaganda does not weaken the moral fibre of the movement. Our liberalized age has repudiated the coercive policy in theology and politics. We no longer approve of the practice of burning people at the stake for non-conformity in religious belief. We protest vigorously against employers of labor who attempt to coerce their employees into voting for a certain party. Why not carry this same principle of freedom into our own movement and rely upon moral suasion rather than upon the big stick for our converts? It may be possible that a slight numerical loss would result from the adoption of this plan, but numbers are not everything, in unionism as elsewhere. The ideal trade unionism, therefore, appears to me to be a purely voluntary association composed of members who are unionists because they believe in unionism, and who have been enrolled by appeal to their judgment and their enlightened self-interest, rather than by pressure upon their selfish fears.

WALTER MACARTHUR,  
EDITOR COAST SEAMEN'S JOURNAL.



Many careful observers have put forth the cycle theory in explanation of historical events. It is noted that events similar in essence, if not in detail, recur within more or less regular periods, and it is declared that this recurrence is dictated by a law of human existence, just as surely and clearly as the changes in the weather recur under that law which we describe as the "cycle of the seasons." Whether we accept this theory or not, we can not but admit the impressiveness of the comparison between the facts of history, as these exist at any two or more periods, a comparison which the proponents of the cycle theory have drawn with such force as to exemplify an orderly progression which strongly suggests consequence, a comparison which, at any rate, can not be made light of upon the ground of mere coincidence. This theory, so far as it is tenable at all, helps us to account for the phenomena of our own times and, much more to the point, enables us to note the general drift of events and to predict with some approach to certainty the ultimate outcome of these events.

The world events of today may, without any undue stretch of construction, be compared to those of a hundred years ago. Reviewing the period beginning with the American Revolution and ending with the collapse of the Chartist movement—an epoch covering, say, 75 years—we find numerous events in which may be traced a likeness to the happenings of our own times. The comparison here suggested is broad and general, rather than close and detailed, as all such comparisons must be; the similarity lies in principles rather than in practices. "Times change, and with them men and manners."

Thus, while we note the broad differences of detail in the great movements that distinguish the nineteenth and twentieth century epochs, respectively, we can not fail to observe the similarity between the principles contended for then and now. Stated in comprehensive terms, these principles are those of human progress, the principles of that movement which, ever since the actions of man have become in any manner

concerted and intelligible, has sought the goal of equality, in which alone the highest development of the human race is possible.

The great historical epoch next preceding our own may be described as a period of political revolution. That epoch witnessed the rise of the hegemonic peoples of two continents against a political system which had become repulsive by reason of its inherent injustice and the overt despotism by which alone that injustice was, or could be, maintained. The period in question witnessed the establishment of political equality, of popular government, among the peoples immediately involved. The American and French revolutions destroyed the seed of "divine right" in an hereditary governing class, since which events kingship has existed upon the tenure either of the toleration of enlightenment or the subjection of ignorance. The eighteenth century witnessed also the abolition of British and American slavery and the erection upon the grave of that "divine institution" of an imperishable monument to the equal sanctity of all human flesh.

The political revolution of a hundred years ago has been succeeded by the industrial revolution of today, a movement designed to give full effect to the achievements of the earlier period. The wrongs which were righted at Yorktown and in the streets of Paris have been succeeded by institutions hardly less oppressive, although possibly less repugnant to the conceptions. The aristocracy of blood has given way to the autocracy of wealth. In the United States today the "divine right of kings" exists only in school books; but the divine right of the coal baron is now claimed as a cold fact of the industrial world.

The instrumentalities in use for the establishment of industrial equality, as between the owners of land and the owners of labor, are, as in the nature of things, radically different from those used in the preceding epoch. Warlike measures are as necessary to the attainment of fundamental political equality as peaceful measures are natural to the pursuit of industrial equality. The industrial revolution is a peaceful process, led by organized labor, that conservator of peace in its highest expression. The assurance of victory may be deduced from the facts of history. Whether, in the solution of the problems now confronting the United States and other industrial nations,

we shall experience the instances of reaction and repression that characterized the course of political revolution remains to be seen. But no question of this kind can discourage men of foresight, or rather hindsight. When we consider the failure of the articles of confederation, we also remember the success of the constitution. When we recall the first and second empires of the Napoleons, we also recall the third republic of

France. When we recall the failure of Chartism, we also remember the repeal of the corn laws and the enactment of other measures designed to improve the conditions of the British workers. The saying that "progress never turns backward" is more than a paradox; it is solemn truth.

"It is no boast, it is no threat, thus history's iron law decrees;  
The day grows hot, O Babylon! 'Tis cool beneath thy willow trees."

### WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.



If the great mass of wage workers ever expect relief from the curse that the competitive system offers to them, they must make up their minds that the load of oppression must be thrown off

by their own efforts. It will never be lifted by their enemies. Let every man and woman take an active part in the measures of relief advocated by the American Federation of Labor. *Do it now!* Let each one stand firm and solid as the rock of ages on the eight hour question, and when the time comes (which is right now) to enforce its provisions, let every one refuse to work more than eight hours, and the theory will become the fact. "What will the capitalists do?" is asked. When labor is determined they must yield to the inevitable. That is all.

In April, 1840, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, issued a general order making 10 hours a day's work for all mechanics employed by the Government. Thus the United States was the first employer of labor to establish the 10 hour workday, as at a subsequent date (1868) it was the first to inaugurate the eight hour workday. With this governmental stamp of approval the reduction of the hours of labor should necessarily be to the minimum. If the laborer is not to be benefited in this respect by the introduction of machinery, electricity, and steam power, then well may we ask of what benefit to humanity are these inventions and means of production beyond that of creating stored-up wealth for the absolute controllers of these means of production?

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In the year 1866 the first national convention of workingmen was held at Baltimore, and the first demand for a national bureau of labor was made upon Congress. In December, 1871, such a bill was passed by the House of Representatives, but was later killed in the Senate. In June, 1884, the bureau of labor bill was passed by both Houses and became a law, being included under the supervision of the Interior Department. The first convention of the Associated Labor Press was held in the office of the *Pittsburg Labor Herald*, January 10, 1885, twelve labor papers being represented. When the American Federation of Labor meets in Pittsburg this year the Labor Press Association should be revived and put upon a permanent basis.

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In studying the immigration problem it is well to remember that the number of aliens detained in the penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions of the United States number 44,985 inmates. More than half of these aliens are detained in the institutions of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois. The expense represents in the aggregate a fairly large rate of taxation for the working citizen to produce annually in order to feed and clothe these alien inmates, not to mention the money necessary to guard these charges.

\* \* \* \*

The efforts to get boys into the factories and workshops are not for the purpose of teaching them any of the trades, but that their cheap labor may be utilized as a source of profit. The pretense of teaching a trade is not even made.

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In *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (August, 1891), Mr. Carroll D. Wright, at that time United States Commissioner of

Labor, summed up the "value of statistics" in the following lucid language:

On the whole, enormous as have been the errors, false as have been many of the statistical statements of official reports, inaccurate as have been many of the calculations, and fallacious and almost monstrous as have been many of the inferences, political economy has, nevertheless, profited greatly by what has been accomplished.

With this frank admission as to statistical values, we may inquire as to their relative value in the labor problem for clearly the statistics mentioned refer mainly to labor and production, and it is hard to believe that political economy could profit to any great extent in view of this avowed deficiency as enumerated in the statistical

methods. Statistical statements may be more largely at fault than the statistics, and it is just possible that some of the statisticians were not blameless for these almost monstrous conditions! The wonderful array of percentages and general averages that confront the seeker after knowledge in these voluminous statistical reports not only confuse and befog the ordinary man, but the extraordinary one as well, so that the thought presents itself that the science of statistics consists largely in concealing knowledge; and in the face of this, the industry of statistics is not an infant industry, and should certainly be based upon the idea of presentation to the public in a clear and comprehensive manner, so that he who delves may read and profit thereby.

**PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS,**  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

**P**ROBABLY nowhere is the "scientific imagination" more necessary, yet more rare, than in the discussion of the labor question by the salaried and professional classes. The faculty of putting one's self in another's place is really the mark of genius, and it can hardly be expected that the ordinary professional man who speaks and writes upon these questions—such as ministers, lawyers, professors, and editors—can fully appreciate the conditions of the wage-earner unless he has actually gone through the rough experience of being compelled for the sake of his family to hunt for a job and to work for a living alongside of hundreds of similar workmen in a large modern establishment. Even then he is not wholly qualified, because the type of mind by which he escaped from the wage-earning class is quite different from the type that adheres to manual labor to the end of one's working life.

Consider the essential difference in condition between a man who receives a salary and a man who is paid by the day or week. The salaried man is employed for the sake of particular original qualities that inhere in him as an individual.

The wage-earner is paid for doing duplicate and imitative work by hand, which thousands of competitors can do just as well as he. The salaried man can not be readily displaced, is employed by the month or the year, has regular vacation on full pay, is not held strictly to hours of beginning and quitting work, does not lose his salary through the interruption of a brief sickness or temporary indisposition.

The wage-earner, on the other hand, is hired at will, may be discharged on a minute's notice, and his place may be promptly filled. Sickness deprives him of earnings, and his vacations come at unexpected intervals when he is out of a job or the factory is shut down. If he arrives after hours his wages are docked or he is laid off for a day or half day. He is compelled to come and go with hundreds of others like himself, and if he breaks away from the routine and discipline imposed by the uniformity of duplicate work he sees his employer without regret put another in his place.

Consider, in the light of these differences, some of the advice offered by professional men to wage-earners and some of the criticisms passed on labor unions. Says one critic:

Here is a large non-union establishment employing thousands of men, and all the heads of depart-

ments and many of the partners have been promoted from the ranks. Here ability is recognized and rewarded, and this is much better than uniformity imposed by unions.

Let the critic consider how small is the proportion of men for whom there is room for promotion above the ranks. An establishment of 10,000 people would seldom have more than 500 men, or one in 20, employed as foremen, superintendents, and managers, above the ranks of wage-earners. The mere necessities of production require fully 90 per cent of the force to be continually engaged in mechanical work. And those who are promoted are selected, not for their qualities as artisans, but for their qualities as overseers, disciplinarians, or inventors.

Promotion takes them out of the class of wage-earners. It is for the sake of the 90 per cent who remain in the ranks that the union is organized, and it must be with reference to the qualities, or lack of qualities, that keep them in the ranks that the methods of unions should be judged.

It would no doubt be a beautiful sight if all wage-earners could be advanced to that brotherhood of freedom and individual reward enjoyed by the professors of a college faculty, which President Eliot has so nobly outlined as the proper goal to be set up for the hopes of the working classes. But not until inventive genius has supplanted manual labor by automatic machinery and not until the mental attributes of college professors are diffused among the 90 per cent who are manual workers will it be possible to criticise the motives and methods of wage-earners from the lofty standpoint of professors.

Take the attitude toward non-unionists. The labor organization that attempts to raise wages or shorten hours in one establishment is met by the employer with the intention that he can not continue in business if he pays more than his competitors. The union, then, is compelled to organize nearly all employes in a trade and to gain an advance along the entire line if it gains any advance at all.

On this account the non-unionist is a constant menace to all men who do his kind

of work. When the union, therefore, refuses to work with a non-unionist, is it a parallel case with a church which refuses to have dealings with a heretic, as intimated by a college professor in a recent article?

If it were necessary that all citizens should belong to one church, as it perhaps was necessary when protestant nations were at war with papal nations on questions of political and ecclesiastical supremacy, then the heretic would be a public menace.

As long as the non-unionist can readily take the place of the unionist he, too, is a menace to the standard of living of all men employed in his trade, and it is not surprising that he should be the object of every discrimination that the union can lawfully bring to bear, and even of attacks which are unlawful.

This, of course, does not justify violence, but it explains in part the intense feeling which unfortunately leads to violence.

The church has ceased to be a political factor essential to the integrity of a nation, and consequently the heretic has become a harmless outsider. Hundreds of heretical organizations spring up, each with its own church administration, and no one is injured.

But with more than one union in the same craft, or with a serious number of non-unionists, the entire craft is lowered in the scale of wages and long hours.

If the time should come, which the socialists predict, when the state regulates wages, then unions, as militant organizations, would disappear and the scab would become as harmless as the heretic.

But with the competitive organization of society, and with the duplicate character of the wage-earner's work, it is only through a labor organization covering the competitive field that advances can be made.

Those who through individual abilities or fortunate position among the professional classes have escaped this pressure of uniformity can scarcely hope to help labor unions out of their mistakes until they perceive in its full meaning the entirely different world from theirs in which the wage-earner gets his living.

**JOHN ROACH.**

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, LEATHER WORKERS.

**T**HE pendulum of time swinging in perennial cycles and marking the destiny of the human race has brought to us another Labor Day.

From shipyard, shop, and mill, the mine, the field, and the farm, the sweating millions who toil pour forth with glad hosannas to rejoice, care free, in celebration of the majesty and power of labor.

When the waning sun in the western sky shall have sunk behind the horizon the world will have been made a little brighter and happier because for one day the grimy hands of labor have held the scepter. In city, village, and hamlet, on mountains, plains, in the valleys and by the sea, the toilers of the earth are marching shoulder to shoulder with minds attuned to the single thought of securing justice and right for the whole race.

The hands that have builded the railroads, tunneled the mountains, bridged the streams, sent the great ships down to the sea and manned them, planted the seeds and reaped the harvest, have from time immemorial been deprived of the opportunity to live and enjoy the fruits of their industry. But Labor Day is a dawning sign of a growing consciousness on the part of fair-minded people that rights have been too long denied and wrongs too long suffered by the great mass of men.

Labor Day is symbolic of the historic, associated effort of the wage-earners, who by economic methods seek to restore to rightful owners their heritage of the earth and its fullness.

The army of labor is composed of a class that has come down through the long travail of the ages, bound to a master, serfs tied to the soil, and free wage-earners combatting the machine. The pages of history contain naught of their achievements, and they have been laid away in their various cells of earth unhonored and unsung, except by those unlettered heroes who have lived and loved with them. They have been the real world builders, and halls of fame will one day be erected in their honor.

"For you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,  
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,  
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,

The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

On this day, devoted to recreation and reflection, it may be of some value to those born in the humbler walks of life to consider the painful history of labor struggling to be free.

A sententious English poet has said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and it seems that of all subjects of a temporal character this is the most interesting. All history, however, is not equally interesting or valuable, for the annals of mankind, as they have been written, are but little more than the genealogical records of kings and princes, the filled book of conquerors. It seems the butchers and destroyers of the human race have been given historical preference, and that the enormities of Nero and Caracalla are of greater moment to the chronicler than the economic condition of the laboring class, despite the fact that they bear all the burdens of the day.

The history that is really valuable is the story of man struggling to be free, the tale of brave spirits battling patiently against ignoble superstition and supercilious pride as well as the sacriligious perfidy embodied in the claim of kingly divinity in the early ages.

"It is a far cry," says a recent writer on economics, "from the cave man to the university," and we may emphasize the statement by saying it is a distance so great we can scarce comprehend it from the indentured menial, bowing his knee in humble suppliance in the latter part of the eighteenth century to the free American wage-earner of the twentieth century who dares look every man in the eye. Within the limits assigned to this article it would be impossible to review the events leading up to Labor Day other than in a brief and cursory manner. The secret of labor's natal day will, however, have been fully revealed when we say it was conceived in the discontent of the masses with prevailing condition and led to the formation of the first trade unions, and that its nativity was assured when the trade and labor unions of America met and established for the first time a federation of trades builded on a constitution sufficiently broad and strong to withstand the shock of attacks by open enemies without and false friends within.

The movement of labor for opportunity to gratify new and increasing wants and desires has been punctuated with many will-o'-the-wisp plans, which their project

ers adhered to with the blind fanaticism of the Saracen. Let the fact not be lost sight of that where they have miserably perished in vain endeavor to batter down granite walls of greed and tyranny with bare hands through heterogeneous mob organization, the American Federation of Labor has applied itself to the task in a more workmanlike manner by using finely drilled, well disciplined, and properly equipped trade unions.

All that has been gained for labor by means of fewer hours in the workday, higher wages, sanitation and factory laws, has been secured directly through the physical power, or indirectly through the prestige, of this organization. In the realms of economic philosophy its leaders and defenders have successfully refuted and exploded the infernal sophistries contained in the "iron law of wages." A pleasing dogma to the employing class that eased their conscience and that appeared to consign, irrespective of extraneous influences, the laboring millions to the indeterminate bondage of unrequited toil.

Had organized labor done no other or greater work than to compel the academic philosopher to leave his study and consign is eclectic nostrums to the sink-hole of antiquity, draw him into human contact with live men and women, and begin anew their rudiments his investigations on the laws that relate to the production and distribution of wealth, it would still have fulfilled a mission of glorious importance; but has done more, and the shrieks, groans, and tears of the Parryites is increasing evidence of its ability to afford ample protection and ultimate emancipation from the rannies imposed by modern industrial conditions.

Superficial observers who lack either the inclination or opportunity to investigate the labor conditions, and who gaze out on the great hive of present day industry through the murky lids of ignorance and experience, profess to feel alarm at the growing power of organized labor. They say it will eventuate with a condition of industrial tyranny somewhat akin to the political misrule that bears so heavily on the people of Russia, or that results from the military despotism of Germany.

A score of years ago critics of a like disposition were not complaining of the tyranny

of organized labor, nor were they fearful for any of our institutions because the working people were organizing for mutual interest and mutual protection. The skeptics then tried to demonstrate to the working people the futility of attempting, through organization, to improve working conditions, and were disposed to create a sentiment that would overawe the laboring man rather than to try to inspire him with a higher degree of self-respect and independence.

When the American Federation of Labor was formed in Pittsburg in 1881 few people really believed it would become a permanent factor in the industrial affairs of the nation, or had any confidence in the ability of the working people, through their own unaided efforts in the face of the hostility of employers, prejudiced and perverted judgment of many in the church, the professions, and the judiciary, to either increase wages, shorten the workday, or secure factory regulations or sanitary arrangements by law.

Nothing "succeeds like success" and today organized labor is no longer an experiment, a lingering abstraction of the idealists. It is a fact, a compelling power, and they who deny its potency to restore rights and abolish wrongs are guilty of fondling one of the most conspicuous delusions of the age.

To intelligently understand the value of the educational work accomplished by organized labor in the last quarter century, we have only to compare the status of the present day labor agitator with that of his predecessor. In the old days he was black-listed, maligned, persecuted, a victim of calumny and misrepresentation, and very often imprisoned for no other reason than that he was prone to incite peaceful revolt when exactions of employers became too oppressive. An employer would not consider the acceptance of an invitation to sit at a banquet board with representatives of labor unions, and discuss, in amity and good will, measures best calculated to bring industrial peace. That is precisely what is happening today through the medium of the National Civic Federation, and it was trade union activity as well as the great, broad American spirit of liberality and tolerance that ordained that this peace tribunal should be the inevitable offspring of changed public opinion.

At such a meeting a few months ago

Andrew Carnegie gave vigorous expression of the trend popular sentiment is taking with regard to trade unions and trade disputes. He dwelt on the great losses as well as the hardships that are inflicted on employer and employe when employers intolerantly refuse to deal with organized labor. His statement that "employers ought never to take on new men in case of a strike, but should wait patiently for the return of the old ones," is significant evidence of the change in corporation

policy since the great Homestead strike of 1892.

However, the voice of the people of this country, as a whole, has been raised in favor of organized labor, and its position as a determining factor in industry is so well assured that the high character it now enjoys can be easily maintained if the conservative methods of the past continue in vogue, and the probity and integrity of its policy and administration remain unimpaired.

#### KELLOGG DURLAND.



Labor Day is the most meaningful holiday in all the year, therefore the most important. Patriotic celebrations are nearly always bad. They arouse feelings not of the highest. Washington's birthday and Christmas

have long ceased to have any meaning to a large body of the American people. Celebrations which mark the Fourth of July are medieval. Labor Day alone of our national holidays is marked by an upward tendency.

The Jews have an annual feast which they call Chanukkah, or the "Feast of Lights." On this day they review the glorious victories of their own past, and while the little candles on their tables are burning they try to kindle anew the ideals of their fathers.

Labor Day is the American Chanukkah, for on that day the large body of American workingmen review their own record and make a fresh start in the fight for the betterment of the conditions of the working class. When the conditions of the workers are raised in any country, then the standards of life of that nation are improved. All classes and all individuals have standards of life though oftentimes they are obscured. The American standard of life is as yet an indefinite thing. It can not be fixed by the capitalist class nor by the governing class. It must be fixed by the rank and file who make up the working class; therefore the laboring class of America, in setting up an adequate standard of life, must be careful to set a standard which is ever progressive.

As the cost of living increases the cost of

wages should rise. As a matter of fact, the ratio of this progression is absurdly out of kilter. That is because the workingmen have not yet become sufficiently organized to secure the proper advance in wages from year to year as conditions have altered. That standard must be a practical ideal. All ideals in American life at the present time are clouded by the smoke of the battle. Everywhere is present the chaos of transition. Each class retains its own ambitions. Individuals in each class have theirs. Consequently the dominant note is sordid.

If the workingmen of America would unite more firmly in the struggle for an advancing standard of life they could have more influence upon the life of the country than any other class of our society. Labor's temptations are many. The temptation to enter the political arena is an ever-present one. The allurements of socialism are always pressing. But in every movement which in any way diverts the interest of the workingman from the cause in hand weakens his own condition.

Trade union ideals are big enough and good enough to occupy all of the active leisure time of the members of the movement. If other movements are deemed of more importance, then the workingman bound to delay the attainment of his own goal. If municipal ownership, for example, makes an appeal to a workingman as a citizen, all well and good. Let him vote for it when he has opportunity. Or if any other political platform, whether radical or otherwise, seems to him in the interest of all the workingmen, then let him vote for it. But to scatter his interests and activities forward any other movement than the one which shelters his own immediate interest is to dissipate his strength and to make him

a burden to the cause which should be his own above all others.

Every man in our generation wants to hand to his children ideals of life in advance of those which were handed to him or which he has maintained for himself. Every man desires to give his children not only as good opportunities as he enjoyed himself, but better. In other words, to leave to his posterity a heritage much richer than his own. This is only possible by a long and continued fight for an advancing standard of life. Between a standard of life and a standard of comfort there lies a difference. A standard of existence is not what the American workingman is fighting for. On the other hand, comfort may prove disintegrating. As the workmen acquire a shorter working day, as the rate of wages increases, there may be a temptation to increase the comforts of life and to lessen the discipline of life. We have all known occasional instances of this. It must be borne in mind that as our comforts are increased our duty toward ourselves, our family, and our movements is likewise increased.

Why are women paid at lower rates of wages than men? One reason is because of their lack of organization. Another reason is because their standard of physical comfort, in other words, their standard of life, may be lower. Not that the woman's ideals are lower. They are not. They are naturally higher. But her physical wants are simpler. The living wage for a woman is lower than the living wage for a man because it is possible for her as a result of her additional drudgery and forced tolerance of pain and suffering to keep alive upon less. A woman is more prone than a man to live upon the actual necessities of life. To cut off the margin of life, which should be given to comfort and to wholesome recreation, is to skimp life, to wear it down to the bone, to suck it of vitality, to eat at the core. Ultimately, of course, every man must be the judge of how high a life he will aim at, but to deliberately determine one's own standard is a large part of the art of living, and the people who have mastered that art are few indeed.

Most of us accept the standards of the world we happen to find ourselves in. If these standards are higher by chance than the standards we have heretofore held, we are fortunate. But if we are in the midst of people whose standards are lower, we

have no business to accept them with the same readiness that we accepted the opportunity to fight for the standards above us. If I show my sympathy with the outcast by becoming an outcast myself, I accomplish nothing. If I retain all the rights of citizenship and all the benefits which therefrom accrue; if I continue my fight to gain the most and the best of life for myself and my family, and at the same time extend a hand to my weaker brother, then I am performing a useful service to him and I am myself a better citizen and a more worthy brother of my class.

Wages alone will not raise the standard of life. To be sure, without wages there can be no material progress; but unless our ideals of work, of education, of home life, are also raised, our advance will not be the complete and rounded one that we should strive for. In medieval times there was a festival known as May Day, celebrated to welcome the coming of summer. In Germany today "Mai tag" is a festival of the workmen, with the avowed purpose of hastening the achievement of the universal recognition and acceptance of the eight hour working day.

The trade union movement in America, or in any other country, is comparable to the great movements of the crusaders in the middle ages. The very flower of the country banded together in a movement for the promotion and attainment of something which will redound to the good of their whole number. A shibboleth has always been sounded by every marching host. The hosts of labor today need a battle cry just as much as did the crusaders of old—a battle cry which will thrill as it sounds; that will stir men to their best efforts and arouse the noblest emotions. What better cry can labor have to knit more closely its own ranks, to produce more and stronger leaders, to echo across other planes and catch the air of those who have not as yet fallen into line, than the cry of an advancing standard of life?

If we have life in mind, all of life, we will not be tempted to dabble in movements outside of the trade union movement. In our struggle for a shorter working day and more wages and better conditions we will not forget that the struggle is not for these alone or for these in themselves, but that we may make more of life and get more from life.

**GEO. W. PERKINS,**  
PRESIDENT, CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.



In contemplating the progress of labor in the past 25 years, we find wonderful improvement, which, under the circumstances with which we have had to contend, makes the splendid achievements the most remarkable accomplishments in the annals of human effort in this or any other country.

Go to Ellis Island, N. Y., or any other large port of entry and watch the never-ending, in-rushing flow of immigrants which sweep the country like an avalanche, and deny this statement if you can; consider the habits and customs of people coming from all quarters of the globe, some with a low and inferior standard of life; some with ideas entirely at variance with the trade union movement of our country; some with anarchistic ideas, others with socialistic leanings, and others with ideas peculiar to all points of the globe, and all at variance with ours, with no knowledge of the hopes, ambition, and aspirations of our trade union movement of this country, knowing little and caring less for our institutions and standard of life, and you have some idea of the heroic effort of the past and the stupendous task that lies before us and the effort made and to be made to organize the workers.

The task of organizing the raw recruits of the world into trade unions has been and is a stupendous one, and deserves the highest commendation of all lovers of freedom and a better and higher social and economic state.

The obstacles, the obstructions, failures, and disappointments have been many and trying, but, despite the mall, the movement, under the leadership and guidance of the American Federation of Labor, has grown in the time mentioned from 13 small national and international unions to its present magnificent proportions of 117 national and international unions.

This wonderful growth has no parallel in the history of the civilized world in this

line or any other human endeavor, and should challenge the admiration of all students of economic endeavor.

Wages have been increased and hours reduced, the truck system and shop tyranny abolished, better sanitary conditions and more independence of the workers achieved in keeping with the onward march of our movement; in short, the whole world and the workers have been made better by the success of the trade union movement.

The splendid results and success of the American Federation of Labor and the trade unions affiliated therewith is not due to mere chance, but rather to the indomitable will and pluck of those who first had faith in the trade union movement, and, secondly, the courage of their convictions.

It is indeed fortunate for the workers and the future of our movement that those entrusted with its destinies and guidance have resolutely stood by the good old ship of trade unionism and always kept its course in the channel of pure trade unionism and free from the rock of partisan politics and other isms upon which so many movements have been dashed to destruction.

Many have been the temptations put in the way, and many the threats hurled against the man or men who have so resolutely stood by the present policy of the American Federation of Labor and the trade union movement, and refused to be swayed or led into the mystic realm of dreamland and untried experiments.

The trade union movement and policy of the American Federation of Labor is the natural outgrowth of our economic conditions. Both have proved successful in the past, as the foregoing will show, and if the same methods and policy—improved as experience and circumstances may warrant—is adhered to in the future, nothing can disrupt or destroy the American Federation of Labor and its splendid army of national and international unions. President Gompers is justified in the pride he displays in the great institution over which he so ably presides, and in the successful structure in the erection of which he has given such splendid service.

**JOHN A. FLETT,**  
GENERAL ORGANIZER FOR CANADA.



For some years Canada has had on its statute books an act commonly known as the alien labor act. It is similar in terms to the United States act, except that while the latter is confined by decision of

the judges to manual laborers, the Canadian act has no such restriction. At the time of the passage of the Canadian legislation an officer was appointed by the Dominion government for the purpose of investigating complaints of violation of the act.

From time to time deportations were made by the government on the report of this officer. Some western citizens thought governmental action a little slow at times, and requested that power be given to private individuals to institute proceedings under the act.

An amendment was made to the act conferring this power on private individuals, and the government then took the stand that inasmuch as a private individual had been given such power, the government was deprived of its powers until a conviction was obtained at the suit of the individual. The position taken was utterly untenable, and the government has recognized that fact by deporting recently upon the report of a judge appointed to investigate conditions in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the judge, for the time being, performing the duties originally imposed upon the alien labor officer.

So, too, in the case of the Pere Marquette Railway Company, the government again showed the unsoundness of its position by ordering the deportation of aliens employed by that company.

However, in the latter case an application for a writ of habeas corpus was obtained, and upon the matter being argued before Judge Anglin, a judge of the high court of justice for Ontario, he determined that the Dominion government had no power to enact the deportation clause of the act, because deportation necessarily involved the exercise of the power of the government beyond the boundaries of Canada.

He stated that force was necessary to

eject the alien, and that force could not stop at the Canadian line, but must continue to be exercised in the United States. The reasons advanced by the judge are a better evidence of lack of sympathy with the intent of the act than of sound judicial acumen on the part of the judge; but, for the present, so the case stands. The Dominion government has applied for leave to appeal to the privy council in England from this judgment, which leave will probably be granted.

The act has been of no service to organized labor in preventing the importation of strike breakers during strike periods because of the delay involved in securing convictions, so that the decision of Judge Anglin cuts no figure while the act remains as it is and while the government persists in its attitude of marking time until private individuals secure a conviction.

Prior to the decision referred to, the government intimated in the House of Commons that it was considering the advisability of introducing amendments to the act that would make it of some service, but this decision will no doubt postpone further legislation until the privy council has declared itself.

The decision of Judge Anglin is in part as follows:

In effecting the return of an "immigrant" to the United States, it is suggested that the officer charged with that duty may take his subject in custody to the imaginary line forming the boundary, and then, remaining himself on Canadian territory, may push his prisoner across the line and into the United States. But were it possible for the officer to eject a resisting alien without risk of projecting any part of his own person upon United States soil, in my opinion the application of the propelling force operating upon the person of the alien while wholly or partly within the foreign territory is an extra-territorial constraint of such alien by the Canadian officer, and as such can not be authorized by the Dominion parliament.

#### UNION LABEL BILL.

Notwithstanding that legislation exists in 42 states of the union and also in England, protecting union labels from would-be spoliators, the Canadian parliament has persistently refused to pass similar legislation.

From 1895 down to 1901 bills were introduced having for their object the protection

of union labels. The bills were offered as amendments to the trade-mark act, and, although they invariably passed the House of Commons (the elective body), they as surely met death in the Senate (or appointed body).

In 1901 a committee of the Senate recommended that an independent measure be introduced, keeping clear of the trade-mark act, and that then they would pass it. Accordingly a new bill was introduced with the result that these honorable gentlemen in the Senate gave it the six months'

hoist, refusing to even listen to the representations of the promoters of the bill.

They informally gave a hearing to the opponents of the measure, however, and assured the latter that they would throw the bill out.

The noble senators silently acquiesced in this standard set up for them and appear to govern themselves accordingly.

There seems no hope for this legislation until the Senate is abolished or the government of the day makes it a government measure.

#### ARTHUR E. HOLDER.



A short time since I was called into service to assist a committee of railroad machinists who intended to ask for a raise of wages along with some other minor concessions from the management of the —— Rail-

road Company.

The matter progressed favorably, and a schedule which was considered fair and reasonable by the committee was finally adopted and presented to the proper officials of the company. It was not the first time representatives of the machinists had met the officials of this road, so there was no need to waste time with formalities, as is often the case when any new class of employees organize and mention the matter of collective bargaining to their employers.

This company is considered fair, and its employees are men who understand their rights and how to intelligently maintain them, but when this particular schedule was presented, the official who received it looked at the wage clause first and hurriedly remarked: "Boys, I think we are paying all we can afford, and as much as our competitors, and I do not see where a raise can come from this year. I am also very busy and will not be able to conveniently meet you for 10 days; meanwhile I will look up statistics of wages paid on competing roads and the living expenses, etc., in the various localities where our shops are located, and when you return I expect to be able to talk business with you. Good day; be here 10 days from now at 10 a. m."

One of the largest locals on the system met on the evening of the same day in the city where we were in session. Each of the visiting delegates made some remarks, after which I was called upon. As the local had been established some years and the members were thoroughly seasoned, there was little or no occasion to appeal to sentiment or enthusiasm in order to induce them to organize or to stay organized, so I confined my remarks to cold business facts and made some references to our experiences as an organization. I also quoted some figures to prove that our association was a good business institution. The meeting adjourned in good spirits, with every apparent confidence in their committee.

The next morning I was surprised with an early call from one of the brightest, and certainly the most zealous, of the committeemen, who said:

"I was very much interested in your talk last night, and took the most of it to bed with me, but I believe you either juggled with or tried to mislead us with the figures you used. You evidently believe the trade union to be the Alpha and Omega of industrial needs. I want to tell you it does not amount to much; neither will it cure all our economic ills."

I asked him to repeat what he had then said to me before our whole committee when we would be in session later. He did so, and added rather petulantly: "I never got anything out of the union but hard work; the privilege of paying dues to maintain grand lodge officers; abuse from the company foreman, along with suspicions and misunderstandings from the men, and I want to tell you straight that this labor question will never be settled unless the

wealth producers get down to business and obtain control of all the means of production and distribution."

He was evidently out of temper and bitterly disappointed because the railroad official we had met the day before had not met all our demands at once without further question.

After soothing him awhile, I quietly inquired if he was in favor of stopping all union activity by which we had secured improved conditions, better wages, and fewer working hours, until we obtained a working majority that was intelligently capable of owning and controlling the forces he seemed to be so anxious to possess. I also asked him was he willing to forego some of the good things of life while waiting for the very doubtful future. He failed to answer the question squarely, but repeated, excitedly, that "he had never received any benefits from unionism."

The other delegates were much amused and commenced to laugh, particularly at me, thinking, of course, that their colleague was sure of his ground and that I was unable to verify my modest statements of the evening before. In fact, as I looked quietly at them a moment or so some of the delegates rather ungraciously assented to the first member's statements.

After all, however, I was the most amused, because I knew I could obtain some data from the protester that would open all their eyes, and that I would make him prove to himself in cold, hard figures whether he had or had not been very materially benefited on account of his short membership in a trade union.

In order to be brief I will condense the questions I put and the answers received:

Q. When did you join the International Association of Machinists? Ans. In the year 1899.

Q. Was business good? Ans. Not very good, but picking up a little.

Q. What wages were you receiving? Ans. \$2.50 per day.

Q. How much in 1900? Ans. Same rate.

Q. Did the organization improve that year? Ans. Yes; hundreds and thousands joined.

Q. What rate did you get in 1901? Ans. \$2.50 per day up to June.

Q. Uh, uh; and what rate after June? Ans. Well—er—er—I got \$3.

Q. And overtime rates—what did you get

before and after this month of June, 1901? Ans. I got 25 cents an hour before June and time and a half after.

Q. How much in cents was time and a half? Ans. 45 cents.

Q. So you received a raise of five cents an hour or 50 cents a day for straight time worked during the day, which amounts to a 20 per cent raise; and you received a raise of 20 cents an hour for overtime or the equivalent of 80 per cent more money for time worked during the evenings and on Sundays. Are my figures correct? Ans. Why—er—er—I suppose so.

Q. Did you get this increase by your individual efforts, or did you help get it through the union? Ans. Why, the organization, of course.

Q. Have you received any other raise since? Ans. Yes; in June, 1903, I got a raise of 15 cents a day.

Q. Then you admit you are now getting \$3.15 a day for straight time instead of \$2.50, and 47¼ cents an hour for overtime instead of 25 cents? I find this amounts to an advance of 26 per cent for day work and 88 per cent for overtime. Is this right? Ans. (Rather impatiently.) Well, yes; if that's the way you figure.

Q. I think you will admit this is a fair calculation; you are furnishing the data. I do not wish you to repeat that; it is me who is now juggling with statistics. You are proving your own case. Now kindly tell me and the others present how many men received a similar raise and if it applied to all the machinists on the system? Ans. They all got it; in some localities they got more. There are nearly 400 machinists employed on the system.

By this time the interest had become intense; there was no more joking nor any inclination to be flippant. I took a sheet of paper and quietly figured for a few moments. When through I was startled myself, and my colleagues were almost speechless. But facts, hard facts, are sometimes glowingly eloquent in their silence.

These were my deductions: 50 cents a day for two years from June, 1901, to June, 1903, counting 300 working days in each year, means \$300. For the two years from June, 1903, to June, 1905, at 65 cents a day over what was received in 1900, again counting 300 working days in each year, means \$390, or for the four years from June, 1901, to June, 1905, a grand total of \$690

for each man. I then inquired the average amount of overtime worked in a month and found it to be 20 hours, or 240 hours in one year; 480 hours in two years at the advance rate of 20 cents an hour gives a total for the two-year period of \$96. The latter two-year period for overtime gives an additional \$105.60, or a grand total increase in income of \$891.60 for the four-year period to the man "who had never received any benefits from unionism."

I next asked my now subdued friend how much money he had paid in dues since joining the I. A. of M., in 1899, and learned that it had cost him almost \$60. Then cruelly subtracting the \$60 from the \$891.60, I found the net profit of \$831.60 remained as the balance, or the astonishing equivalent of 1,385 per cent dividend on the

capital my friend had invested in the association as dues.

I then timidly asked him what he had done with the extra money he had received, and in a rather bashful way he admitted he had built and almost paid for a nice little home in the pretty southern city in which he resided.

I could draw many similar examples from my experience if space would permit, which would cover a score of occupations and many thousands of participants, and have been frequently pained to observe that many men who are the recipients of material comforts, largely increased incomes, and a greater amount of individual liberty through organization have failed to learn and appreciate the reward of collective effort when systematically and reasonably prosecuted.

## 'TIS GETTING BETTER.

"The world is getting better, yes.  
But who have made it so?  
To whom are toiling men in debt  
For making less their woe?  
Are they in debt to "Barons" that  
Would make the people groan?  
Or to debauch'd autocracy  
Who'd call the world its own?"

"What thanks do workmen owe the class  
Of greedy men who sit  
Upon a needless mound of gold  
With statutes guarding it!  
Who'd cheat and starve its builders and  
Would keep their wages low,  
Because through men's necessities  
Their gold hills higher grow.

"No autocrat e'er willingly  
Resigned his ruling sway,  
Nor took the chains from off the serfs  
That 'neath his power lay.  
No mortal seated on a mound  
Of wealth would wish to see  
His builders from his grinding mill  
Make efforts to be free.

"The autocrats and money kings  
Need slaves on whom to live,  
And toiling men can ne'er to these  
Their thanks for favor give.  
The world is getting better, but,  
Trades union men may thank  
Themselves if old Oppression's chains  
Now make a feeble clank."

# FIELD OF ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

By WM. ENGLISH WALLING.

The following article by William English Walling is the first of a series of articles written by eminent men and women upon the subject of woman's labor and the organization of women in trade unions, and at the solicitation of the Woman's Trade Union League of America. The articles will be published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and will be published later by the League in book form.

**[N WHAT occupations are women organized? Where does it seem probable they will be organized in the near future? A satisfactory answer to these questions requires a brief survey of the whole field of women's employment.**

The total number of women organized is already over one hundred thousand. But there are still millions not yet members of any union or similar association. Organization has taken entire possession of several fields of employment, while in many others it has made no headway whatever. Few persons clearly understand what are the conditions that make it possible to organize women and what conditions make it an exceedingly difficult problem.

Several theories prevail. Undoubtedly agricultural laborers, on account of their separation from one another and the irregularity of their work, are next to impossible to organize. Agricultural laborers have never been organized to any extent.

The same thing is true of servants for similar reasons. Only to a slight extent have clerks and the more specialized brain workers of the various business professions and public employments been able to enter into any co-operative effort for the improvement of their conditions.

Even when we pass from these employments into industry itself we find a large proportion of the hand workers apparently incapable of organization. On the other hand, a very large part of the male employees in machine industries have already been gathered into the trade unions, and in several of the most important of these the women also have been organized. Let us examine all the occupations in the United States where in 1900 more than 5,000 women were employed.

First. A million women in agriculture. Even the men in agriculture are unorganized, though this is apparently not due to the fact that they are working in agriculture. Where the men work together in large numbers, as in the beet-sugar fields of California, the unions have had some success.

Even the Mexicans and Japanese were recently organized into the Japanese and Mexican labor associations. The principal obstacle in the way of the organization of agricultural laborers is the fact that they work separately and not in large groups, and this isolation is so general as to form a practically insuperable obstacle.

Second. A million and a quarter women in service and related occupations. Servants employed in private homes have never been successfully organized. All attempts in that direction have failed and will certainly fail for some time to come. However, a considerable growing proportion of the women employed at service are in the hotels, restaurants, and laundries. The hotel employees and waitresses have been successfully organized in several localities. In others the employees in the steam laundries have been organized into strong unions, though nowhere again have the private laundresses been formed into unions. In the office buildings of several large cities the janitresses and scrub women have been formed into successful and growing unions. In these classes of employments again it is seen that the association of a considerable number of persons under a single employer is necessary for successful organization.

Third. Professional and salaried women numbering over a million. Those brain workers among women who work quite in-

dependently as writers, lawyers, doctors, and musicians, have shown no tendency to organize. The women journalists have occasionally joined the newspaper writers' association and the women actors of the class that play to audiences of working people have joined the actors' union in considerable numbers.

Neither of these movements, however, has assumed important proportions. There is much more likelihood that the teachers will be organized and acting along parallel lines to those of the unions. Already every large city has its teachers' federation, which, whether allied with the labor unions or not, does for the teachers many of the things that the unions do for other employes. Moreover, in Chicago and other places the teachers' federations have affiliated themselves with the federations of the trade unions, maintaining at the same time their own independence.

Passing from the professional to the business classes, there is no reason why those salaried employes who work together in large numbers should not be organized. Therefore we have a very successful national organization of telegraph operators which includes many women, and a number of local organizations of telephone girls in several of the western states. Recently the typewriters and stenographers have also organized in several localities of the west. The latter movement, however, is in a very early stage and nothing can be predicted concerning it as yet.

Fourth. Half a million women are employed as saleswomen and clerks. The saleswomen have already been successfully organized by the thousand in the Clerks' Protective Association, which is a trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Like all the organizations mentioned above, this association is in a comparatively early stage of its growth, but there can be no doubt that it has a future before it in view of its very rapid development in recent years. All classes of saleswomen have been organized through this union. Other branches of clerical work, bookkeeping, etc., are practically unorganized, although there is a bookkeepers' as well as a stenographers' union.

Fifth. The manufacturing industries are employing approximately a million and a half women at the present time. The manufacturing industries are the home of

organizations among women workers. But even here we must make a sharp division within these industries. Not less than half a million of these women are employed in hand trades, where organization makes even less headway than among some of the classes mentioned above. In 1900 there were nearly 350,000 dressmakers and almost 100,000 milliners, among whom organization is unknown in this country, though a small beginning has been made within the past few years in Great Britain.

But there are doubtless a million women employed in machine industries. Here organization has varied greatly from industry to industry. But since several industries have been successfully organized, and since the women in nearly every machine industry have been organized in some locality or other, we can assume that the spirit of organization will grow most rapidly in these employments.

The most important machine industry is the textile industry, which employs fully 300,000 women in this country. In England these women are very largely organized. In the United States only a few are members of the United Textile Workers of America, although some mill towns and some mills are thoroughly unionized. The lack of organization in this country is partly due to the great mixture of races in the textile industries, proceeding all the way from the British, Irish, and French Canadians of New England to the Portuguese, Greeks, and Armenians of that section, and the American Hill people of the south. Of our new immigrants, the most illiterate, and those with the lowest standard of living, are employed in the textile industries, as well as the most poverty stricken of our own people.

The garment trades come next in importance with at least 100,000 women engaged. These are very largely employed at the sewing machine. Organization has gone far enough among them to have proved itself a marked success. The makers of men's clothing are organized into the United Garment Workers' Union; the makers of men's shirts and boys' waists into the shirt waist, and laundry workers; the makers of cloth hats and caps into the union of the industry. In each of these cases no small proportion of the women are already unionized, constituting all the way from one-tenth to nine-tenths of all the women em-

employed, according to the locality and the branch of the trade.

The makers of women's cloth garments, both cloaks and skirts, and of ladies' silk waists and corsets are being organized by the ladies' garment workers, which has succeeded in unionizing several thousand in its brief history of a few years. Doubtless half of the women employed in the industry are making women's garments, so that the beginning made by the ladies' garment makers is comparatively small. But it has succeeded in some localities to such an extent as to promise fairly complete organization. Next to the textile workers this is the most important organization employing women.

Very close to the ladies' garment workers in the number of women in the union is the boot and shoe workers' organization. Doubtless nearly 50,000 women are employed in this industry according to the indications of the last census. This industry is located principally in the smaller towns of Massachusetts and in a few of the towns in the cities of the west. In both localities it is very well organized and the women are taken into the unions on the same terms as the men. A large proportion of the women employed in the industry are members of the union, which, in point of the number of women members, is the strongest in the United States.

We shall not have space to take up separately each of the other industries, but they can be conveniently placed into two large groups: First, those industries that are found pretty well distributed throughout all the large cities; and secondly, those industries that are localized in certain manufacturing industries or towns.

Of the first group the most important are the printing trades, the tobacco trades, the bakeries and confectioneries, and the paper-box making industry. Taken together they employ about one hundred thousand women, pretty evenly distributed throughout all the large cities. In each one of them there are successful trade unions among the men and all of them take in women members, but the women have been organized in each case in only a few localities. It would be safe to say that not one out of 10 women in these trades are yet members of their unions, although the latter are everywhere in a fairly prosperous condition.

Of the localized industries outside of the textiles and garment trades, the most im-

portant are the manufactures of paper, rubber, and leather, of gloves, and of jewelry, watches, and clocks. In each case there are more than 5,000 women employed at the present time. With the exception of the paper and cloth industries, the organization of women is more rudimentary than in the city industries. This is accounted for, however, by the fact that the men themselves are less well organized in these industries.

The reader will agree from this brief review that the most important factor in the organization of women is their employment in large numbers in a single establishment. It is not true that brain workers can not be organized, since the teachers have been successfully brought together in federations similar in many respects to the unions. It is not true that the unions can have success only in manufacturing industries, since we have the successful organization of clerks in many localities. It is not true that servants can not be organized, since we have many thousands among the hotel and restaurant employes.

But it is true that organization is difficult or impossible either where women are working alone or in small groups. The power of organization consists precisely in the fact that many are acting as one. If, instead of many, we have only a few, the organization is necessarily weak and ineffective.

Finally, what are we to expect in the future? It is certain that nearly all the machine trades can be organized. It is evident that where the men become thoroughly unionized, and especially where the union principle begins to dominate in an industrial community, women can also be brought into the unions. It is also certain that in such localities the clerks, waitresses, telephone operators, teachers, and many other classes outside of the manufacturing industries will be organized and the associations brought into co-operation with one another.

Including only those employments where organization has in some locality already proved itself a marked success, we can safely predict that organization for women is possible and practicable in a majority of city and town employments. Of the occupations that employ women in the largest numbers, in agriculture alone and among house servants does organization seem to be impossible under present conditions.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**LABOR DAY, 1905, RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.** Sincerely, cordially, and with all vigor we greet the hosts of labor of America with the fraternal "Hail! All Hail Labor Day!

May you, the toilers of our land, learn your full rights, have the understanding and the manhood to achieve them."

Upon the shoulders of the workers of our time rests the responsibility. To them is committed the mission by those who in the past have struggled for liberty, justice, and right to carry on the great work where they have laid it down.

Within the past two decades much has been done by the workers in the fulfillment of this great duty. Organized labor within that period has immensely improved the material, moral, and social condition of the workers. Increased wages have been secured and maintained; the workday has been shortened, resulting in better education, more books, and better pictures; more food, better clothing, better surroundings, brighter and better homes; more time and opportunity for the cultivation of the best that is within us; honorable labor alternating with healthy leisure with all that it implies; leisure to live, leisure to love, leisure to taste our freedom.

And withal, for the improvements which have come to the toilers in their work, in their homes, or in any other field, they are indebted and under obligations to no one or to nothing but their own increased intelligence, character, and grit, as manifest in their associated capacity in the trade union movement.

Much remains to be done for the present as well as the future, but the achievements of the trade union movement in the interests of the workers of America must prove to all an incentive to greater effort. To those whose impatience with what they regard as the slow growth, we commend a retrospective view into the conditions of the past.

A farmer who was plowing up his field looked ahead at the ground yet to be covered and became visibly disheartened. An observing friend standing nearby called his attention to the work already accomplished, and reminded him that by perseverance and persistence alone is achievement or success possible. So say we to our fellow workers.

It is true that conditions are not now what we have a right to expect and hope them to be, but look back and count with the time when the workers were veritable slaves, toiling long hours for pitifully low wages under awfully impoverishing conditions, when the employer was the master of all he surveyed and the worker toiled long without hope or aspiration for himself or his kind.

Much of the burdens of ages which were borne by the type of "The  
Moe" has been lifted, and the bent form and the receding

forehead have been changed to the upright attitude and a higher developed manhood, with a better life today and a better prospect for the days to come, and this has been accomplished under our modern industrial system through the numbers, power, aggressiveness, intelligence, and manhood of our trade union movement.

If there need be any proof as to the advanced position which the workmen of our country now proudly occupy as compared to the past, the absolute mastery of employers and the servility of the workmen of the past stand in strong contrast to the dignified and respectful position now attained and maintained by labor.

Organized labor, the trade union movement of America, has compelled public opinion to take a better and more comprehensive view of the rights of labor, and to consider and even commend the rational, natural movement of the workers for self-protection by associated effort in the trade union movement.

In our day all great questions are considered with a view to their economic and material influence upon the people, and this of necessity affects the working people most, inasmuch as they constitute so large a proportion of the people.

Our schools, colleges, and universities now have classes in which the great labor problem in all its phases is investigated and discussed; it forms an important part of the curriculum of institutions of learning.

The inter-collegiate and club debates are now largely devoted to the great questions of and applying to organized labor.

Our newspapers and magazines devote columns in the presentation of "labor news" and dissertations on the rights and claims of organized labor. Many, aye, very many, of these are not always favorable to the position or contentions of organized labor, but it is a hopeful sign, brimful of opportunities and possibilities, when this most potent subject in all its ramifications is being investigated and discussed. The greatest danger to the toilers of our country would be should little or no thought be given to the great problems and principles in which they are so much interested. Investigation and discussion can only aid in the triumph of the great cause of labor—the cause of humanity.

Take the few following incidents and utterance as further indications of the progress made by the great labor movement of America:

At the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston, October, 1904, the following declaration was adopted:

The cause of labor is the effort of men, being men, to live the life of men. Its purpose is to maintain such a standard of wages, hours, and conditions as shall afford every man an opportunity to grow in mind and in heart. Without organization the standard can not be maintained in the midst of our present commercial conditions.

A few months ago the synod of the Presbyterian Church declared its purpose to make a systematic study of the entire labor question and the industrial problem, and directed that committees in every locality should appoint a board of experts for the purpose of informing the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor, as well as to ask for the inaugura-

tion of a plan to establish fraternal relations with workmen in their organizations.

In an address President Roosevelt recently said: "I strongly believe in trade unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalists and wage workers to try to seek one another out, to understand each other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other."

At the same gathering at Wilkesbarre, addressing largely the members of the miners' union, Cardinal Gibbons paid a great tribute to labor and expressed the hope that the President's beneficent influence would be to strengthen in the mining regions "the good relations between employer and employed," and closed with this:

"God bless the noble working men,  
Who rear the cities of the plain,  
Who dig the mines and build the ships,  
And drive the commerce of the main.  
God bless them, for their swarthy hands  
Have wrought the glory of our lands."

The above utterances of men in great public positions are simply indications of the better and higher conception which now obtains in regard to the work and aims of the great labor movement. It required work and sacrifice to produce such a state of mind in men who occupy such preeminent positions in the public mind, when such men can reach the mental stage where they may safely and freely express their judgment upon a movement which, until yesterday, was regarded as unlawful, criminal, and subversive of the public weal.

The discordant note detected in the futile and vapid utterances of a Parry or a Post need be given little attention, reminding us simply of the remnant of that ignorance, bigotry, and avarice of bygone days.

The great work of reform, relief, and improvement in the condition of men and women of labor and their children has advanced the morals of the man of labor, the entire family has been elevated, resulting in the development of better and higher attributes of human character and nobler aspirations among all for all.

On this Labor Day, 1905, let us all take upon ourselves new resolves to greater and better efforts to bring within the beneficent fold of our unions the yet unorganized workers.

Let us earnestly and faithfully strive to more fully earn and deserve the respect and confidence of the toilers of America, and press home, hour by hour, day by day, the just claims which our trade union movement makes upon modern society.

Let us organize, unite, and federate, and by the exercise and practice of the principles of solidarity, fraternity, honesty, fair dealing, and justice, we shall make the days to come brighter and better, not only for labor, but for all.

**JUDICIAL FADS AND FANCIES.** We have been hearing a good deal of late about fads and fancies of various kinds. It would seem that judicial activity or judicial legislation is full of fads and fancies. Just now a good many judges are in a mood which leads them to "hand down" anti-labor decisions that are giving the plutocratic press lively satisfaction. Such decisions are the fashion, "the rage," for the time being. They are unpleasant to organized labor, but they will not do much permanent harm. They are strained, illogical, arbitrary, untenable, and a more rational mood will sweep them away.

What is more serious is the confirmed habit of the judges to usurp legislative power and by the process of "construction" make the law, not what it was really intended to be, but what they and the circles in which they move think it ought to be. Under this abuse of power practices have grown up which legislatures would never have sanctioned and which plutocracy does not ask them to sanction. "Give us the courts," plutocracy says (or thinks), "and we care not what the laws are."

A New York paper, in commenting upon several anti-union decisions, said recently :

It is significant that no new statutes were enacted to meet the cases disposed of by the courts in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Existing law was found adequate to defend and preserve the rights of all. As unionism continues its struggle for monopoly in the labor market similar actions are likely to be brought, and in time the unionists may find that they are not a privileged class in the community, but are subject to the same restraints and restrictions to which their fellow citizens submit.

Mark the first two sentences of this quotation. "No new statutes were enacted to meet the cases." "Existing law was found adequate." We know what this means, in spite of the Pecksniffian palaver about "the rights of all."

The judges put new meanings into old statutes—stretched and tortured and violated them under the transparent pretext of "construction."

It is false and unjust to allege that unionists claim special privileges and attempt to evade "the restraints and restrictions to which their fellow-citizens submit." What unionists demand is that they shall not be subjected to special judicial legislation, to fanciful and impossible principles which, as the chief justice of the highest court of New York has candidly said, would not be entertained for a moment in ordinary commercial cases. For the benefit (?) of labor new conceptions are evolved and new definitions framed.

Here is an illustration of our contention from the very article from which we have quoted. It says:

Recently a New England corporation which had recovered a verdict against a labor organization collected a part of the sum by attaching the pay and property of the individual members of the union. Harsh as this procedure was, it was commended by the residents of the community in which it was adopted.

In other words, the union in this case was treated as a copartnership, and the principle of "unlimited" liability was applied. Would any fair-minded court soberly maintain that a voluntary association called a union is different from a voluntary association called a club or a church? In business relations you can not treat as copartners men who are not in the strict

and proper sense partners, and if you bring suit to collect a debt the courts will require you to prove the actual existence of the partnership relation, if you allege it. Not so, apparently, with unions. In *their* case, "harsh procedure"—and special, illegal procedure as well—is resorted to with the approval and encouragement of the courts.

Now, for good and sufficient reasons (which we have set forth in these pages more than once) organized labor, with some exceptions does not choose to assume the corporate status. It is a fundamental principle that men can not be compelled to incorporate themselves. Is it fair and right to treat every union as a corporation in spite of its deliberate refusal to incorporate? The answer is plain.

And what right have judges to treat unions as partnerships when they have not chosen to constitute themselves partnerships?

Within the last several weeks sundry decisions have been rendered in cases involving the right of picketing, entering into union shop contracts, etc. The opinions in these cases presented no new arguments or considerations, and it is unnecessary to add anything to what we said last month upon the Massachusetts anti-union shop decision.

One word, however, about the dictum of that sapient New Jersey judge who sweepingly condemned all picketing. Emulating ex-Judge Jenkins, whose foolish remarks on strikes we had occasion to notice in a recent issue, this astute magistrate exclaimed in effect:

"Peaceable picketing! There is no such thing as peaceable picketing. You might as well talk about peaceable murder or elegant vulgarity."

This is worthy of the great Dogberry himself. It is depressing to think that persons of the mental calibre indicated by the passage we have quoted almost literally preside in American courts and administer "justice."

Why is peaceable picketing impossible? How can that be "impossible" which is so common and familiar, and which no law has ever prohibited? What is picketing? The placing of men in certain positions to give and obtain information, or to employ moral suasion. In England the law permits "watching and besetting,"—picketing—for the first named purpose. In this country only injunction-mad judges have interfered with peaceable picketing. How, indeed, can a sane legislator or impartial or rational judge say that a man shall not use the streets and quietly, peaceably, address certain persons or observe the movements of such persons?

To say that because some pickets commit disorderly or violent acts, there is no such thing as peaceable picketing, is about as logical as it would be to say that, because some judges are incompetent or prejudiced or malevolent, there is no such thing as justice in our courts.

We may repeat with regard to picketing what we said in our last issue concerning the anti-union shop decisions. It is idle for any set of employers or hired attorneys to endeavor to deprive organized labor of such elementary rights as moral suasion, the giving and receiving of information, the use of the public highways, and, in short, just as idle as it is to seek to abolish the right of labor to choose employers and associates and to make union shop contracts.

So long as the country remains free these rights will be exercised in

one way or another. Injunctions will not avail; absurd bulls and dicta will not avail. They will be enjoyed practically in spite of fulmination and legal sophistry. Common sense will prevail in the end; reason and consistency will reassert themselves in the courts. If not, there will be constitutional reïorm to curb the judicial legislators and confine them to their proper functions.

No doubt there was a time when the short-sighted, bigoted employers thought unionism could and would be crushed by injunctions, damage suits, denunciation, and similar weapons.

They ought to know better now.

What have they accomplished? Labor is stronger than ever.

The unions have not dissolved; the policy of labor has not changed.

Mistakes have been made, and they will be avoided.

But all the essential features of the unionist movement have remained unimpaired.

The assaults have failed; they have been repulsed.

Would it not be wiser and more profitable for employers to abandon futile methods and try the policy of fair play, honest dealing, and friendly relations with their organized employes and the latter's duly elected representatives?

Sooner or later this course will have to be adopted by them, and our effort is to bring it into full and general operation at the earliest possible time and thus avoid many unnecessary controversies and contests.

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Don't fail to read all the articles in the symposium published in this issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. They are all splendid contributions to the literature of labor. Several articles of excellent merit have been crowded out, but will be published in the October and following issues.

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**HAWAII MUST NOT BE ASIATIC.** The sugar planters of Hawaii are making every effort for the admission of Chinese into Hawaii, and have declared their purpose to have amended (and consequently annulled) the Chinese *Exclusion* Law. Apropos of this, it may not be amiss to call attention to some of the mistatements and misrepresentations indulged in by the sugar planters to accomplish their purpose.

At the outset it is well to note that the advocates of that interest are endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the people of the United States by declaring that no one is competent to speak intelligently upon the question of Chinese labor in Hawaii unless investigation and study has been made by those who have been in Hawaii for a number of years, this statement being made with the knowledge that the sugar planters are those who hold dominant sway and have practically the only means of conveying information in Hawaii, and from there to the people generally. It is a clever ruse, but that it will fail in achieving its purpose to deceive the American people we are quite confident. However, figures can mean only

one thing whether they are read in Hawaii or elsewhere, and we quote the following from the most authentic source.

The last census showed the following:

Japanese residents in Hawaii .....	61,115
Chinese residents in Hawaii.....	25,762
<b>Total Japanese and Chinese.....</b>	<b>86,877</b>

Authentic Hawaiian reports, two years after the census, show that there were employed on the plantations there:

Japanese.....	31,029
Chinese.....	3,937
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,966</b>

Apart from these figures, Chinese and Japanese are employed in the following occupations, to the number of over 51,000: Farmers, mechanics, servants, draymen, merchants, and professional men.

As given in the 1900 census, the population of Hawaii was 154,001, made up as follows:

Whites.....	66,890
Negroes.....	233
Chinese.....	25,767
Japanese .....	61,111
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>154,001</b>

It must be borne in mind, also, that about nine thousand Chinese and Japanese are native born in the territory of Hawaii.

There were 19,299 pupils in the schools, of which 4,570 were Asiatics.

There has been a constant increase in the attendance of Asiatics in the schools of Hawaii, as the following table will show:

In 1900 there were attending school—Japanese children.....							1,352
In 1902	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,993
In 1904	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,920
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In 1900	"	"	"	"	Chinese	"	1,289
In 1902	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,385
In 1904	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,650
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In 1900	"	"	"	"	White	"	1,250
In 1902	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,389
In 1904	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,403

Further classification shows that there was an increase during the period of four years in attendance of children in the schools, as follows:

Chinese increase in 4 years.....	28 per cent.
Japanese increase in 4 years.....	116 per cent.
Portugese increase in 4 years.....	14 per cent.
American, British, and German.....	12 per cent.

When it is borne in mind that the constitution and laws provide that every native child born on American soil is entitled to the full right and privilege of citizenship, and with it the right to vote, these figures have an additional significance in their political as well as their economic and social aspect.

The merchants have also felt the evil effects of the Asiatic, as will be

seen by the following excerpt from a communication of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. It says: "That for the purpose of obtaining cheap labor, there have been introduced here (Hawaii) twice as many Asiatic laborers as have been necessary for the working of the plantations, and that this has resulted in competition, disastrous to all but immediate sugar interests, and that, consequently, the surplus labor which numbers in the neighborhood of 50,000 is engaged in professional, mechanical, and mercantile pursuits."

All who had experience in the effort made to secure, first, the limitation of Chinese immigration, and, later, Chinese exclusion, know the Herculean efforts made by the shipping companies, railroad companies, and other monied interests to thwart the efforts of organized labor, as well as the people generally and particularly of the Pacific coast.

These same tactics are now being resorted to by the sugar planters of Hawaii, to first weaken existing law against Chinese immigration, and no doubt working hand in glove with the transportation companies, in the hope of a final destruction of all protection by law against the coolie laborers from Asia.

Some of the planters have pretended to be particularly hostile to the Japanese laborers coming, and under the pretext of that hostility have urged the opening up of the doors for the admission of Chinese.

Surely if the Japanese are an evil and a menace to our people, and no one who knows the conditions will dispute that they are, then we should direct our attention to try to secure national legislation to regulate, restrict, and, if necessary, prohibit Japanese from coming to the United States, or any of its possessions or territories.

But it is either immeasurable avarice or ignorance, or a combination of both, that would ask for the limitation or exclusion of Japanese immigration to the United States, and at the same time seek either the modification or the repeal of existing law prohibiting Chinese immigration. So far as the Americans and Europeans, that is, the white people, are concerned, in Hawaii, that country has been almost overwhelmed with Chinese and Japanese, who have engaged not only in the work on the sugar plantations and the farms, but have invaded and practically controlled every other trade, business, and commerce.

There can be no question that now the duty of the Caucasian workmen, employers, and the people generally of Hawaii, having at heart the best interests of Hawaii, is to demand that Chinese be excluded, that Japanese immigration be restricted, or wholly excluded, and that the people of Hawaii receive the continued support of our people on the mainland of the United States in the effort to save Hawaii from becoming absolutely and irrevocably Asiatic.

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The real cause for the peculations of high financiers in insurance circles is found in the fact that the profits accruing from the premiums of the insured are so enormous that the managers and directors dared not disclose them, and in the effort to hide them, stole them.

# TALKS ON LABOR.

## ADDRESSES AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

[Many requests are received at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from men in the ranks of labor intensely interested in the study of the labor movement and the economic problem with which it deals. These inquiries also come frequently from professors, students, and others engaged in the study of the economic problem. Most of these requests for information are coupled with an inquiry as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. It is with the object of furnishing this information in the most concrete and public form that the following addresses and talks on labor are published.]

**S**URROUNDED on the stage by many of the most active of the leaders of the union movement, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., made his bow on Wednesday evening at Mozart Hall before the St. Paul public.

Among those present who are not identified with the movement of organized labor was Mayor Robert A. Smith, who was evidently much pleased with the address of President Gompers. He was quick to applaud every strong point made by the speaker throughout.

The introduction of President Gompers was effected in a few remarks by Chairman Becker.

On the idea that the individual worker was perfectly qualified to fix the terms of his employment without the intervention of his union or his fellow workers, Mr. Gompers was convincing to a degree. He drew a picture of John Jones, workingman, going up to the president of a great industrial institution and telling him that he wanted to have extended to him an eight hour day and a raise of 25 cents a day in his wages. Imagine the feelings of the magnate! And then imagine what John Jones' foreman would have to say to him the following day if John had stood alone in his demand. It might be that the foreman, if he was willing to consider the matter at all, would ask him, "Do these demands imply what you think you ought really to have? I have heard before that you were not satisfied with what you were getting. But here's the situation, John: If I give you what you ask, the rest of the men in the plant will also insist on getting the same." Such a proceeding, said President Gompers, was a travesty on the divine words: "Suffer little children to come unto me."

The speaker gave attention to the prevailing belief among employers that the demands of unions and union working men and women were the result of agitation. The labor agitator, so-called, did not, so far as the speaker knew, derive much benefit from the progress made by workingmen. He was in something of the same position as the man in a burning building who called out the fire department instead of taking chances on getting burned to death.

### *Patriotism of Labor.*

Taking up the patriotic aspect of the labor movement, Mr. Gompers declared that the unions entered their protest against wrong and injustice

wherever found. Theirs was not a selfish movement. Said he: "We know that we live in a country as fair as any other on God's green earth, that yields up wealth at a touch; a country with \$5,000,000 as earnest and intelligent people as you can find; fortunately situated, and developed into a homogeneous brotherhood and sisterhood that exists nowhere else on earth. I have traveled some and have yet to see such keen, loyal patriotism and love of country as developed by the people of the United States, and with all that, none stand more loyal to the United States and to the spirit of liberty than the labor union."

The speaker declared he was always ready to assert his patriotism on behalf of the colored man, saying: "'Tis true that some white men have been angered at the introduction of black strike breakers. I have stood as a champion of the colored man and have sacrificed self and much of the movement that the colored man should get a chance. But the caucasians are not going to let their standard of living be destroyed by negroes, Chinamen, Japs, or any others."

Mr. Gompers said that the stories about the riotous bloodshed accompanying labor strikes reminded him of the moving pictures which had been presented to the audience that evening. The picture themselves were but small, but when brought under the influence of the light played on them they were vastly increased in the proportion the various figures were made to assume. The boy and the girl took on the proportions of the man and woman; the man and woman were giants, and the cow was a hippopotamus. Such was an illustration of the light in which the daily press presented everything that might operate to the discredit of the union movement.

"How and in what form can present discontent be expressed? Some say it will come about in a million years; some say in a thousand years; others in a hundred; others in a decade; others immediately, and some fools say that it will come sooner."

### *Can Not Crush the Unions.*

Dealing with the stupid delusion which possesses the enemies of the working people that the labor movement can be destroyed by force, the speaker showed the intense feeling of devotion to the cause for which he has been noted all his life.

"No matter," said he, "what our enemies propose to accomplish, one thing they can never do, and that is to crush out the labor unions. The movement is growing, and it is best to deal with it intelligently and justly. Our great-great-grandfathers and our great-great-grandmothers should have been kept in darkness in order to accomplish such a result. But these ancestors of ours discovered letters enough to spell out correctly such words as 'rights,' 'justice,' 'liberty.'"

"We hope," he continued, "to establish better relations between employers and employees. He lives in the sixteenth century, the employer who today says that employees should have no voice in the settlement of wages, hours, and other conditions of labor. The American workmen proposed to have a very potent voice in disposing of the only thing which they had to sell—their labor. Business men have fixed and marked prices on goods in their stores. Why should not laboring men have the same right to fix the price of their labor? "If I read the signs of the times correctly, the American workman is going to get more. We do not propose to tear down anything. We do not believe the world is going to the bow-wows. We propose to build up homes and characters and to take the children from the factories and place them in the homes and schools."

The labor movement is the best declaration for the future, owing to its success in the past.

#### *Bucks Up Printers.*

With outstretched hands the speaker then made strong plea for the eight hour day which the International Typographical Union will inaugurate on January 1, 1906. One year ago, he said, the union printers composing the International Typographical Union decided that they would have an eight hour day. Due notice was given by them to their employers, who were advised that for not one minute longer than eight hours in a given day would any of the men work after the date set for the inauguration of the eight hour movement in their craft. He told of the introduction of type setting machines into that craft, and expressed the hope that the employing printers would go slow and act wisely in their consideration of the men's demand.

The American Federation of Labor, said the speaker, with its 2,000,000 active members, stood pledged to support the movement of the printers, and the printers would be sustained to the limit. He wanted his friends among the St. Paul printers rest assured of that fact. In 1886 the cigarmakers instituted the eight hour day, and it has proved a blessing to the men of that craft without inflicting any wrong on their employers. "The eight hour day," he exclaimed, "is coming. You can't stop it. Those who stand in its path will act wisely if they get out of its path."

#### *Show Their Love of Him.*

After the public meeting had adjourned Mr. Gompers was given a banquet by his personal friends at Miesen's cafe. Plates were laid for 50. H. Becker acted as toastmaster. There was a splendid spread, and every one present told in glowing terms of the high esteem in which they held Mr. Gompers as a leader and a brother in the cause. They testified their gratitude at the great

advancement that had come to the cause through his wise and courageous leadership and severally and collectively they expressed the hope that he would be spared for many years to come to guide the movement in America.

Mr. Gompers responded feelingly to the many pleasant things said of him and declared that he always would endeavor, as he always had endeavored, to advance the cause in a conscientious and faithful manner and to the full limit of whatever ability he possessed.

The banquet closed at 1 a. m., and at parting it was plain that all those in attendance would like to unite in taking a vote to continue Brother Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor to the end of his days. As all were about to separate "three cheers for the grand old man" were proposed, and they were given with a will.

Among those present at the banquet were: J. L. Gieske, John Friesen, C. H. Bly, M. A. Cummings, Charles Reiffenach, J. C. W. Smith, G. H. Becker, Samuel Gompers, Louis Nash, Harry L. Dix, H. V. Koch, C. Carlson, William Templeman, F. E. Hoffmann, James Welch, T. J. Cavanaugh, Charles Bovaird, P. W. Hartigan, W. J. Carlson, J. B. Ellinger, F. J. Jenny, E. C. Ives, T. F. Thomas, A. I. Mundahl, Col. Bonn, M. Comerford, Cornelius Guiney, Joseph Fleck, J. J. McHugh, John Geary, J. P. Krieger, J. A. Blackwell, John Klaus, J. P. F. Sanders, R. Phillips, M. T. O'Connell, L. Sinters, J. W. Graham, Frank Valesh, A. L. Rich.—*Union Advocate*, St. Paul, Minn.

#### SPEAKS TO BIG AUDIENCE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., delivered a masterly address on the labor problem to over 2,500 people who crowded the big Auditorium.

The address was a practical demonstration of the subject from a labor point of view. It was enlivened with witty sallies, and the attention of the audience was held by the speaker every moment throughout his discourse.

Mr. Gompers is a man of fine figure and striking appearance. Upon taking the stage, he is one who at once creates a favorable impression.

He opened his address with an expression of his appreciation of such a large audience.

"One would be less than human," he said, "if he did not appreciate the honor of addressing an audience like this, so great in numbers, so representative of the people of Minneapolis."

After some further introductory remarks, he plunged into his subject for the evening.

#### *The Labor Problem*

"It is one of the sad commentaries on the thought of our times," he said, "that the question is frequently heard, 'Is there a labor problem?' There are men, and men, too, who are considered intelligent observers of the social and industrial conditions of the day, who declare that the 'labor problem' exists only in the vaporings of the modern labor agitator.

Go to our great modern industrial centers. Glance into the sweat-shops, and see old men, frail women and children, poring over their work, every stitch drawing out their heart's blood. See their pinched cheeks, their dwarfed figures, and their premature signs of old age. Then see the

strong men out of employment standing idly at the doors of the factories, and say, if you can, that there is no labor problem.

This will not be the verdict, but there will come in thunder tones the declaration that the labor problem is the living, burning question of the day and hour. The industrial problem overshadows all other problems of our time. The problem is presented in many forms, and it makes demands that can not be diverted, shirked or sidetracked. The labor problem seeks as its solution to make life worth living for uncounted thousands.

#### *Everybody Wants More.*

Everybody asks for a little more. The men who are receiving thousands want a few thousands more, but in asking it they are spared the vituperation that falls on the head of the lowly laborer whose further wants are expressed in cents. The labor movement has its inception from the under dogs. Those who fight its battles are the men in the social scale who receive little but do much.

Organization is the keynote of modern progress. There is in Minneapolis a manufacturers' association, an association of master builders, a chamber of commerce, a ministers' association, associations of lawyers and doctors. All these are unions. But when workingmen organize their organizations are often denounced as labor trusts.

The unions meet in no luxurious offices. The men who compose them have sprung from ancestors who were workingmen through centuries. For this reason it should not be surprising that in

the ranks of the unions are to be found men intelligent as well as dullards; selfish and unselfish; those who work to bring about good and those who would bring about evil.

#### *Attitude Toward Strikes.*

The speaker spoke of the right of organized labor to strike. He said that labor must be in a position to go to battle when war is forced upon it.

Mr. Gompers spoke pointedly of the strike breaking in Chicago by negroes. He stated that organized labor desired no controversy with the negroes; "but," he said, "if the colored man continues to lend himself to the work of tearing down what the white man has built up, a race hatred worse than any ever known before will result. Caucasian civilization will serve notice that its uplifting process is not to be interfered with in any such way."

He concluded: The object of the unions is not destructive; it is constructive, though the unions do go down deep into the causes of misery and despair. Organized labor wishes our country to lead the world in industrial production, in morality, in religious liberty, in the conception of all that makes men noble, women beautiful, and children bright and happy.

Organized labor appeals for aid to accomplish emancipation from industrial injustice, to establish universal brotherhood, to help make each day brighter than that which has gone before, for your sympathy and cooperation that countless millions yet unborn will rise up and say your name is blessed.—*Minneapolis Journal*, May 24.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organisers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

### District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

*Organisers*, John A. Flett, H. L. Eichelberger.

### District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*Organisers*, Herman Robinson, Jacob Tazelaar, J. D. Pierce, Wm. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braunschweig, Thomas Flynn, Stuart Reid, Hugh Frayne.

### District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

*Organiser*, James Leonard.

### District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

*Organisers*, P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, N. Evans, Emmet T. Flood, Cal. Wyatt, Thos. F. Tracy, M. Donnelly.

### District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

### District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

*Organisers*, H. M. Walker, C. W. Woodman.

### District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

*Organiser*, M. Grant Hamilton.

### District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

*Organisers*, C. O. Young, Chas H. Gram, Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### **Asbestos Workers.**

*P. G. Jessen.*—Trade has been dull throughout the country but is now improving. Our St. Louis local won lockout, which we consider great victory, as the employers' association has been trying to break up the organizations in the building trades of St. Louis. The lockout in St. Louis was the result of an attempt on the part of the employers to reduce wages. We have organized a new local in San Francisco.

### **Bill Posters.**

*I. J. McCormick.*—Our trade is in good shape. Philadelphia we have a strike on hand for improved wages and working conditions. We chartered new local in Baltimore, Md., during the month. Had two deaths and the benefits were \$20.

### **Carriage and Wagon Workers.**

*Chas. Baustian.*—At this writing we have a strike on hand at Newark, N. J., for a reduction of hours

from 60 to 53 hours per week. The men have been out nine weeks, but hope to win out.

### **Cement Workers.**

*T. K. Ryan.*—All locals report trade in first-class shape, and prospects seem bright for the future. New locals are constantly being added to our brotherhood and we are steadily progressing. Have organized unions in Lewiston, Idaho, and Chicago, Ill. In Boston our men are out on strike against the open shop, which the employers are trying to enforce.

### **Elevator Constructors.**

*Henry Snow.*—Employment fair and still improving. The majority of unemployed members are located in New York City. Although not directly affected in the late trouble our trade has suffered on account of idleness of the other building trades. Have no strikes or lockouts to report.

**Laundry Workers.**

*John J. Manning.*—Trade fair throughout the craft. Our local in Los Angeles is out for nine hour day. Lockout in Troy by the eight firms which comprise the manufacturers' associations still continues, but the members stand firmer than ever, and there has been no desertions from the ranks. We expect to win strike in Carbondale, Pa., against the open shop, as all indications are favorable to settlement. Have formed new unions in Troy, N. Y., Murphysboro, Ill., and Newark, N. Y., during the month.

**Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**

*Chas. McCrory.*—The outlook in our line is very bright and we look forward to a prosperous season. We are making a vigorous campaign throughout the country, requesting the support of all the workers in the labor movement to handle nothing but union made wall paper. Our trade is well organized and in splendid shape. At least 95 per cent of our men are employed at present. We are now trying to secure agreements with the employers as to terms of employment for the months of June, July, and August, during which time 55 hours per week will be the schedule, and during the balance of the year 60 hours per week will constitute the week. We made a request for 55 hours per week for the entire season, but compromised on three months for a start, as we would not lose one shop which would agree to union conditions.

**Paving Cutters.**

*William Dodge.*—Trade conditions fair throughout the country. All men are steadily employed. We won two strikes in Hall Quarry, Me., gaining every demand. Have chartered new unions in Maine and New York.

**Shingle Weavers.**

*J. E. Campbell.*—At this writing all mills are running, although there seems to be some talk

among some of the operators as to shutting down for a short time in order to raise the price of shingles, which is not very good. The eight hour day would accomplish the same result, but they do not seem to realize it. We reorganized a local in Olympia, Wash. One year ago these men were locked out and forced to surrender their charter. They have now reorganized stronger than ever. We hope to have every mill unionized and a union shop operated everywhere.

**Slate Workers.**

*Robt. J. Griffith.*—Trade has not been so brisk as promised early in the season. In the Vermont district the operators suspended work for one month. The union does not object to the suspension of work provided the operators can by such means maintain the prices and thereby keep up the standard of wages.

**Tailors.**

*John B. Lennon.*—The summer is our dull season. In Chicago we recently settled lockout against reduction in wages. We have a lockout pending in Ottawa for the same reason. Have chartered new locals in the following places: Calgary, Brandon, and Fernie, Canada; Roanoke Va., and Fall River, Mass. Our total membership is now about 16,000.

**Theatrical Stage Employees.**

*Lee M. Hart.*—Our recent thirteenth annual convention elected the following delegates as international officers for this year: President, John Suarez, St. Louis, Mo.; first vice-president, Wm. G. Rusk, San Francisco, Cal.; second vice-president, J. J. Barry, Boston, Mass.; third vice-president, Wm. J. Furlong, Montreal, Can.; fourth vice-president, M. C. Higgins, Youngstown, Ohio; fifth vice-president, E. A. Denny, Houston, Texas; general secretary-treasurer, Lee M. Hart, Chicago, Ill.; delegates to A. F. of L. convention, Phillip Kelly and Lee M. Hart.

**FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.****CALIFORNIA.**

*Eureka.*—Wm. L. Owen:

This section is pretty well organized. Work is steady and likely to continue so for sometime. Wages are 25 per cent higher for organized workers than for the unorganized. Electrical workers have formed union. Wood and mill men are organizing. At the last city election the initiative and referendum was passed. The union labels are advocated at all times.

*Los Angeles.*—L. D. Biddle and W. S. Smith:

Painters and carpenters of Hollister have organized during the month. The condition of organized labor is much better in every respect than that of the unorganized. Work is plentiful for mechanics. Laundry workers are on strike for the nine hour day, and at this writing one laundry has signed a contract with them. A Japanese and Korean exclusion league has been formed in this locality, the mission of which is to exclude all labor from the Orient.

**FLORIDA.**

*Jacksonville.*—W. J. Lowe:

The condition of organized crafts is far superior

to the unorganized. Work is steady. A central labor union has been formed. Horseshoers, hotel and restaurant employes, stationery firemen, barbers and blacksmiths are about to form unions. A child labor law was passed by the state legislature at the last session.

**IDAHO.**

*Boise.*—J. E. Roberts:

Nearly every branch of labor is organized in this city. Work is steady. Ground men in all electrical companies have obtained the union scale of \$2.50 per day without strike. Steam engineers have organized. Shirt waist and laundry workers are reorganizing. Label league has good membership and splendid work is done by all union men in the interest of the union labels.

**ILLINOIS.**

*Allon.*—O. V. Lowe:

Work is steady. We have no strikes. Wages are satisfactory. The trades are well organized. Cement workers' union under way. The union labels are well patronized.

**Freeport.**—W. W. Young:

Organized labor secures better wages and shorter hours than the unorganized workers. Typographical union obtained agreement whereby it will secure the eight hour day in 1906. Work is steady in all lines. Shot firers' bill was passed at the last session of the legislature. Bartenders are organizing. The union labels are well patronized.

**Harrisburg.**—Chas. A. Sullivan:

Wages of organized workers are about 50 per cent higher than those of the unorganized. The unskilled laborers are poorly organized. Special efforts are made to get them in line. Blacksmiths, musicians, and laundry workers are about to form unions. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Herrin.**—L. E. Jacobs:

Work is steady in most crafts, but the miners work only about half time. Condition of organized labor continues good. Shot firers bill is now a law in this state. Great preparations have been made for Labor Day.

**Pana.**—J. W. Jones:

Every trade in the city is organized with the exception of the section men on railroads, and they are now under way. Conditions here are first-class. Meat cutters and butchers organized during the month.

**Quincy.**—John J. Kearney:

The trade union movement in this section continues to advance, despite the antagonism of the employers' association. All union men are steadily employed. Metal polishers and leather workers have secured increased wages without strike. The condition of the organized workers is far superior to that of the unorganized. Unskilled laborers on municipal work are trying for increased wages. There is a good demand for all union labels. Have several new unions under way.

**Rockford.**—Frank C. Lander:

There is an active demand for labor in all lines, and employment is quite steady. We have had no recent improvements in conditions or wages. Organized labor secures by far the best conditions in this vicinity. All locals are in healthy condition and steadily increasing in membership. Stone cutters have formed union. There is an unceasing agitation for the union labels.

**Rock Island**—H. L. Darby:

Fair conditions are enjoyed by the organized workers, but the same can not be said of the unorganized. Work is steady in all lines. All union men are urged to demand the union labels at all times.

**Sparta.**—S. W. Skelly:

Conditions good for organized crafts. There are few unorganized workers in this locality. Work is fairly steady. The union labels are well patronized.

**Sterling.**—H. A. Brown:

Work is steady in all lines. Organized labor is in good shape. Wage scales range about the same as last year. We have had no strikes. Union men work eight and nine hours per day, while the unorganized still work the ten hour day. Have one new union under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Streator.**—R. E. Mowbray:

Organized labor is in flourishing condition in this section. Nearly all trades are organized. Work is steady. Laundry workers have reorgan-

ized. Metal stamping workers and vulcan tinning workers are coming in line. The committee for the union labels is doing good work.

**INDIANA.****Evansville.**—Louis Fitzwilliam:

The labor movement is making great strides in this section. All local unions are increasing their membership. We have secured some improvements without strike. The unorganized workers are not making much headway, and they can not expect to secure better conditions without united effort. Work has been steady. Great preparations have been made for the celebration of Labor Day. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Logansport.**—Mrs. O. P. Smith:

Condition of organized labor is good, and the indications at this time point to a substantial improvement all along the line. Carpenters' union has been reorganized, and the painters and decorators are steadily increasing their membership. In all lines the outlook is very bright. Work is steady in all crafts. Barbers were locked out by the barbers' association. The lockout was caused by an attempt on the part of the bosses to take away the half holiday, but the men made a good stand and have succeeded in holding their own in 18 shops out of 25. The non-unionists receive about fifty per cent less wages than the union men. Horse-shoers, freight handlers, teamsters, waitresses, and laundry workers are organizing. All building trades are strengthening their organizations. There seems to be a general revival all along the line. Woman's label league is doing good work.

**Marion.**—James S. Myers:

Grocery clerks, delivery drivers, and unskilled laborers are organizing. Work is slack at this writing as the glass factories are closed down during the summer. Employment in structural trades is scarce at this time. All possible work is done for the union labels.

**Mt. Vernon**—James K. Kreutzinger:

As result of organization the conditions in many crafts have improved. Work is steady in all lines. Great preparations have been made for a fitting Labor Day celebration.

**New Albany.**—Michael Hasenstab:

Despite the antagonism of the employers' association of this city, organized labor is progressing and securing improved conditions. Carpenters have been working against the open shop for the past fifteen months and at this time are stronger numerically than ever before. All the men are at work contracting for themselves. Rolling mills have signed agreement with steel and tin workers giving them increased wages. Retail clerks' agreement, which secures them improved conditions, was readily signed by the merchants. There is an increased demand for all union labels.

**Owensville.**—Sam W. Strupe:

The organized workers in this section have a decided advantage over the unorganized. Work is steady and plentiful in all lines. A slight increase in wages is noticed in all lines. Have two new unions under way. The union labels are demanded.

**South Bend.**—J. W. Peters:

Work is steady in all crafts. We have had no recent changes in conditions. Great preparations have been made for the celebration of Labor Day. There is a strong demand for the union labels.

*Terre Haute.*—Jas. W. Bruder:

All trades here are organized and conditions are good in this vicinity. The union labels are being boomed.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Krebs.*—W. M. Bell:

There are very few unorganized workers in this vicinity. Organized labor enjoys good conditions. Work is steady. The mines are running full time, which is unusual for this time of the year. Municipal government recognizes eight hour day on municipal work. Musicians are organizing.

*South McAlester.*—D. S. O'Leary:

Organized labor in this section is in fair shape. The eight hour day is worked by all organized crafts, excepting the printers, paper hangers, and carpenters, who work the nine hour day. Work at this writing is rather unsteady, and the unorganized workers work for what they can get. Cooks and waiters are organizing. Fair work is done for the union labels.

*Wilburton.*—Taylor Thomas:

Organized trades in good shape. There are few unorganized workers in this section. We work the eight hour day. Have had no recent strikes. The union labels are well patronized.

### IOWA.

*Clarinda.*—A. G. Heer:

Organized labor is in better condition at present than ever before. On the other hand, the condition of the unorganized labor is poor. Have one new union under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Clinton.*—G. F. Tucker:

Industrial conditions good in this vicinity. Carpenters' strike has been settled and all the men are again at work. All other building trades are busy, a number of new buildings being in course of construction. Printers signed agreement calling for eight hour day after January 1, 1906.

*Council Bluffs.*—Gus Lots:

Organized workers are in better shape and secure steadier employment than the unorganized workers. Carpenters and bricklayers have secured increased wages without strike. Teamsters and horseshoers are organizing. The union labels are pushed.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

Nearly all crafts are at work. Very few men idle, except in the unorganized lines. Work is steady in most crafts. The condition of organized labor is steadily improving. Milk wagon drivers and brick makers are organizing. The unions are taking active interest in promoting harmony and peace between employers and employees.

*Oelwein.*—John W. Evans:

The well-established trade unions in this city secure splendid conditions and good wages, as well as recognition from their employers. On the other hand, the unorganized workers receive less acknowledgment and lower wages. No demand for improved conditions has been made recently. Teamsters, bakers, and electricians are expecting to organize. We are continually pushing the union labels.

*Ottumwa.*—L. Lightner:

Work continues steady. Hotel waiters, lathers, and plasterers are organizing. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels.

### KENTUCKY.

*Covington.*—C. H. Sidener:

Nearly all crafts here are organized, receiving from 50 cents to \$1 per day more than the unorganized workers. Employment is generally steady, especially in the building lines. Wages have increased to an average of \$1 per day during the last two years. Carbonated water workers who recently organized secured increase of 50 cents per day without strike. Bill posters, metal polishers, and blacksmiths have affiliated with the trades assembly. Plumbers and plasterers are organizing. The recent decisions of the courts in this section have been fair to organized labor. Municipal government in this city and many neighboring towns requires union labor on all contract and municipal labor. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*Paducah.*—Peter Smith:

All organized trades are working steadily. Wages have been increased in several crafts. The unorganized workers, mostly negroes, work for whatever the employers choose to give them. Painters gained increased wages and shorter hours without strike. Condition of the organized workers is 20 per cent better than that of the unorganized. Street car men, laundry workers, and federal union are under way. A label league is also being formed.

*Sturgis.*—T. D. Omer:

Condition of organized trades good, but the unorganized are in bad shape. The eight hour day is worked by organized trades. Wages remain about the same as last year. We demand the union labels at all times.

### LOUISIANA.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

Work continues steady. A demand for the 10 hour day in the saw mills will be made when the mills start running in the fall. We feel that this demand will be met favorably by the employers. The trade union movement is coming to the front in this section, and all the unions realize the necessity of absolute harmony and close affiliation. Federal union of St. Martinsville is progressing. Several unions that lapsed some time ago are reorganizing and the organizations will be in fine shape on Labor Day.

### MAINE.

*Skowhegan.*—Chas. L. Bagley:

Organized workers are enjoying good conditions. Common laborers gained an increase in wages of 25 cents and the nine hour day. Work is very steady, and the conditions of the organized are much better than those of the unorganized. The use of the union label is energetically advocated by all union men.

### MARYLAND.

*Cumberland.*—Oswald Weber:

Two victories have been gained during the month. Tanners were on strike four days, and plumbers two weeks. Both gained all their demands. Several firms have been arrested for violating the child labor laws, and their cases will come up before the October term of court. Organized labor is gaining ground steadily, and the members of the unions are receiving 30 per cent more wages than the unorganized. During the month an organization of retail clerks has been formed, as

unions of teamsters, butchers, and lathers are under way.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Southbridge.*—James J. Cooney:

The conditions of the organized carpenters, painters, bartenders, and metal polishers are good. The nine hour work day prevails, and fair wages are paid. One cutlery firm will adopt the label of the 'Metal Polishers' Union next month. Work is steady. Organized labor is gaining. Workers still unorganized are in a condition of slavery. Loom fixers and blacksmiths are organizing. Good work is being done for union labels.

### MICHIGAN.

*Grand Rapids.*—Eugene F. Gourdeau:

Although some of the unorganized workers share the advantages gained by the union men, as a rule those that are united enjoy better conditions. The musicians' union has been making great gains in membership. An effort is being made to organize a federal union. Trade is fair. Members of unions work shorter hours and get higher wages than non-union workers.

*Jackson.*—Geo. E. Whitmore:

Through the efforts of organized labor many of the crafts are working eight and nine hours a day. The unorganized still work ten hours a day and get much lower wages than the union men get for the shorter workday. Union men insist on label goods, and let alone all unfair products. There are no idle men in this vicinity. Work is plentiful.

*Lansing.*—Alva M. Bower:

Organized workers receive higher wages and work shorter hours than those who are unorganized. Employment has been unsteady in most lines during the past month. Preparations are being made to advertise the union label.

*Port Huron.*—W. P. Wallace:

Machinists have returned to work and the painters' difficulty is about adjusted. Efforts are being made to reorganize the teamsters and the federal union. Organized carpenters and painters work nine hours. The unorganized work ten hours and receive the same pay. Non-union workers work longer hours in all crafts.

*Sault Ste. Marie.*—James W. Troyer:

Prospects of organized workers are very bright at present, but there is nothing in sight for the unorganized. We have the situation well in hand and have secured some increases in wages since May 1. The union men have a decided advantage over the non-unionists. Unions of hotel porters, railroad clerks and baggagemen are in course of formation.

### MINNESOTA.

*St. Cloud.*—L. R. Porter and W. E. Stacey:

Organized labor is in good shape and work is plentiful. The condition of the unorganized can not compare in any way with the condition of the organized, which is much superior. Good work is done for the union labels.

### MISSOURI.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields:

Organized labor is in good condition, and with few exceptions harmony exists between employers and employees. As usual the unorganized are working longer hours and receiving less wages. Work is plentiful.

*Novinger.*—G. B. Queen:

Organized workers are enjoying fair conditions. There are few, if any, non-unionists here. About fifty per cent of the workers are employed. A committee from the Central Labor Union is agitating the demand for the union label, and boycotts are generally observed.

*Poplar Bluff.*—Sol. Everhart:

A local printing company discharged its union men several months ago, but the non-union employes, who took their places, proved so unsatisfactory that all the union men have been reinstated. The unions are in good condition and their members are working the nine hour day. All trades have secured better conditions since organization. Considerable interest is being stirred up by the demand for the union label, and unfair articles are not purchased by unionists.

### MONTANA.

*Great Falls.*—Eugene Ingram:

Non-union workers are not in a prosperous condition, but the unionists are steadily gaining ground and enjoying good conditions. Beer bottlers and drivers secured an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day through a strike. The label committee of the Central Labor Union is continually agitating the demand for union label good. The beer bottlers and drivers have formed a union.

### NEBRASKA.

*South Omaha.*—W. J. Copenhaver:

Teamsters and clerks are organizing. Condition of the unorganized workers is very poor. The condition of the organized workers is much superior to that of the unorganized although we look for improvement in some lines. There are a number of crafts here unorganized. Work is steady outside of the packing house industry. A city ordinance recently passed requires union labor and eight hour day on all city work.

### NEW JERSEY.

*New Brunswick.*—Geo. S. Walker:

Condition of organized labor is excellent. All building trades progressing. Employment is steady. All union men employed. There is a difference of at least 50 per cent in the wages of the unorganized workers as compared with the wages of the union men. Painters, carpenters, and wall paper employes secured increased wages without strike. Plumbers won strike for the union shop. Unskilled laborers and fishermen are forming unions. A women's label league is being formed.

### NEW YORK.

*Little Falls.*—Thos. J. Crowley:

Organized labor in good shape, but the condition of the unorganized is much the same as in other localities; they accept cuts in wages at any time because they have not the moral courage to organize and stand together. Work is steady. Jack spinners secured increase of five cents per pound without strike. Winders went out on strike for increase in wages and lost because they were unorganized. Laborers, painters, and knitters are getting ready to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Newburgh.*—John Rothery:

Organized labor in good shape. We have 27 unions affiliated with central body. Plasterers' union

embraces every journeyman in town. Building trades find employment plentiful, but other lines are only fair. Union men receive higher wages and work shorter hours than the unorganized workers.

*Schenectady.*—J. Amsler:

Condition of organized labor good. Wages are satisfactory and work is steady. We have improved conditions without strike, and hope to reduce hours in the near future. About seventy-five per cent of the workers here are organized. A great amount of work is done for the union labels.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

*Durham.*—R. D. Bailey:

Tinners and carpenters are getting in line. Work is steady in all lines. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

#### OHIO.

*Cleveland.*—Michael Goldsmith:

After a strike of three weeks the plasterers' wage scale was increased from \$4 to \$4.50 a day. The lathers and tinners will also win their demands. The Central Labor Union is making an effort to settle the strike of the carpenters and painters. Business is fair.

*Columbus.*—C. F. Davis:

Organized labor has never had a better year, especially in the building lines. The demand for building trades workmen greatly exceeds the supply. Business is good all around, everybody employed. The inside wire workers went on strike in June for the eight hour day, time and half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. The conditions of the organized are far better than those of the unorganized. Union label goods are being demanded and boycotted articles are not purchased by union workers.

*Conneaut.*—Geo. H. Shoop:

Bakers and confectioners have organized during the month. We have had no recent improvements in conditions or wages. Work is rather slack at this writing. All union men are urged to demand the union labels.

*Crooksville.*—S. R. Frazee:

Organized labor is in good shape, able to maintain fair wages, short hours, and good conditions. Members of the miners' union get \$2.42 for driving a mule eight hours, while the unorganized section hands work 10 hours, in all kinds of weather, for \$1.35. There is no comparison between the conditions of organized and unorganized labor. We look for the union label and let unfair goods strictly alone. Two new unions are under way.

*East Liverpool.*—Chas. Kontner:

Work is steady and several unions are in process of formation. There is a good demand for union label goods, but unfair goods are not popular with union workers.

*Findlay.*—F. C. Rummeals:

Prospects are bright for all organized crafts. Organized labor in good shape. Printers are working the eight hour day. Building trades work the nine hour day and have obtained increased wages. Lathers, hod carriers, and tailors are organized. Have painters of Fostoria under way. Good work is done in the interest of the union labels.

*Painesville.*—F. J. Taylor:

The trades are well organized in this section; wages are increasing and work is steady. A large

number of non-union men are out of employment but the union men are all working. There is a universal demand for the union label.

*Steubenville.*—James Parkinson:

All union men are working, although there are several contractors who have refused to sign the carpenters' scale, and have declared for the open shop. The electric linemen of a local traction and light company were locked out for 10 days, but returned to work with an increase in wages of 25 cents a day. The unions are prospering and their members are demanding the union label.

*Zanesville.*—Fred A. Kline:

Organized labor is steadily employed in most branches. A number of improvements are being made and the unskilled workers find plenty to do. We have had no recent strikes. Street car employes have reorganized. Laundry workers are organizing. All union labels are well patronized.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Allentown.*—Chas. M. Rehrig:

The condition of organized labor is improving. Employment is steady. Unions of printing pressmen and bartenders have been formed, and a union of retail clerks and a federal union are in process of formation. There is a steady demand for the union label, and boycotts are strictly enforced.

*Altoona.*—J. H. Imler:

Members of unions have many advantages, but the condition of the unorganized is deplorable. Employment is very steady and some crafts are short of help. Wages have increased about ten per cent without strike. Slate and tile roofers and two other unions are under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*New Castle.*—Philip S. Evans:

The conditions enjoyed by the organized workers are good. Employment is steady. Great efforts are made to boom the union label.

*Philadelphia.*—Rudolph Schirra:

Conditions are fair in organized lines while the condition in some of the unorganized trades is deplorable. Unorganized bakers in some shops work 18 hours per day for \$2, while in the union shops men work 12 hours for \$3. Work is steady in all lines but in all cases the unorganized work long hours. There should be a more consistent demand for the union labels.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston.*—John L. Kiley:

Work is fairly steady, brickmasons especially in demand. Carpenters obtained nine hour day without strike. Woman's label league is rapidly increasing membership and some active work is accomplished.

#### TEXAS.

*Austin.*—A. E. Deats:

The condition of organized labor is very satisfactory. Work is steady. Engineers secured the eight hour day without strike since they organized. Condition of organized labor in every way is much better than that of the unorganized. Engineers organized during the month. Carriage drivers, butchers, shoemakers, and icemen are organizing. The union labels are demanded at all times.

*Fort Worth.*—C. W. Woodman and M. J. Bohan:

Work has been exceptionally steady during the summer. Organized workers have much the best

of it as regards conditions in this vicinity. Tanners won strike for increase of 45 cents per day and union shop contract. Clerks secured maximum hour and minimum wage contract. Clerks at Strawn and street carmen of Fort Worth have organized. Considerable work is done for the union labels. Farmers at Azle and a federal union at Benbrook are under way.

**Galveston.**—O. A. Anderson:

Improvement is noticed in the conditions of nearly all the organized crafts. Retail clerks reduced hours and longshoremen secured increased wages without strike. In general all crafts have improved their conditions. The unorganized workers share the benefits secured by organized efforts in wages and hours. In the outlying districts where no organization exists the conditions of the unorganized workers are deplorable. Teamsters and unskilled laborers are organizing. The union labels are well demanded.

**Marshall.**—W. B. Hicks:

Nearly all trades are organized and in good shape. Work is steady. Several of the building trades have obtained increased wages and the eight hour day without strike. Some of the railroad organizations secured improved conditions through conferences. Have had no strikes here for a number of years. During the last two sessions some state laws favorable to organized labor have been enacted. Carpenters and joiners are organizing. Nearly all locals have label committee to attend to the work for the union labels.

**San Antonio.**—Adolph Westheimer:

Newspaper writers and bindery girls are forming unions. Fair conditions are obtained by the organized workers, but the unorganized, in some instances, have deplorable conditions. Work is fairly steady. Brewery workers secured increased wages without strike. Good work is done by all union men for the union labels.

## UTAH.

**Ogden.**—H. L. Gaut:

Owing to united effort on the part of the organized workers they enjoy good conditions. The unorganized workers in some respects share these benefits without helping to secure it. Work is steady. Painters are likely to organize. Good work is done for the union labels and there is a steady demand for them.

## VERMONT.

**Bellows.**—Thos. F. Haverty:

Teamsters have organized. Retail clerks are getting ready to organize. Work has been rather slack in the building trades.

## VIRGINIA.

**Portsmouth.**—Thos. Nolan:

All trades are fairly well employed and prospects are bright for a busy season. Nearly all crafts have obtained shorter hours, and in some cases increased wages have been obtained. No strikes or

lockouts to report. The union labels are demanded by union men.

## WASHINGTON.

**Spokane.**—C. O. Young:

Work is fairly steady. Federal union is rapidly increasing membership and all members are steadily employed. Engineers won strike for the eight hour day. They formerly worked 12 hours per day. Union men are more steadily employed than the non-unionists, because the union men prove more reliable and are better workmen. Bookkeepers and cement workers are about to form unions.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

**Flemington.**—J. A. Springer:

Union men enjoy much better conditions as regards wages and hours than the unorganized workers. Work has been rather unsteady during the past month. The injunction issued against the miners has been dissolved. There should be a more consistent demand for the union labels.

## WISCONSIN.

**Ashland.**—Frank Gauthier:

All union men are employed at fair wages and conditions. We now have over 1,000 union men in this city and prospects good for steady increase in all unions. A woman's label league was formed recently. Machinists have organized and hotel and restaurant employes are under way.

**Waukesha.**—Geo. Gollwitzer:

All organized trades are progressing. The unorganized workers have to work longer hours at less wages than those organized. Work is steady and all union men are employed. Good work is done for the union labels.

## PORTO RICO.

**Arecibo.**—Esteban Padilla:

The conditions of the agricultural laborers are identical with those in other wards of this district. Only here in Tetuan the land is divided up; there is less centralization and consequently the small proprietor is as much exploited as the laborer. They are true dependents of the warehousemen of the city, and for that reason they necessarily crowd down the laborer more. This is the reason why they, themselves, have contributed the greater part to secure the amount of the charter fee, and have entered the unions eager for justice and hoping that from this may come a union of small proprietors who by united efforts may succeed some day in making themselves independent of the capitalist patronage, which is ruining them.

**Utado.**—The rate of wages of the laborer fluctuates from 20 to 30 cents for 14 or more hours of work for men; from 12 to 20 cents for the same hours for women and children. Work is steady only from August to December. In June, July, January, and February there is work on an average from 12 to 15 days per month. In the remaining months work is uncertain.

## DOMINION NOTES.

### ONTARIO.

**Toronto.**—Wm. V. Todd:

Building trades are busy and in general all organized trades have good conditions. Some new

unions have been formed during the month and several others are under way. Good work is done for the union labels, but some further effort in that line would not be amiss.



# OFFICIAL



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### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly-authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on

behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of each local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. (Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.)

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**Cigars.**—Carl Uptan, of New York City; Korta, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Herz George and Tom Moore.  
**Flour.**—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**Meats.**—Kingsan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
**Pipes.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.  
**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

### CLOTHING.

**Buttons.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Kremets & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company.  
**Gloves.**—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
**Hats.**—J. B. Metson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James H. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Booran & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

### POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Suine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hasset & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Atlas Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Falmouth, Mass.; Henry Diaton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erskine Co. and F. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydoile Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

#### WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Cooperage.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butler Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich. Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Rehnle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benito, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Hemington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Burlap.**—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

**Bill Pastors.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

**D. M. Parry.** Indianapolis, Ind.  
**Wellman, Osborne & Co.** Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

**C. W. Post.** Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

**Lehman-Swartz & Co.** New York City.

## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, JULY, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 928 unions making returns for July, 1905, with an aggregate membership of 88,253, there were 2 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,209 unions, with a membership of 93,467, reported 2.2 per cent without employment.

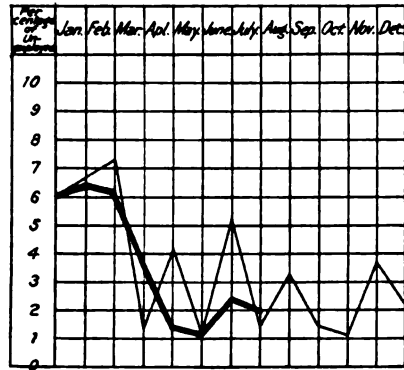


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the light line for 1904.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of July, 1905. (The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$99,537 07
Cotton mule spinners asso, tax, a, m, j.....	88 00
Intl asso bridge and structural iron workers, tax, a, m.....	100 00
Bro of boilermakers and iron ship builders, tax, a, m, j.....	200 54
Fed of labor, Louisville, Ky, tax, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor, Nashua, N. H., tax, j, acct j.....	1 00
Trades and labor assem, O'Fallon, Ills, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 9621, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 11716, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9186 tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Plumbers diggers and sewer builders 9926, tax, m, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Telephone operators 11498, tax, m, a, m, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Base ball makers 10929, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Artificial limb makers 11856, tax, a, m, acct j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 9485, sup.....	3 80
Federal labor 11557, tax, Jan, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.75.....	3 75
Newspaper, bundle carriers, and helpers 11921, sup.....	10 00
3. Trades assem, Dallas, Tex, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	7 50
Central labor, Greenfield, Mass, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f.....	5 00
Trades council, Johnston City, Ill, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Trades assembly, Norwich, N. Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Olean, N. Y, tax, j, a, n, '04.....	2 50
Central labor union, Pottsville, Pa, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Sioux City, Iowa, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Federal labor 8067, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	18 00
Federal labor 9165, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00

3. Federal labor 10926, tax, July, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, \$1.75.....	57 55
Bottle caners 10885, tax, m, a, m, j, \$4.85; d f, \$1.85.....	9 70
Newsboys 10414, tax, a, m.....	80
Drainlayers and helpers 10885, tax, June, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Federal labor 11045, sup.....	1 50
Suspender workers 10088, sup.....	16 00
Federal labor 11449, sup.....	8 40
Printers' roller makers 10688, tax, June, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 50c.....	8 40
Federal labor 11858, tax, May, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90 sup, 80c.....	4 60
Messenger boys 11844, tax, a, m, j, \$1.60; sup, \$1.80.....	2 90
Fed trades council, Milwaukee, Wis, sup.....	25
5. (De trabajadores agricolas) agricultural workers 1922, sup.....	10 00
Intl of flour and cereal mill employes, tax, a, m, j.....	12 35
Shirt waist and laundry workers Intl, tax, f, m, a, m.....	117 00
Intl of slate workers, tax, May.....	4 95
Amal rubber workers of A, tax, j, f, m, a, m.....	2 50
Horseshall makers 7073, tax, m, a, m, j, \$11.20; d f, \$11.20.....	22 40
Assorters and packers 8316, tax, June, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, June, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Burlap workers 11492, tax, a, m, j, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Federal labor 11818, tax, June, \$12.90; d f, \$12.90.....	25 20
Federal labor 10190, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	1 50
Federal labor 8828, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	12 40
Federal labor 11154, tax, July, 85c; d f, 85c.....	8 00
Federal labor 11782, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 70
Federal labor 11429, tax, m, j, \$4.35; d f, \$4.35.....	20 00
Laborers prot 9105, tax, a, m, \$10; d f, \$10.....	2 20
Laborers prot 9523, tax, m, a, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 40
Laborers prot 10890, tax, bal m, a, m, j, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Bucyrus, Ohio, tax, f, m, a, m, j.....	10 00
Central labor union, Boston, Mass, tax, Mar, '05, to and incl Feb, '06.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Marietta, Ohio, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Victoria, B C, tax, a, m, j.....	8 50
Hospital employes 10641, tax, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 50c.....	2 10
Federal labor 11661, sup.....	1 06
Lobster fishermen 11590, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 6c.....	16 50
Horse-nail workers 7180, tax, July, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25; sup, \$4.....	8 30
Regalia and badge workers 11159, tax, June, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, \$1.....	3 50
Laborers prot 9512, tax, May, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c.....	6 70
Federal labor 11658, tax, June, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85; sup, \$1.....	10
Federal labor 8962, sup.....	1 00
Egg inspectors 11701, sup.....	1 25
Local 25, Amer bro of cement workers, sup.....	7 50
6. Suspender workers 9480, sup.....	60
Local 76, hotel and restaurant employes, etc, sup.....	18 00
Federal labor 8189, tax, June, \$9; d f, \$9.....	2 80
Federal labor 10087, tax, m, a, m, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	1 60
Federal labor 10685, tax, bal m, j, \$90c; d f, 80c.....	2 00
Federal labor 11098, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	9 00
Federal labor 10816, tax, June, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	4 40
Federal labor 9465, tax, m, j, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	6 00
Ice handlers and helpers 9058, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 20
Steel case makers 11842, tax, June, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	3 00
Stabliemens prot 10075, tax, j, f, m, a, acct, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	10 00
Fed trades council, Sacramento, Cal, tax, Feb, '06, to and incl Jan, '06.....	2 56
Central trades council, Frankfort, Ind, tax, a, m, j.....	5 00
7. Trades and labor council, Walla Walla, Wash, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	2 50
Labor council, Ironton, Ohio, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor, Alliance, Ohio, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Laborers prot 8856, tax, July, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20

7. Central labor, Bellingham, Wash, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m.....	50 00
Federal labor 7552, tax, Mar, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	1 20
Federal labor 10847, tax, July, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 00
Federal labor 90875, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 00
Bootblacks prot 9236, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	1 0
Paving inspectors and material testers 10579, tax, j, f, m, a, m, \$8; d f, \$8.....	4 00
File workers 10048, tax, a, m, j, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 20
Indurated fibre workers 7185, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.....	10 5
Pastemakers 10567, tax, May, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	4 3
Chemical workers 10658, tax, a, m, \$1; d f, \$1.....	1 00
Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	1 20
Cloth examiners and spongers 11542, tax, April, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 10279, tax, June, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, \$1.....	1 0
Federal labor 11736, sup.....	1 2
Artesian well drillers 10644, tax, July, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, 45c.....	1 5
Federal labor 11006, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$1.....	1 3
Federal labor 11624, tax, June, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, \$1.....	6 6
Intl asso of car workers, tax, Jan, to and incl May.....	25 9
Intl photo engravers, tax, June.....	11 5
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, Oct, '04, to and incl June, '05.....	20 0
Intl asso of car workers, tax, June.....	2 5
8. Federal labor 724, tax, June, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 0
Trades council, Anderson, Ind, tax, m, a, m.....	1 3
Trades and labor council, Edwardsville, Ill, tax, m, a, m.....	1 5
Federal labor 9449, tax, m, a, m, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 7
Federal labor 8770, tax, j, j, \$4.70; d f, \$2.70.....	1 0
Federal labor 10085, tax, June, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	1 3
Federal labor 11518, tax, a, m, j, \$5.25; d f, \$5.55.....	1 0
Federal labor 9745, tax, m, a, m, j, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	1 4
Federal labor 9892, tax, a, m, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 0
Laborers prot 11872, tax, bal, June, 5c; d f, 50c.....	1 0

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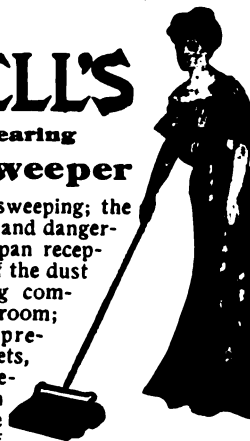
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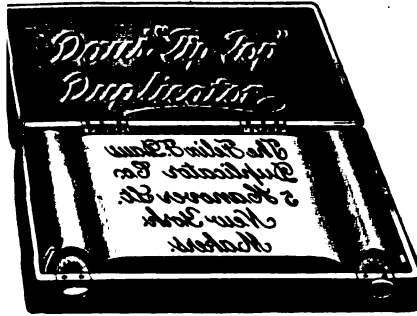
8. Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11778, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3....	\$6 00	10. Undertakers 9049, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50....	\$3 00
Iron, tin, steel, and granite ware workers, 11943, tax, June, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	Derrickmen 9490, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Sugar workers 11155, tax, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Newsboys prot 11556, tax, June.....	48
Fibre sanders 7394, tax, June, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40....	2 80	Steel plate transferers asso of A 8934, tax, april, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Telephone operators 9557, tax, July, \$2 75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50	Ivory workers 10663, tax, m, a, m, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 80
Agricultural workers 11694, tax, m, a, \$4; d f, \$1.....	8 00	Scale workers 7572, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	16 00
Fibre pressmens 9681, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50	Central trades and labor council, Arkansas City, Kans, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Amalgamated meat cutlers and butcher workmen of N A, assessment.....	148 88	Trades and labor council, Fond du Lac, Wis, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Westerly, R I, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Central labor union, Keene, N H, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Concord, N H, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00	Trades and labor assem, Oelwein, Ia tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Portland, Me, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00	Central labor union, Trenton, N J, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Richmond central trades and labor council, Staten Island, N Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00	Intl bro of maintenance of way employes, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	800 00
Central trades council, Sulphur, I T, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Bottlers and carbonators 10801, tax, a, m, j, j, a, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$5.....	14 00
Lobster fishermen 11886, tax, July, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, 10c.....	3 20	Central trades council, Sulphur, I T, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 11909, sup.....	2 60	Laborers prot 11899, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.20.....	7 20
Federal labor 11423, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$1.2.....	4 05	Vegetable ivory button makers 7546, tax, June, \$1 65; d f, \$1.65; sup, 25c.....	3 55
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11555, tax, July, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, \$5.....	5 90	(Braceros agricolas) agricultural laborers 11873, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2.....	7 00
D G Higgs, St Louis, Mo, sup.....	10	Federal labor 8060, tax, July, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15; sup, \$1.50.....	9 80
Intl typographical, tax, June.....	285 19	Federal labor 11812, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.50.....	11 50
Federal labor 9648, tax, m, a, m, j, \$2.30; d f, \$2.3; asst, 40c.....	5 00	Federal labor 6997, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 50c.....	4 00
Federal labor 9958, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75..	8 50	Federal labor 8533, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 75c.....	5 75
Federal labor 7187, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25....	8 50	11. Central labor union, Athol, Mass, tax, f, m, a, Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Federal labor 11449, tax, June, \$3.05; d f, \$1.75	6 10	Suspendermakers 10642, tax, July, l; d f, \$1..	2 00
Federal labor 11849, tax, June, \$3.80; d f, \$5.80	11 60	Interlocking switch and signalmens 11785, tax, June, \$4.90; d f, \$4.90.....	9 80
Federal labor 11488, tax, m, a, m, j, j, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50	N Y transfer co employers prot 11824, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	2 80
Federal labor 10917, tax, June, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	Federal labor 11823, tax, June, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85	5 70
Window shade painters 10587, tax, m, j, j, \$2.55; d f, \$1.55.....	5 10	Federal labor 10813, tax, June, \$2.80; d f, \$2 80	5 60
Window shade workers 11555, tax, j, j, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20		
Stone pavers, sidewalk layers, and curb setters 11556, tax, June, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	8 20		



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United textile workers of A, sup.....	\$15 00	17. Federal labor 9636, tax, July, \$4; d f, \$4.....	\$8 00
Rockmens prot 10631, sup.....	4 00	Federal labor 11579, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Bootblacks prot 11823, tax, July, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 50c.....	2 20	Laborers prot 8868, tax, June, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Federal labor 9365, tax, a, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	5 50	Laborers prot 11837, tax, m, a, m, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Hair spinners 10899, tax, June, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Stone potters 11598, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Pipe and drain layers 11882, tax, July, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	Watch workers 8961, tax, June, \$4.90; d f, \$4.90	9 80
Torn, celluloid, comb, and novelty workers 10846, tax, m, a, m, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90	Greenhouse workers 10246, tax, a, m, j, j, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	8 20
Fire dept employees 11423, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Pipe layers 9744, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
stenographers, bookkeepers, typewriters, and assistants 11778, tax, July, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50	Alsea Bay fishermen 11622, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, tax, June.....	378 20	Public school teachers asso 10808, tax, j, j, a, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45.....	6 90
coal handlers 9022, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00	Soda and mineral water bottlers 10838, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50
street, sewer, and general excavating laborers 11003, tax, m, a, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10; assessment, \$1.35.....	21 85	Baggage, messengers, and transferers 10167, tax, a, m, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
telephone employees 11268, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Millmens prot 10297, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
oyster fishermen 11845, tax, July, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	9 60	Federal labor 10993, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
horists and gardeners 10726, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Laborers prot 10215, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
alemens prot 11408, tax, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Wood, wire, and metal lathers intl union, tax, j, j.....	48 00
nited trades and labor counco, Paterson, N J, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00	Chainmakers natl of U S A, tax, a, m, j.....	9 00
aine state fed of labor, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, May.....	725 00
narry workers intl of N A, sup.....	4 60	United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, June.....	780 00
otel and restaurant employees, etc, tax, June, \$182.68; sup, \$38.20.....	270 88	Intl of elevator constructors, tax, June.....	11 00
ederal labor 11183, tax, July, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 60	Central labor union, Paris, Ill, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
ederal labor 10919, tax, June, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	8 20	Central labor union, Penn Yan, N Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
ederal labor 11459, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Central labor council, Butte, Mont, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
ederal labor 11654, tax, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Central trades council, Punxsutawney, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
achinists helpers 11892, sup.....	4 75	Federal labor 11925, sup.....	5 00
ederal labor 9449, tax, j, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Federal labor 8223, tax, f, m, a, m, j, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 5c.....	8 55
g inspectors 11251, tax, aug, \$10; d f, \$10; up, \$1.....	21 00	Granite workers 9289, tax, July, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1.25.....	5 75
ederal water bottlers 11817, sup.....	16 00	Plaster material workers 11877, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, 50c.....	10 50
own cork and seal workers 10675, tax, May, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$6.....	18 00	Local 14, mattress makers intl, sup.....	50
eter fishermen 11923, sup.....	10 00	Laborers prot 11223, sup.....	1 00
eter fishermen 11924, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 10123, sup.....	10 00
ederal labor 11858, tax, June, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	8 80	Soda and mineral water bottlers and workers 8514, sup.....	2 50
ederal labor 11014, tax, m, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assess, 80c.....	3 80	Saw mill workers 11826, tax, April, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 80
ederal labor 11876, tax, July, \$6.60; d f, \$6.60.....	18 20	Laborers prot 9788, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
ederal labor 9644, tax, July, 85c; d f, 85c.....	70	Federal labor 10059, tax, m, j, \$7; d f, \$7.....	14 00
ederal labor 11617, tax, a, m, j, \$8.25; d f, \$8.25.....	16 50	Federal labor 11484, tax, a, m, j, j, \$6.20; d f, \$6.20.....	12 80
ederal labor 11445, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50	Cemetery employees 11848, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
ederal labor 10281, tax, June, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90		
ederal labor 9485, tax, July, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60		

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Mr. Parker, on November 1, 1903, resigned his position as an examiner in the U. S. Patent Office to enter this firm.

Address, 196 Dietz Building, Washington, D. C.

18. Laborers prot 9349, tax, July, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.	\$2 90	19. Federal labor 11928 sup.....	20 00
City firemens prot amo 11431, tax, June, \$15;	30 00	Lobster fishermen 11627, sup.....	8 00
d f, \$15.....	90 00	Trades and labor council, Ionia, Mich, sup.....	90 00
Pavers prot 8885, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 50	20. Spring fitters 11810, tax, July, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.	1 90
Milk bottlers 9829, tax, June, 45c; d f, 45c.....	9 20	Central labor union, Sheboygan, Wis, tax,	4 50
Gas workers 10673, tax, June, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.	6 00	m, a, m.....	30 00
Gas workers 11633, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.....	4 80	Suspender workers 11294, tax, July, \$1.75; d f,	12 00
Laborers prot 11817, tax, May, \$4.00; d f, \$4.00.	5 00	\$1.70	12 00
Laborers prot 11649, tax, Apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.	7 50	Federal labor 9862, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	12 00
Agricultural workers 11803, tax, J, J, \$2.50;	2 50	Federal labor 11891, tax, June, 70c; d f, 70c.....	20 00
d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	2 50	Gas workers 9840, tax, May, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75	20 00
Intl bro of electrical workers, sup.....	30 00	Cooks and waiters 10908, tax, July, \$8.25; d f,	20 00
Womens labor 11915, tax, July, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00;	4 80	\$8.25.....	20 00
sup, \$1.....	12 00	Soap, soda, and candle workers 10885, tax, J,	20 00
Federal labor 8962, sup.....	5 00	June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	20 00
Laborers prot 11817, sup.....	7 50	Trades and labor assembly, Chicago Heights,	20 00
Trades assem, Rome, N Y, sup.....	2 50	Ill, tax, Apr, '04, to and incl June, '05.....	20 00
19. Federated trades council, Reading, Pa, tax,	2 50	Trades council, Greensboro, N C, tax, m,	20 00
m, a, m.....	2 50	a, m.....	20 00
Federation of labor, Geneva, N Y, tax, a,	2 50	Federal labor 11433, tax, J, J, \$2; d f, \$2.....	20 00
m, j.....	2 50	Central labor union, Plymouth, Pa, tax, j,	20 00
Trades and labor council, Kenosha, Wis,	2 50	J, a.....	20 00
tax, m, a, m.....	5 00	Trades and labor council, Lowell, Mass, sup	20 00
Central labor, Ashtabula, Ohio, tax, f, m, a,	2 50	Central labor union, Rockland, Mass, sup.....	20 00
m, j, j.....	2 50	Suspender workers 8144, sup.....	20 00
Central trades and labor assem, Sparta, Ill,	2 50	Federal labor 9715, tax, a, m, j, J, a, \$2.10;	20 00
tax, d, '04, J, f.....	2 50	d f, \$2.10; sup, 5c.....	20 00
Intl bro of testaters, tax, J, J.....	841 50	Federal labor 8162, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25;	20 00
United powder and high explosive workers	30 00	sup, 50c.....	20 00
of A, tax, July, '04, to and incl June, '05.....	14 40	20. Central labor union, Delaware, Ohio, sup.....	20 00
Cloth examiners and spongers 11681, tax,	10 50	21. Federal labor 11414, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c.....	20 00
June, \$7.20; d f, \$7.20.....	2 00	Federal labor 8083, tax, m, J, J, \$10.50; d f,	20 00
Federal labor 9725, tax, m, a, m, J, J, \$5.25;	3 00	\$10.50.....	20 00
d f, \$5.25.....	3 20	Federal labor 9850, tax, July, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.	20 00
Federal labor 11505, tax, a, m, \$1; d f, \$1.....	4 70	Federal labor 10888, tax, a, m, J, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.	20 00
Federal labor 11567, tax, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 10	Federal labor 10426, tax, m, J, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15	20 00
Federal labor 8563, tax, July, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00.	2 80	Federal labor 11837, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	20 00
Federal labor 11856, tax, June, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10;	19 20	Watch finishers 10454, tax, a, m, J, J, a, \$5; d	20 00
sup, 50c.....	10 00	f, \$5.....	20 00
Federal labor 11852, tax, July, \$18.65; d f, \$18.65	5 75	House shorers and movers 7417, tax, m, J, J,	20 00
Federal labor 11884, tax, July, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55	2 80	\$3; d f, \$3.....	20 00
Laborers prot 10191, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	3 50	Riggers prot 10298, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	20 00
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, June, \$1.75; d f,	3 40	Amer society of plate engravers 9008, tax,	20 00
\$1.75.....	4 30	July, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	20 00
Needle straighteners 11791, tax, July, \$1.70;	19 20	Newsboys prot 10141, tax, m, J, J.....	20 00
d f, \$1.70.....	10 00	Machine textile printers assem, tax, m, J, J,	20 00
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters	5 75	Directory workers 9014, tax, a, m, J, J, \$1.60;	20 00
11807, tax, June, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	3 19	d f, \$1.60.....	20 00
Curbstone cutters and setters 9188, tax, J, J,	9 00	Trades council, Chippewa Falls, Wis, tax, a,	20 00
a, a, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00.....	1 10	m, J, J, a, s.....	20 00
Fishermen prot 9890, tax, m, J, \$4.50; d f,	1 15	Central labor union, Meadville, Pa, tax, m,	20 00
\$4.50; sup, \$1.....	3 00	a, m, J, J, a.....	20 00
Federal labor 11877, sup.....	1 15	Assorters and packers 8216, sup.....	20 00
Electric workers and linemens 9001, tax, m,	1 15	Cloth spongers and refinishers 10354, tax, m,	20 00
a, m, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, 49c.....	1 15	J, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$5.....	20 00
Agricultural workers 11880, tax, J, J, \$2.50;	1 15	22. Central labor union, Ticonderoga, N Y, tax,	20 00
d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	1 15	J, a, s.....	20 00
Trades council, Pinckneyville, Ill, sup.....	1 15	Central labor council, New Brighton, Pa,	20 00
Sand cutters 10047, tax, July, 45c; d f, 45c;	1 15	tax, July, '04, to and incl mar, '05.....	20 00
sup, 25c.....	1 15	Fed of labor, Atlanta, Ga, tax, feb to and	20 00
Lobster fishermen 11890, tax, June, \$1.25; d f,	3 00	inc oct, '05.....	20 00
\$1.25; sup, 50c.....	3 00	Federal labor 8768, tax, June, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.	20 00

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Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	36 00	24. Pavers helpers 10841, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	95 00
Federal labor 11426, tax, May \$1.40; d f, \$1.40...	2 80	Gilders prot 8460, tax, June, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05....	8 10
Federal labor 9710, tax, June, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65...	3 30	Milkers prot 8881, tax, July, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50...	25 00
Federal labor 11881, tax, J. a, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80...	5 60	Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8984, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Laborers prot 10842, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Sugar workers 11155, tax, J. J, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50...	7 00
Laborers prot 11417, tax, m, a, m, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	8 10	Limetrimmers 11885, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Bottlers prot 8434, tax, a, m, J, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10; sup, \$3.....	13 30	Federal labor 11643, sup.....	50
Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	16 00	Federal labor 11877, tax, J, J, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, 25c.....	1 85
Federal labor 10864, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 50	Agricultural workers 11885, tax, June, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, 60c.....	9 60
Federal labor 10185, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 50c.....	6 50	Agricultural workers 11901, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c.....	8 50
Horn-nail makers 9656, tax, July, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$5.....	8 60	Domestic laborers 11913, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.....	4 00
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, June.....	13 27	Agricultural workers 11898, sup.....	2 00
Central labor union, Chattanooga, Tenn, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50	25. Laborers prot 11749, tax, m, J, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Central labor union, Erie, Pa, tax, m, a, m, J, J, a.....	5 00	Upholsterers Intl of N A, tax, m, J, J.....	42 00
Central labor union, Knoxville, Tenn, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Boothblacks prot 11894, tax, m, J, J, a, a.....	1 00
Federal labor 6854, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50...	5 00	Federal labor 9504, tax, July, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 8216, tax, m, a, m, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70	Federal labor 11868, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Federal labor 8217, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	8 00	Needlemakers 11433, tax, May, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 9925, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Laborers prot 11884, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 1008, tax, a, m, J, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	Central labor, Taunton, Mass, sup.....	2 50
Federal labor 10190, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50...	7 00	Federal labor 896, sup.....	4 00
Federal labor 10751, tax, June, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55...	3 10	Federal labor 8962, sup.....	20
Federal labor 10624, tax, May, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 60	26. Domestic prot 11928, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 11164, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Agricultural workers 10008, sup.....	7 50
Federal labor 11802, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Hospital employes asso 10726, tax, a, m, J, \$9.10; d f, \$9.10.....	18 20
Salt and nut makers 6621, tax, a, m, J, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60	Supender workers 11251, tax, J, a, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Wool and stock workers 10184, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Sugar workers 10519, tax, J, J, \$30; d f, \$30.....	60 00
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, July, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Gas lamp lighters and trimmers 11864, tax, m, J, J, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00
Wallmakers 11776, tax, a, m, J, J, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50.....	23 00	Coffee roasters and helpers 10250, tax, June, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
		Newspaper and mail deliverers 9163, tax, May, \$45; d f, \$45.....	90 00
		Cut nail workers 7029, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
		Metermakers prot 11250, tax, June, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
		Central labor, Portsmouth, N H, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
		Central labor, Paducah, Ky, tax, bal a, a.....	1 25

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26. Trades and labor council, St Cloud, Minn, tax, m, a, m.....	22 50	28. Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 9857, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Federal labor 9816, sup.....	11 00
Federal labor 11886, tax, June, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Federal labor 11584, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 11798, tax, May, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 00	29. Federal labor 8208, tax, m, j, j, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Federal labor 9888, tax, May, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	Laborers prot 10461, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 00
Federal labor 7087, tax, June, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50	Federal labor 11813, tax, July, \$12.55; d f, \$12.55.....	2 00
Nail mill employes 9887, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 50	Trades council, Marshall, Tex, tax, f, m, a.....	2 00
Pavers, curbers, and rammers 9881, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 50c.....	4 50	Trades council, Albion, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Central labor, Salem, Mass, sup.....	50	Central labor council, Jamestown, N Y, tax, m, j, j.....	2 00
Agricultural workers 11898, tax, June, \$4.55; d f, \$4.55; sup, 60c.....	9 70	Gardeners and florists 10615, tax, a, m, j, \$8.90; d f, \$8.90.....	7 00
Machinists helpers 11892, tax, June, 35c; d f, 35c; sup, 50c.....	75	Stone pavers 11394, tax, a, m, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 9449, sup.....	75	Marble and mosaic workers 9809, tax, j, a, a, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 11643, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Back tenders and rollers 11887, sup.....	12 00
Federal labor 11850, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$1.25.....	8 25	Federal labor 11888, sup.....	10 00
Lastmakers prot 11929, sup.....	10 00	Suspender makers 9560, tax, a, m, \$16.50; d f, \$16.50; sup, \$16.....	6 00
Lastmakers prot 11890, sup.....	10 00	Ice-cream makers 9940, tax, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.....	1 00
Laborers prot 11881, sup.....	10 00	31. Horse-nail makers 10853, tax, July, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40.....	1 00
Agricultural workers 11832, sup.....	10 00	Curbsone cutters 8512, tax, a, m, j, \$12; d f, \$12.....	2 00
Federal labor 11684, sup.....	10 00	Canvassing agents and solicitors 9643, tax, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	1 00
Tuck pointers 10884, sup.....	5 00	Intl seamen union of A, asst.....	50 00
C. Gonzalez, Guayama, P R, sup.....	42	Federal labor 8367, tax, a, m, j, \$12; d f, \$12.....	2 00
27. Ice-cream prot 9254, tax, j, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	Federal labor 11681, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	1 00
Messenger boys 11814, tax, July.....	80	Federal labor 11490, tax, m, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 00
United neckwear cutters 9839, tax, Jan, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50	Stablemen prot 10638, tax, a, m, j, \$15; d f, \$15.....	2 00
P.O. clerks 8708, tax, June, \$15; d f, \$15.....	80 00	Federal labor 11684, tax, June, 35c; d f, 35c.....	1 00
R. R. transfer messengers and clerks 11889, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11491, tax, m, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	1 00
Sewer tunnel workers 7819, tax, June, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Federal labor 11045, tax, m, j, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Lobster fishermen 11887, tax, July, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 00	Federal labor 7520, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	1 00
Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, July, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40	Federal labor 9898, tax, July, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	1 00
Federal labor 10722, tax, April, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Base-ball makers 10629, tax, July, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 00
Federal labor 8087, tax, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Green glass gatherers 8723, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 8785, tax, a, m, j, \$4.95; d f, \$4.95.....	9 90	Livery stablemen 11507, tax, m, j, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	1 00
Laborers prot 9558, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Asphalt pavers 10513, tax, May, \$3; d f, \$3.....	1 00
Laborers, excavators, and rockmen 11679, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Wool sorters and graders 9025, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5.....	2 00
Laborers prot 8944, tax, m, a, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	25 00	Wax and plaster modelmakers 11438, tax, July, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 00
Mill workers 11438, sup.....	10 00	Wisconsin state fed of labor, tax, May, '05, to and incl apr, '06.....	34 00
Horse-nail makers 10650, tax, Aug, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 25c.....	2 45	Central labor union, Norristown, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Lobster fishermen 11843, sup.....	50	Central labor council, San Bernardino, Cal, tax, m, a, m.....	2 00
Laborers prot 8079, tax, m, j, \$13.80; d f, \$13.80; sup, \$1.50.....	29 10	Trades council, Sheffield, Ala, tax, Nov, '04, to and incl apr, '05.....	1 00
Soapmakers 10724, sup.....	16 00	Central labor union, Marquette, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 00
28. Trades council, Alexandria, Va, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00	Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, tax, f, m, a.....	2 00
Federal labor 10873, tax, m, j, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11388, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 11535, tax, May, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Laborers prot 11940, sup.....	1 00
Laborers prot 10291, tax, July, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	13 00	Cigarmakers intl union of A, tax, m, a.....	6 00
Carbonated water workers 11845, tax, j, j, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Intl seamen union of A, Oct, '04, to and incl June, '06.....	10 00
Mineral water bottlers 11829, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Intl brotherhood of stationary firemen, tax, May.....	12 50
Gravel composite roofers, and waterproof workers 9883, tax, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Stablemen prot 10880, tax, j, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 50c.....	4 00
Gas workers 10436, tax, m, j, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00		
Cemetery employes 10634, tax, July, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....			
Pavers and pavers helpers 11559, tax, a, m, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....			

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11. Federal labor 8971, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 60c.....	\$5 50	27. Adjusting typewriter, Remington type-writer co.....	\$0 85
Jewelry and silverware case makers 10448, tax, m, j, j, \$14; d f, \$12; sup, 5c.....	24 50	Printing 500 July bulletins, Law Reporter co.....	5 00
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, tax, July, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, 90c.....	1 80	Printing July AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	605 25
Slaters 9884, sup.....	2 25	Legal service, Henry Cohen.....	500 00
Federal labor 9944, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 40c.....	2 90	Salary as treasurer, John B Lennon.....	200 00
Federal labor 11514, tax, bal, a, m, j, 80c; d f, 90c; sup, 10c.....	1 70	Contribution to AM FED, Mrs Lizzie Holmes.....	10 00
Natl asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, tax, j, j, a.....	6 99	Organizing expenses, R Braunschweig, \$60; N W Evans, \$50; J A Flett, \$400; E T Flood, \$100; C H Giam, \$150; S Iglesias, \$173.30; Jas Leonard, \$200; S Reid, \$100; H Robinson, \$200; Jas Sexton, \$100; Wm S Smith, \$200; P H Strawhun, \$100; J Tazelaar, \$200; W E Terry, \$100; T F Tracy, \$50; C Wyatt, \$200; C O Young, \$200; H L Eichelberger, \$150; Hugh Frayne, \$150.....	2,728 80
Small supplies.....	45	28. 5 weeks' salary—BOOKKEEPERS: J W Lowe, \$105; J W Bernhard, \$85; F C Alexander, \$85. STENOGRAPHERS: J Kelly, \$105; R L Guard, \$105, (1½ weeks); N L Baines, \$82.50; L McAllen, \$76.00; D L Bradley, \$75; (4 5-6 weeks), A L McCoy, \$74.50; A G Russell, \$66; L A Gaver, \$85; F L Faber, \$75; J Gallaher, \$80; G D Witter, \$75; J T Sherier, \$75; (2½ weeks), E Mullican, \$37.50. TYPEWRITERS: I M Hodier, \$82.58; A S Boswell, \$65; E Valesh, \$171.75. (LEKES: D J Nielsen, \$65.40; (3½ weeks), B S Thomas, \$32.34; D F Manning, \$65; L A Sterne, \$75; J C Alexander, \$40; J T Swan, \$45; L Black, \$45; (4½ weeks), M C Hatch, \$38.15; (8 weeks), N Taylor, \$26.25.....	2,048 02
Premium on bonds.....	11 25	5,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	100 00
Subscriptions AM FED.....	159 60	Expenses trip to Sagamore Hill and return, Jas Duncan.....	26 00
Advertisements AM FED.....	1,391 53	Expenses trip to Baltimore, Md, Jas O'Connell.....	8 00
	<u>112,814 62</u>	Newspapers and magazines, W F Ashley.....	2 15
<b>EXPENSES.</b>		29. Organizing expenses, W E Kennedy, \$49.00; O W Woodman, \$18.80; Henry M. Walker, \$100.....	168 40
1. Month's rent in advance, G G Siebold, sec... loc, American loc co.....	175 00	2 subs Evening Star, from Jan 1 to July 1, T W Hay.....	5 28
2. Organizing expenses, F H McCarthy, \$2; G K Smith, \$15; T H Flynn, \$100.....	117 00	1,000 stencils, \$1; 2 rolls tape, 40c; the Elliott co.....	1 80
Balances attending E C meeting, Scranton, Pa, Max Morris.....	125 00	Cleaning carpet and rugs, Stumph & Lyford.....	3 10
3. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	60 00	Printing done for fish cleaners 11888, Walter N Brunt co.....	12 00
Balances trip to Saginaw, Mich, Thos I Kidd.....	49 50	Supplies, 1 Tom Watson's magazine, 10c; 1,000 sheets wax paper cut, \$1.50; 3 doz No. 303 Gillotts, 30c; 1 box giant niagara clips, 25c; 1½ doz sponge, 75c; ½ lb banda, \$1.25; ½ doz sponge cup, 50c; 2 jars utopian paste, 75c; 1,000 No 261 No 10 envelopes, \$2.25; 1 sheet cardboard, 5c; 1 inkstand, \$2.50; 1 gro pencils, \$4.50; ½ lb No 10 and No 18 banda, \$2.50; 1 Harper's Weekly, 10c; McClure's, 10c; Everybody's, 15c; Century, 35c; 1 12-in rubber ruler, 30c; 1 doz letter head pads, \$1; 1 dater, 50c; 1 doz pencils 35c; 2½ boxes, \$48; 1 tw ribbon, 75c; Law Reporter co.....	68 85
Translating, B H Lane.....	82 45	100 carbon, \$2.75; 2 rms No 4 legal paper, \$1.35; 2 boxes carbon, \$1 50; 1 doz ribbon, \$3; Smith Premier typewriter co.....	14 60
Seals, J Baumgarten & Sons.....	39 60	Printing 200,000 gummed labels, Globe Printing co.....	55 00
2 rolls tape, The Elliott co.....	80	Organizing expenses, M. Grant Hamilton, \$100; Mauricio Anes, \$40; P J. McGuire, \$10; Henry M Walker, \$50.....	166 00
1 cut, Maurice Joyce eng co.....	75	Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy.....	7 14
Clippings for AM FED, Nat press intel co.....	5 00	Postage on AM FED, P O dept.....	31 23
Organizing expenses, Julio Aybar.....	45 00	Soap, 25c; inkwells, \$1; key, 25c; hauling, \$1.75; newspapers and magazines, \$1.22; postage due, 57c; fee, m o, 8c; express, \$1.10; car tickets, 7c; J W Lowe.....	13 02
Printing: 300 typewriter letters, \$3.25; 100 4 pp letter circulars, debates, \$1; corrections and proofs, list of organizations, \$9; 200 postals, and printing 2 forms organizers, \$4.50; 200 special notices, \$2.25; corrections and proofs, list of organizers, \$5.25; 800 postals and printing, \$4.50; 1,000 postals and printing, AM FED, \$18; 150 2 pp letter circulars, Labor Day, AM FED \$5; 100,000 due cards, \$547; corrections and proofs, list of organizations, \$10.40 The Trades Unionist.....	616 65	Hauling AM FED, J W Lowe.....	8 25
Organizing expenses, F H Mc arthy.....	58 80	Expenses, trip to Knoxville and return, Geo W Harris.....	49 50
Comp and galley proofs, C F Sudwarth.....	24 18		
4. Approp to animal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, H D Call, sec.....	306 00		
Approp to intl asso of car workers, C C Gas-kins, secy.....	425 00		
Organizing expenses, T F Tracy.....	200 00		
7. Telegrams, Postal tel and cable co.....	48 46		
6 transfer boxes, Library bureau.....	10 50		
Legal services, Ralston & Siddons.....	7 50		
Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$120.70.....	280 70		
5,000 lc stamps, P O dept.....	50 00		
2. Freight, G W Knox Ex. co.....	6 26		
Organizing expenses, G Walter Jr.....	28 80		
4. Organizing expenses, H L Eichelberger, \$100; H M Walker, \$50; J Fitzpatrick, \$36.50 F Hoffman, \$2.....	238 50		
7. Organizing expenses, R Braunschweig.....	100 00		
Legal services, Ralston & Siddons.....	2 50		
8. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	150 00		
2. Commission on advertisements, Jno Morrison.....	1,016 28		
Organizing expenses, T H Flynn.....	75 00		
8. Stamps, 2 100 l-c, \$21; 1 50 2-c, \$30; p o dept.....	51 00		
Stamps, 500 2-c, \$10; 200 4-c, \$8; p o dept.....	18 00		
1 gross matches, E Youngs co.....	1 70		
Telegrams, telegraph co.....	50		
Cleaning windows and doors, National win-dow and office cleaning co.....	6 00		
Repairing telephones and fans, John C Rau.....	10 80		
Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	7 00		

29. Organizing expenses, Cornelius Ford.....	\$19 65
Expenses as fraternal delegate to Great Britain and return, James Wood.....	400 00
Expenses as fraternal delegate to Great Britain and return, John A. Moffitt.....	400 00
2 yrs sub to Amer acad of political and social science, Stuart Wood, treas.....	10 00
Sub to Evening Star, April 1 to July 1, O C Wilkison .....	1 50
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, sec.....	208 84

\$12,497 09

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$99,537 07
Receipts for month of July.....	12,307 55

Total .....	112,844 62
Expenses for month of July.....	12,497 09

Balance on hand August 1, 1905 .....	100,347 53
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General Fund.....	7,130 40
Defense fund.....	98,217 13

Total .....	100,347 53
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FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.

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## The Kings of ALL Polishes

FOR HOTELS, BAR FIXTURES, ETC.

Hatt's Piano and Furniture Polishes and Cleaners make old furniture look like new and prevent new furniture from looking like old. Hatt's Special King for repair work. Twenty years in use by leading manufacturers throughout the United States. Ask your dealers. Sample order, one dozen \$1.50, prepaid. One gallon, \$1.50 prepaid. Local agents wanted.

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\$1.00 PER YEAR.



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**Blickensderfer Typewriter**

The Blickensderfer is a standard machine that will do as much work in a neater and better manner than any machine on the market.

**A Few Features.** For Manifolding and Stencil Cutting it has no equal. Has interchangeable Type, Visible Writing, Perfect and Permanent Alignment. Is Simple, Portable and Durable. Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

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## CURED ON APPROVAL

New External Remedy so Successful  
That the Makers are Willing to  
Wait for their Pay Until  
the Work is Done.

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We want to send—free to try—to every rheumatic sufferer in the land, a pair of **Magic Foot Drafts**, the great Michigan external cure for rheumatism of every kind no matter where located or how severe. Send us your name today. The Drafts will come prepaid by return mail. If you are satisfied with the relief they bring you, then you can send us One Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. This is the only way we sell the Drafts. Nobody pays until satisfied, and you can see that we couldn't afford to make such an offer if the Drafts didn't cure, and cure to stay cured.



The Drafts are worn as illustrated, and cure by absorbing acid impurities from the blood through the pores of the tender foot soles, and also acting on the important nerve centers there. We will gladly show any one who calls the thousands of testimonial letters we have received from cured chronic cases in all parts of the world. Our free booklet (in colors) on Rheumatism contains a number of these testimonials, with photographs. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 536A, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of Drafts on approval and our free book. Do it now.

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**FOR LABOR DAY  
WEAR**

See that a Union Label Belt is part of your uniform.  
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**THE CHICAGO CHATELAINE BAG CO.**

63 East Washington Street,

is the Only Union Label Belt Factory in Chicago.

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**Painting, Staining and Graining**

is Superior to Linseed Oil and Dryers.

**For Durability and Finish  
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Is noiseless, non-slippy, waterproof, and thoroughly sanitary, more durable than stone or earthen tiles, elegant in appearance, manufactured in a carefully selected variety of colors. Endorsed by the best architects and engineers. A perfect floor for business offices, banking rooms, court rooms, vestibules, halls, billiard rooms, smoking rooms, cafes, libraries, churches, hospitals, hotels, bath rooms, kitchens, etc.

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of Infringers. Patented.  
Manufactured solely by

**NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING Co., Ltd.,**

91 and 93 Chambers St., New York.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,



## WARNING TO ADVERTISERS!



Protect yourselves from being defrauded.

## READ THE FOLLOWING

Report of the Executive Council and action of the Convention of the  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

At Scranton, Pa., on December 14, 1901,

In reference to

## DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

A number of souvenir books have been published in which the name of the American Federation of Labor has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the American Federation of Labor or its officers. The good name of our movement is thereby impaired, the interests of our fellow-workers injured, and fair-minded business men imposed upon and deceived. During the year we have endeavored to impress upon all that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official monthly magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST; and we have also endeavored to influence a more straightforward course by those who have transgressed in the direction indicated. In this particular we have not been as successful as we should be pleased to be enabled to report to you. However, we are more concerned with the future than the past; and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following recommendations:

First—That we shall insist that no body of organized labor, nor shall any person issue a souvenir book claiming that such book or any other publication is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the American Federation of Labor to hold the convention following shall not directly or indirectly through its Central Labor Union or otherwise issue a souvenir book claiming that such book is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir book being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by the Central Labor body in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of these recommendations, the Executive Council may change the city in which the convention is to be held to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That the Executive Council is hereby directed to prosecute any person or persons in the courts who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories or other publications in which the name of the American Federation of Labor is used as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

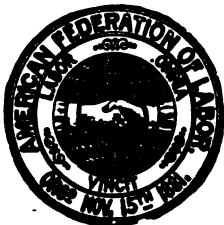
Fifth—That it be again emphasized that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

## Report of Committee to Convention on the Above Report.

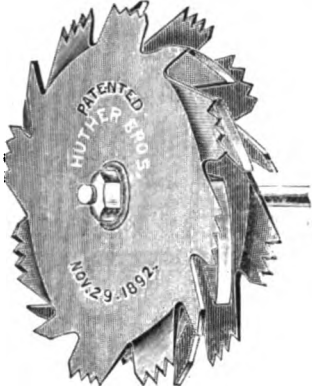
Perhaps there has been no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books. Unscrupulous projectors have victimized merchants and other friends of the movement in a most shameful fashion, and your committee heartily agrees with the strictures of the Executive Council upon the subject. We emphatically agree with the suggestions offered as a remedy and recommend their adoption. As an additional means to this end we would recommend that there be published in a conspicuous place in each issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST a notice to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is not sponsor nor interested in any souvenir publication of any kind.

Adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, December 14, 1901.



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Patent Groover or Dado Head

The Groovers are arranged in Sets as follows:

No. 1 Set.....	cuts $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inches
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No. 4 Set.....	cuts $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 by $\frac{1}{8}$ inches
No. 5 Set.....	cuts $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 by $\frac{1}{8}$ inches
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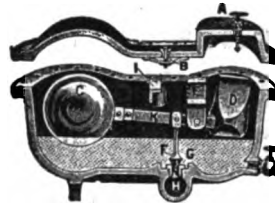
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Discharges continuously  
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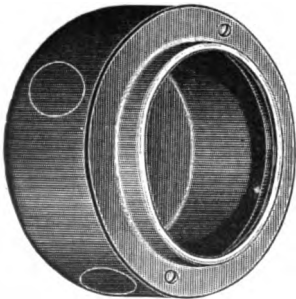
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Twenty-Five Years in the Business.  
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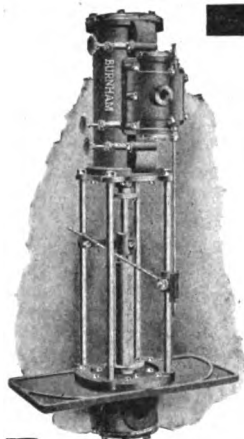
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"Class A" Return Trap

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The GREAT  
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Will Not Short Stroke  
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Boiler Feed, Tank or Light Service,  
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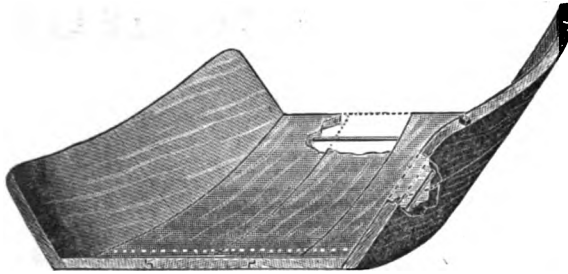
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Call for the Empire or Majestic Wheelbarrow—they are made with these trays.

Kindly mention this paper.

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## *The Union Stove Works*

Manufacturers of

**RANGES, STOVES,  
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*Warerooms:*

*70 Beekman and 66 and 68  
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with baking and broiling ovens, four top burners and simmering burner, swing doors. Guaranteed to do satisfactory work. Only \$12.00. Price includes connections ready for use along the line of our mains. Ranges sold \$2 down and \$1 per month.

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**Consumers Gas  
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**16 North Fifth Street,  
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**OPEN EVENINGS.**

*The Best Kitchen  
Cook Stove is the*

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FOR SALE BY

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Office and Foundry,

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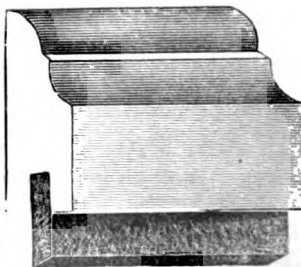
**Philadelphia Store, 111 and 113 North  
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**Weather Strip and Wire Screen Co.**



Manufacturers of

**WIRE  
SCREENS**

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**CHAS. MILLAR & SON COMPANY**  
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SELLING AGENTS FOR

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Also Sell Pipe of Superior Quality, Lead Pipe, Solder, Flanged Pipe, Hydrants, Valves, Plumbers' and  
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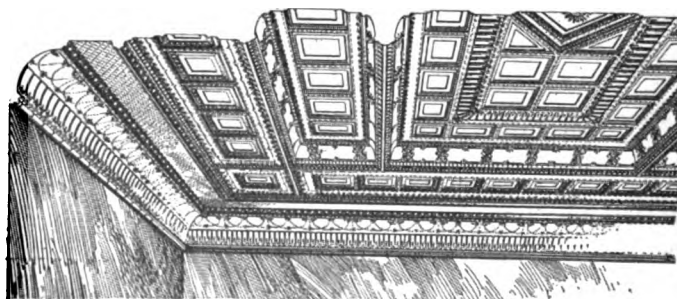
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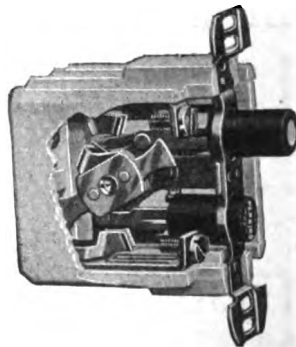
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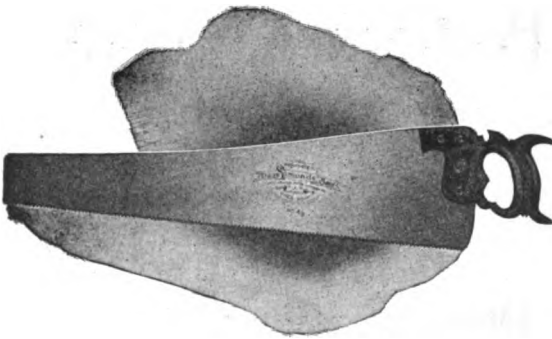
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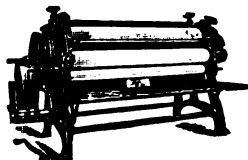
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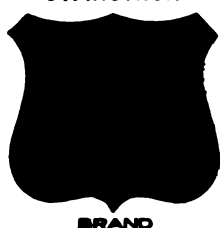
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The house being conducted on the American and European plans enables Guests to have their choice of rooms, with or without board.

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THEY COME IN  
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SUITABLE FOR { ALL SEASONS,  
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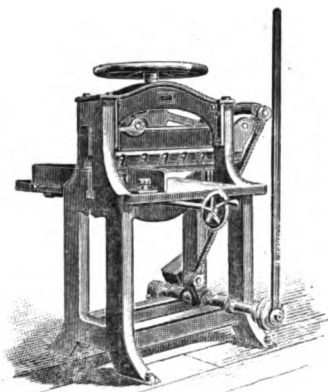
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Steam and Compressed Air. If you are interested in  
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DODSON MINES, Plymouth Coal Company.

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We drove some 700 feet in this way to protect the miners until we ap-  
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hole 2 1/2" in diameter 100 feet long. We could drive them faster if  
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Some of these were drilled on a slant through coal, bone, soft rock and  
big slate from bottom of vein to the roof, so we can say of this drill that  
it is the fastest, simplest, and easiest to drive a long distance we ever saw.  
We were very fortunate to get it. Yours very truly,

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Our 1905 Catalogue is FREE to You.

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Disc Fans, Exhausters, Blowers, Heaters, Electric Motors, High Speed Engines, Marine and Stationary Gas Engines, Acetylene Generators, and Forced Draught for Boilers, etc. \* \* \*

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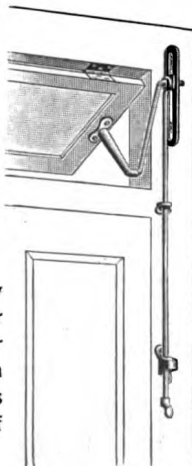
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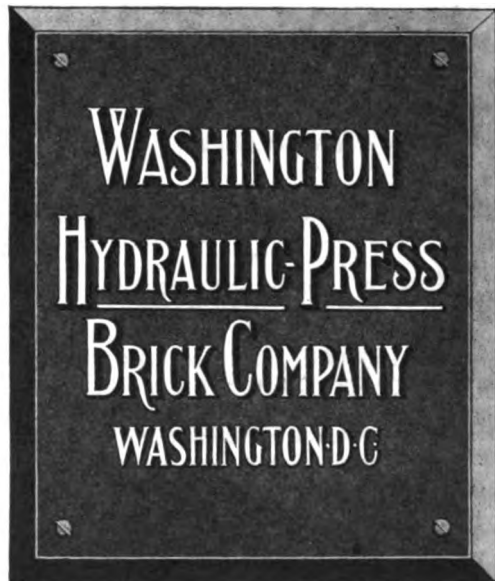
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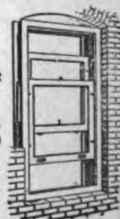
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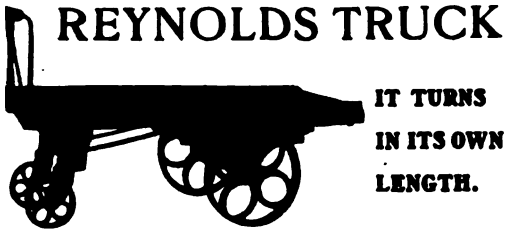


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Statement of Condition, Close of Business, December 31, 1908

## RESOURCES

Bills purchased .....	\$384,113
All Loans, secured by collaterals .....	\$74,577
Investment securities .....	458,962
Mortgages and real estate .....	230,250
Cash on hand and in banks .....	146,140
Due from banks .....	3,800

\$1,678,882

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock .....	\$125,000
Surplus and profits .....	200,000
Deposits .....	1,181,770
Due to banks .....	19,780

\$1,678,882

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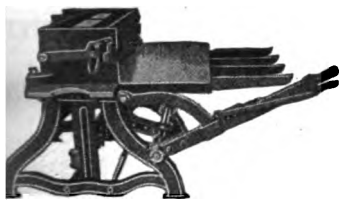
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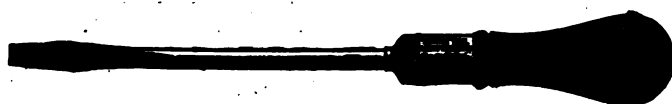
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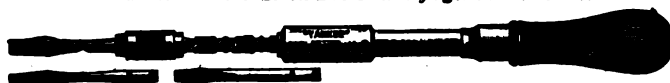
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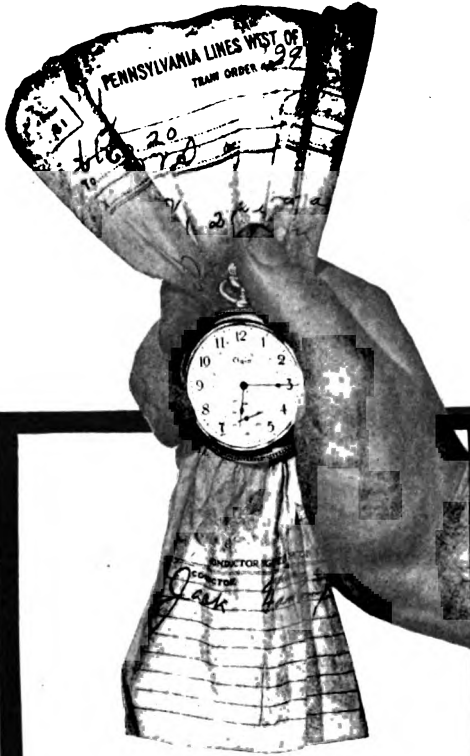
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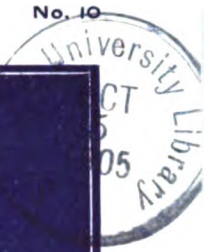
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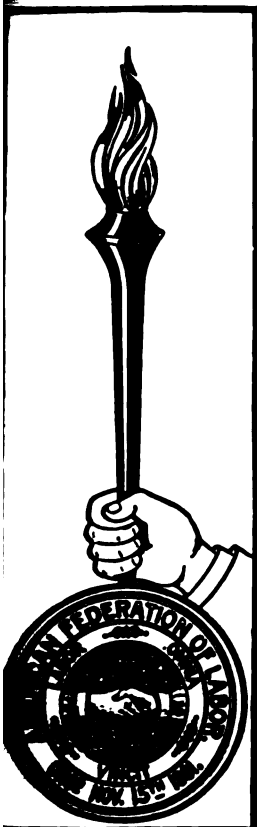
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



CONTAINING

**Labor Movement  
In Poland**

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

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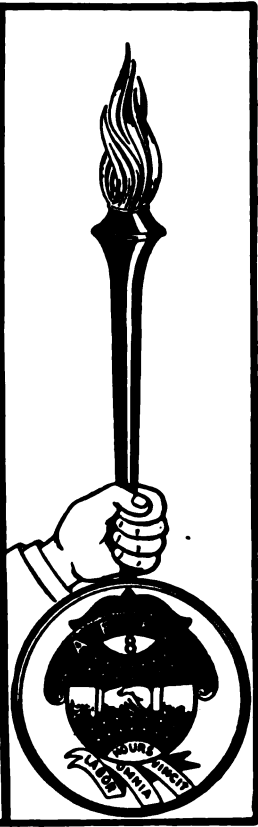
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Their Influence on Labor



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
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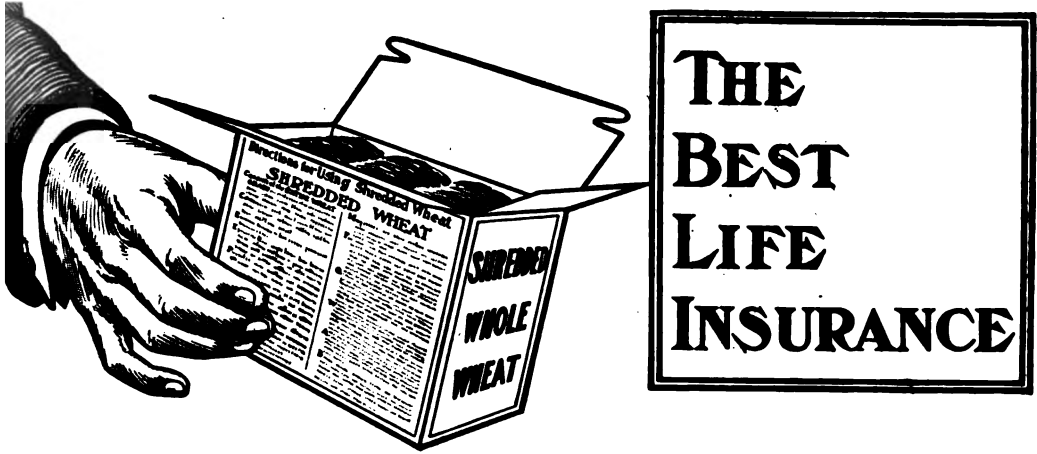
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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

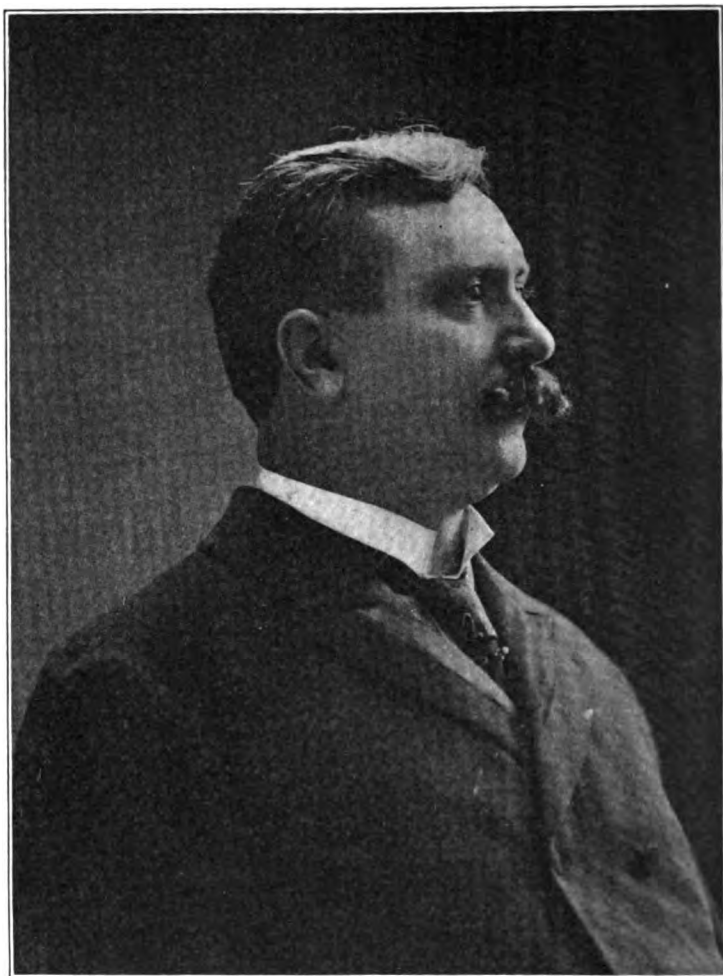
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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**JAMES DUNCAN.**

The above is a splendid likeness of Mr. James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and general secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Under Mr. Duncan's administration the granite cutters of the country have become practically thoroughly organized, the wages of the granite cutters have been materially advanced, and the eight hour day in the trade accomplished. When Mr. Duncan took charge of the organization it was burdened with a debt of over one hundred thousand dollars, incurred during its great New England lockout. The debt has been paid, and the organization now has a treasury of more than a quarter of a million of dollars.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XII.

OCTOBER, 1905.

No. 10

## POLAND.

### HER LABOR MOVEMENT AND REVOLUTION.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

**S**INCE the "national" strike of last winter and the interminable series of general and partial strikes that followed and are following it every day, the economic situation of the working people has undergone a most remarkable transformation.

In spite of every adverse condition, economic depression, despotism, cossacks, and police, all conditions that directly affect the workers have been improved. Wages have been raised, hours shortened, and a Sunday rest introduced; personal humiliations have lessened, wholesale discriminations have ceased, police brutality has been restricted; the thousands of imprisonments in jails, fortresses, and dungeons, and exiles to Siberia and the arctic circle have been notably diminished; police interference inside the factories has been practically brought to an end. And all this not by the ballot nor by any act of government, not by revolutionary bombs or barricades, but by an economic revolution—that is to say, by the boycott and the strike. At the present moment three of the great labor or-

ganizations of Poland, the Polish socialist party, the social democratic party, and the Jewish "Bund," to one or the other of which the local and trade organizations belong, are recognized by all practical men, whether employers, merchants, journalists, or the professional classes, not only as an important but as a dominating factor in the Polish revolution.

Poland is the country of revolutions. For a hundred years it has been the scene of every possible form of revolt—all the most dismal failures. But no sooner has the labor movement begun than all parties concede that the economic revolution begins to succeed. Poland has tried in 1830 revolution by the nobles, in Galizia in 1849 revolution by the peasants, armed insurrection in 1863, and recently bombs and barricades. Besides these open outbreaks for more than a generation the middle classes have kept the country in a ferment against the foreign aggressor—for there are few known varieties of oppression or degradation, from deprivation of their religion and native tongue to exile and execution without legal trial,

to which Poles have not been accustomed by the servants of the Czar.

All to no purpose until the working-class movement began to enter on its active stage about a year ago. Already concessions withheld for a century are being proffered. The peasants have been allowed to leave the Russian orthodox religion and to join the Polish Catholic Church. The government fears the strike fever may reach even them, for a great agricultural strike is being prepared by the labor organizations and may be in effect by the time this writing is in press. The opportunity is not lacking. The strike idea, formerly confined to the large cities and mining regions, had already spread last year to the small towns and is now invading the villages. There a large part of the peasants are "proletarians" and get their living rather from paid labor on the large landlords' estates than from the cultivation of their own miserable little five or ten acre fields.

Since the great strike even the middle classes are being offered concessions in the use of the Polish language in the schools. But like all the concessions of the Russian bureaucracy such liberties are easily and even lightly taken away *the moment the power that obtained them shows any sign of relaxation*. Now the only power that is always there from start to finish is the economic power of organized labor or capital. While I was in Warsaw, for example, the railway employes demanded the use of Polish as well as Russian on the government roads. The general manager took the next train for St. Petersburg. In two days the demand was granted, *and it will not be taken away*. In these two days more was done for the Polish language than has been accomplished by a generation of agitation of the "intellectuals" and middle classes; not excepting even the present strike of all the schools and colleges in the country, which is also a middle class movement in a country where the education of the workers is little or nothing at all. But let us go back to the general strike from which the real movement, both economic and political, begins.

When the organizations of the Polish workers called their great sympathetic strike after the massacre at St. Petersburg, on January 22 of this year, they succeeded in tying up every important industry in Russian Poland. All the coal mines, iron

mills, machine works, textile, boot and shoe and tobacco factories, that form the chief support of this country of ten million souls as well as the source of supply of a large part of Russia, were, almost without exception, closed. Never in history have the workers of any country battled with more unanimity and spirit. Jews, Catholics, peasant workmen, skilled German mechanics, men, women, and boys gave up not their living alone but also their lives. The industry of Poland was paralyzed in the most literal sense of the word.

The strike was political in its origin, but it was economic in its results. After a few days of the general strike, with the usual police brutalities and official murders, this time numbered by hundreds, and the exile literally of thousands from their families and homes, hunger began to drive the workers back. *But only a part returned*. In factory after factory the organizations had defined their "economic" demands, and refused flatly to go back to work until these were granted or until they knew the reason why. The general political movement unquestionably supplied the spirit of revolt, gained the support of the community, and checked the brutality of the police; but it was the long-fought economic battles that came afterwards that got the results. To be sure the strike has had some political effect, and will have a still greater one when the Russian autocracy comes to its reckoning, but events have proven not only that economic action is the best of all revolutionary means, but that even under a despotism it can, if imbued with the revolutionary spirit, procure immediate economic results.

As was to be expected from the intelligence of the Polish labor movement from its very beginning, about ten years ago, the demands were largely economic from the very outset. These demands may be regarded as the immediate programme of the Polish movement.

#### *Political Demands.*

1. Freedom of speech, press, association, and conscience and personal safety.
2. Free public education
3. Local self-government.
4. The Polish language.

#### *Economic Demands.*

1. The freedom to strike.
2. Eight hour day and minimum wage.

3. Insurance against accident, sickness, and death.

4. Factory inspection; inspectors to be chosen by workers. None of the political demands can of course be achieved until Russia has a constitution and a government responsible to the people. Then among the forces that will have persuaded or coerced the government into action the economic revolt of the Polish workers will be reckoned one of the first and most important.

But the economic programme has not had to wait. It is in full process of accomplishment. First of all, wages have been raised in nearly all industries, and from 5 to 10, 20, and even to 50 per cent. The 75,000 textile workers of Lodz and vicinity are receiving from 10 to 20 per cent more than they had a year ago. Two calculations were made after the first of May strikes of the total gain for the 400,000 workers of Poland up to that time. One authority places it at 9,000,000 and another at 10,000,000 roubles per year (\$5,000,000). Where the strikes failed in the first instance the long idleness of the factories forced up the prices of goods until mere threats were often sufficient to obtain advances later on. Not only that, but *in many cases the employers were forced to pay waiting time for the whole period.* And the committee was not convicted of extortion either, as they would have been in New York. This waiting time has, in fact, become a common feature and a most significant one of the present strikes.

In fact, the government has been cut out entirely from the economic conflict. Formerly it not only interfered, but was literally everything. The factory inspectors decided when a man was to go or stay in the factory and when he was to be sent to Siberia or jail. Wages and hours could not be changed without his consent. The workers of Lodz on general strike, in 1902, had conquered their employers, when the government stepped in, sent some cossacks and forbade that any concessions should be made. The strike failed. This year, also, Governor Arcymovitch issued the same order, and the streets were once morerenched in blood. But the 13 years had brought a change. The order was ignored. The employers not only raised wages, but shortened hours from 30 minutes to an hour a day. Today the weavers of Lodz

are working like those of Fall River on the basis of a 10 hour day. Moreover, owing to the restriction of production by the workers through their strike, the demand in the textile industry was never better than today, and the larger and better equipped factories that survived the strike are doing a land-office business. In the meanwhile the workers are sending thousands of dollars to their brothers on strike in the other great textile district of Russia (Ivanova, near Moscow).

Not only have hours been reduced in all industries, but in some even an eight hour day has been reached, as, for example, in that of brushmaking, an extraordinary thing for Russia where 11 hours has been the rule. This remarkable movement, without public meetings, without a press, without personal or political rights, and fighting an army of cossacks and another army of police, has in one matter even passed many states of the union. A large proportion of the clerks, bakers, and butchers and printers have obtained and are enforcing a Sunday rest.

But above all, the government has been counted out of the economic conflict.

"I've got to see the labor committee about that; they are the government now, you know," an English foreman answered to my question as to what he was going to do next. The committee, not the factory inspector and police, is now the government so far as the factories are concerned. And the committee enforces its rules.

For an almost iron discipline prevails. The seal of the Bund (for the Jews) or that of the P. P. S. (for the Christians) on a subscription list means that the workman is to pay the amount already placed opposite his name or be considered an enemy of the movement. Spies have been nearly cleared from the factories. They are usually warned and have the sense to remove themselves, but if they do not leave they are attacked and even killed by the enraged workers. For it is a matter of life and death. It is the information often false of these spies that has caused the legal murder or even military trial and therefore illegal murder of hundreds of the most intelligent active and devoted supporters of the workers' movement.

Finally so many of these "spitzer" resigned or disappeared that the word was passed around among the police that the

socialists had a list of all the spies of Warsaw. The government thereupon sent them away, it is said, and now the secret police consists largely of Russians, who have little knowledge of the language and localities and less of the personalities whom they are supposed to deliver to the tender mercies of the military authorities and hangmen or the joys of arctic life in the huts of the Yakouts.

With such discipline the boycott becomes most effective. An employing shoe manufacturer finally succeeded in setting up a non-union factory by the help of cossacks and police in a small city, having failed in Warsaw. But a few weeks of the application of the boycott brought him to his senses. After thinking it all over he sent for the committee of "the Bund," told them to write their terms on the blank sheet he had already signed, and offered an unconditional surrender.

But the discipline to which the great success of the movement is due must in its turn be traced to the fervor and self-sacrifice that has been engendered in the struggle for political freedom and for the mere right to strike and organize. This enthusiasm is wonderful. Look at the one or two

day strikes of a purely political character. At 11 p. m., perhaps, the committees hold a meeting (as after the Lodz affair); at noon the next day every factory, every shop, is closed. One might almost say every wheel stopped—street cars, cabs, gas and water works *not* excepted. At 6 the next evening (when not only the public services should be running, but the night shifts should be entering the mines) all is resumed again, except in those factories where the workers have seized the occasion to present some local grievance. Within two months—May and June—this performance was twice repeated, each time at the cost of literally thousands of arrests and hundreds of dead and wounded—sacrifices to cossack and police barbarism. Yet no observer doubts that the same performance will be again and again.

If Poland has done so much under the despotism of the Czar, what may not be expected when she is free? The two million Poles and Polish Jews in the United States can be proud of their relatives in misfortune on the other side. The American movement is to be congratulated on its assimilation of so many workers of such a stock.

## LABOR'S FEDERATION.

By WM. J. KERBY,

Associate Professor of Sociology, Catholic University of Washington.

ONE who studies the labor movement from the outside will scarcely fail to see in the federation of labor organizations the logical outcome of unionism, the only complete expression of class consciousness, and the best guarantee of safe methods. When one is so impressed one wonders that federation has had to work so hard to establish itself, and one is at a loss to understand why the work of federation is not long since completed.

The labor movement is radical in its aim if compared with the defensive principles of conservatism, but its methods must be conservative, its judgment dare not be narrow, while its views should be based on the interests of the whole laboring class in its modern relations to law, employer, and the public.

A particular trade union will often find it difficult to hold its action to conservative

methods, and it will, at times, base radical action on narrow judgments. Men feel intensely and act rashly when looking at their wrongs at close range and under the pressure of emotion. The result sometime is seen in unwise policies, reckless claims, which avert public sympathy and issue in heavy burdens on laborers themselves.

Where the union is in close and sympathetic relation with the other organizations in the movement, as seen in federations, these dangers are averted. The idea back of federation is the welfare of the whole laboring class; the interests of the unions are seen in the light of a broad principle, where many leaders from many trades knowing public opinion in many phases, confer together calmly; they insure wise counsel, safe methods, and careful leadership.

Every consideration of the interests of

labor favors federation. Let us hope that an early day will see the laboring class of the United States solidly organized, the organizations completely federated, and federation producing statesmen of high rank, leaders of recognized power, and policies of ripest wisdom. Harmony between employer and employed, justice and

mutual respect and fairness among them, wise laws sanctioned by enlightened public opinion, may then be expected. The work already accomplished by many city and state federations, notably the achievements of the American Federation of Labor, allow us to hope that such results may come. Success to federation!

## WOMEN IN THE CLOAK TRADE.

By PHILIP DAVIS.

THE cloak industry is the oldest and richest of the group comprising the ladies' garment industries. And as some one pointed out: "If ladies' underwear must be manufactured at starvation wages, if ladies' waists can not guarantee a livelihood, and corsets can only offer a 'pin-money' remuneration, one would expect that this industry, at least, designed expressly to satisfy the wanton needs of women, would pay liberally to the thousands of their fellow sisters engaged in it." Unfortunately this is not the case. This industry, despite its magnificence, as seen in the costly show windows and overstocked 'sample rooms' of every department store, combines the most extraordinary opposite conditions of any of the garment trades.

These conditions are due in part to the nature of the industry itself. It is, in the first place, extremely irregular, being subject to the most frenzied fashions and fads conceivable. No two seasons' styles are like. The aim every year is to bring out something so new and novel as to put the style of the preceding years in the shade and render the stock worthless and unmarketable.

In the second place, the cloak industry has two rival trades to compete with—the fur trade in the winter and dressmaking in the summer. To avoid a disastrous encroachment of these industries upon the cloak seasons, cloak styles must not only hold their own against prevailing fur fashions and dress designs in point of beauty and novelty, but must be adapted to all kinds of weather.

These rival industries, among other causes, confine the activity of the cloak trade to two short rush seasons of two or three months' duration each, namely, the

spring and fall seasons. These "seasons" exert a most baneful influence on the trade and are responsible for half its evils, the other half being traceable to the consequent and complementary "slack seasons" which follow in their wake.

In no garment industry, or any other for that matter, are the workers so rushed in the busy season, or so completely, so criminally, idle in the slack season. The consequent irregularity of the lives of the workers, men and women, can hardly be realized. In the busy season continued night work is looked upon as a matter of course, and the noon-hour rest a costly waste.

Sundays and holidays are absolutely ignored. All common courtesies are flung to the wind in the heart of the hour. Crowded together in shops overstocked with "bundles," men, women, and children, loosely dressed, overheated and perspiring, vie with each other in speed and achievement.

"Slack time," on the contrary, is so literally "dull" that it dulls and stupefies the workers, internally and fundamentally, and totally incapacitates many of them for any other work or a resumption of their own. Many men degrade into card players and gamblers of a comparatively innocent, but nevertheless useless, type. Many men take hopelessly to drink, particularly pressers, who contract the habit during the busy season on account of the steam constantly drying their throats. These men keep up with the habit during the slack season out of sheer desperation. Many are the family misfortunes and untimely deaths recorded among them. I knew personally of two persons—a Bohemian and a Jew—one of whom collapsed right in the shop from excessive drink. The other drove his wife insane and caused her untimely death

through card playing and staying away late in the night.

On the working women the effects of the slack season are by no means so much corruption and crime. Only one in a thousand, perhaps, goes astray for sheer want for something to do or eat. The vast majority simply "wear their shoes out" in the hopeless effort of finding some temporary work to tide them over. Those who are so unfortunate as not to find anything at all get so terribly in debt that it often takes them six months to pay up their board. In the case of widows, burdened with children, collections and "grand raffles" have to be made to carry them through the "starvation period," as the slack season is frequently called.

These seasons are also responsible for the perpetuation of the piece-work system, which is universal in this trade, and which, to the minds of men like Joseph Barondess, national leader of the cloakmakers, represents the sum total of all its evils. The cloakmaker waits so long for this harvesting season that when it does come no reasonable fixed wage can satisfy him. Cloakmakers are known to have refused \$25 or \$30 a week for the half dozen or dozen weeks that constitute their whole season's employment.

Owing to the endless changes in styles, piece prices are always in a state of unstable equilibrium. Trade union regulation of piece prices in the cloakmakers' trade and agreement of "price lists," so far, proved almost fruitless, and the haggling and bargaining which occur every day wherever no such regulation exists make one think of a "fish market."

The cloak industry, moreover, permits the most old-fashioned methods of work to flourish side by side with the most modern. The sweater in this industry holds his own against the proudest manufacturer. The great department store readily dismisses the traveling salesman representing a firm perhaps of national repute to welcome the sweater, certain to underbid him. Nor does the sweater confine himself exclusively to the manufacture of "cloaks, cheap and nasty," the crusade against which, started by Charles Kingsley so long ago, has not triumphed yet. The sweater makes up the most expensive cloaks and women's garments, as the industrial commission recently made clear. Only a while ago Dr. Annie

S. Daniel, of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, stated (Charities for April, 1905) that "every garment worn by women is found to be manufactured in tenement rooms. The coarsest home wrappers to the daintiest lace gowns for a fine evening function are manufactured in these rooms."

The same is true also of children's and infants' cloaks:

"Clothing worn by children and infants may be found on the beds of little ones sick with contagious diseases. . . . Among 150 families manufacturing in living rooms 66 were found at work during the entire course of the contagious disease for which we were attending the family." (Idem.)

Garments coming from such "homes remind us vividly of the story of the "handsome cloak" which Sir Robert Pech presented to his daughter and which, as was afterward discovered, caused her untimely death through typhoid fever germs with which it was infected in the "home" where it was made. (See Arena, 1126, — 4.)

It is the misuse of the "home" as a shop which accounts in part for the sweater's successful competition with the big firms. The little capital required to start with and the ease with which sewing machines are procured or rented these days, further help these sweaters get under way. Their widespread existence in so many cities, both large and small, accounts for the divergent methods of cloak manufacturers. Hence the difficulty of adequately describing the methods. Taking, however, the large firms as a standard, the evolution of a cloak is briefly this:

Every large firm employs one or more "designers," at lucrative salaries, whose business it is to devise or imitate styles and make paper patterns of them. These patterns are turned over to the cloak cutters who "cut and trim" the goods accordingly. The goods, as a rule, are then "bundled" and sent to the contractor's shop. The cloak is now put through a series of operations, such as binding the seams, closing the jacket, underpressing and fitting it on a model figure—animate or inanimate. Then the coat is operated, basted, and operated again; then turned over to the finisher, or again sent out to some Italian family to do the finishing and "felling."

The latter processes are entirely in the hands of women who, whether as "shop

girls" or "home finishers," thus obviously bear the brunt of the burdens of the sweating evils. The life of the "home finishers" of the Italian women in New York, for instance, or the Bohemian in Chicago, "is stretched beyond description." The life of the "shop girl" is infinitely better. Many of them make fairly good wages, *in season*. A "finisher" can make from \$6 to 10 a week. A girl operator can make double these wages—including overtime, of course. The average wages for the year would, of course, be only about half as much.

Despite high wages betimes, all the women in the cloak trade suffer many serious evils which ultimately tell on their constitutions. I shall set these forth briefly:

1. The terrible strain of the "rush season," which, of course, tells on them more than on the men.

2. The dullness and despair of the "slack season," unmitigated by any diversion.

3. The hardship of shop rules, particularly on married women. I know of one woman who had to hoist herself down the back elevator in order to escape the eye of the foreman that she might for a little while see her children. I know another who well-nigh succumbed under the agony of waiting and working until six o'clock before she could visit her child who was reported dangerously ill in the hospital.

4. Unjust fines and reductions for breaking a rule, soiling goods, endless repairing, etc. Against these fines, etc., perpetrated by a foreman, often in a fit of passion, there is no redress. A girl may often forfeit a whole week's wages on the charge of soiling a lining.

5. Absconding with the money—the most outrageous wrong which the women in the cloak industry, particularly, are subjected to. Again and again contractors run away with five or six weeks' pay, leaving the employes penniless. These cases are numbered by the thousand each year in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York.

6. The immigrant problem in the big cities and the "pin money" problem of the small towns, which co-operate in constantly depressing wages.

7. The evil of apprenticeship. It is shocking to learn what advantage is often taken

of an immigrant or country girl who desires to learn the trade. Weeks of hard labor, no pay, and contemptible treatment are her sole reward.

8. Mistreatment and demoralization of the "green" girls by shameless foremen and "bosses." Fortunately these evils are gradually being removed in localities where unionism is perfected, as, for instance, in New York, Chicago, and Cleveland—the leading cloak cities.

But in all fairness it should be said that in no city is the union of cloakmakers of any real importance in the trade, as, for instance, the majority of coatmakers' unions are. The success of the latter is due greatly to the generous support of all classes of men in the agitation against sweatshop-made products and their favoring of union made and union labeled goods. The cloakmakers' unions appealing, as they must, to a clientage wholly of women for support, have so far failed to win it, particularly in their appeal to the upper classes.

As Besant says somewhere: "These ladies deliberately shut their eyes; they won't take the trouble; they won't think. They like things about them to look smooth and comfortable; they will get things cheap if they can. What do they care if cheapness is got by starving? What is killing this girl? Bad food, hard work, and cheapness. But what do the ladies care how many girls are killed?"

The earnest groups of men and women in the few cloakmakers' unions still continue the fight, as they have done for almost two decades, in the blind hope that perhaps these ladies do care or will care, particularly when they are persuaded, like the women in the days of Calvin, that "their chances of getting into heaven are few and almost desperate." A revolutionary change of fashion in dress followed in the wake of numerous other changes in those days. In Paris, we are told, "women assumed modest and simple garments, and if any woman ventured to wear too large a collar another woman would pull it off." Would that the women today would develop such a conscience, directed not against fashionable garments, but against garments fashioned in sweatshops—for so, and so only, it seems, can the sweatshop system be made to disappear.

# PURE FOOD LAWS.

## THEIR INFLUENCE ON LABOR.

There are two reasons why it will pay every workingman to support the national pure food bill which is to be brought before Congress next December—first, health; second, economy. No man wishes to have his health impaired or his life shortened, and no man wishes to be cheated out of a large proportion of his hard-earned money.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the National Bureau of Chemistry, says: "I believe that the greater part of our American dyspepsia is due to the use of adulterated foods and drinks, and I know that it impairs the national vigor and shortens thousands of lives every year."

The use of these poisonous adulterants is far more common in the food bought by the working classes than in more expensive articles.

So much for health, now for economy. Dr. Allen, of the Kentucky Food Department, was standing in a grocery store when a workingwoman came in and asked for lard, molasses, jelly, and sausage. Her bill came to \$1.80. Having but \$1.57 she left the shop 23 cents in debt. Dr. Allen secured samples of each article purchased and found on analysis that the molasses contained 70 per cent of adulterant, the lard about 50 per cent, the sausage contained a preservative injurious to the kidneys, and the jelly contained absolutely none of the fruit of which it was supposed to consist. Dr. Allen computed that if the woman had paid the market price for the food which she really obtained and also for the adulterants, she would have left the shop with 60 cents in her purse instead of 23 cents in debt. In other words, on a purchase of \$1.80 she was cheated out of 83 cents or nearly one-half. As the United States has no national pure food law and all the articles purchased were manufactured outside the state of Kentucky, the Kentucky food officers could not prosecute any of the manufacturers.

There are millions of working men and women cheated in like manner every day in the year—cheated and slowly poisoned—in order that a few hundred manufacturers, already rich enough, may grow a little richer. What is the reason of this? Why is it that the United States alone among civilized nations has no na-

tional pure food law? Why is it that this bill has for ten years failed to pass? The reason is as simple as it is scandalous. To put it baldly, these few hundred manufacturers are large contributors to campaign funds. Why should a senator antagonize men whose money may reelect him merely to save the health and wages of a few millions of workingmen, unless these millions can make themselves more dangerous to him politically than the rich few?

It is not pleasant for an American to think badly of the United States Senate, but we can not shut our eyes to the fact that no senator has ever dared make a speech opposing a pure food bill. Year after year it has been quietly strangled by underhand methods, and year after year the Senate has connived at the robbery and slow murder of the working classes. Senator Hepburn quoted the statement of a prominent physician that not less than 200,000, probably 350,000, children lose their lives every year as the result of impure food and drugs. No senator has dared contradict this fact. Taking Senator Hepburn's lowest figure of mortality—200,000 a year—we find that during the ten years in which the pure food bill has vainly struggled for recognition 2,000,000 children have died from impure food and drugs. The writers were given a list of 20 senators secretly opposed to the bill, and the question suggests itself whether we can justly attribute the death of 100,000 children to each of these rich, influential, and amiable gentlemen? Heed blushes! But poisoning had not been syndicated in his day.

Now, what can organized labor do to put an end to these iniquities? Everything, if it chooses.

First, let every labor union pass resolutions *at once*, demanding national pure food legislation; second, let each secretary send a copy of these resolutions to both senators from his state, *accompanied by a personal letter signed by the officers of the union*; third, let a delegation of unionists from his own town wait upon each senator, asking him to exert his utmost influence in favor of a national pure food law; next *deluge* the senators with personal letters from working men and workingwomen, and *then* at the

annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor let resolutions be passed by the whole body and presented to the United States Senate on the first day of the session.

You are not working alone—the newspapers, the medical profession, many organized bodies, philanthropists, and all disinterested and well-informed people are on our side. More briefly we can name your opponents: The manufacturers of adul-

terated foods, the whiskey rectifiers, the patent medicine men, and about twenty members of the United States Senate.

You know your own power. These are the facts. The fate of the bill rests with you.

CORNELIA ALDIN,  
ELIZABETH FOSTER,

*Members of the Pure Food Committee of the  
General Federation of Women's Clubs.*

## EVIL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

By LYDIA KINGSMILL, COMMANDER.

**I**F WE had an Immigrant's Day, as we have a Labor Day, and if a parade containing all the unnaturalized immigrants, those who have landed within the last five years, should march side by side with all the organized workers in the country, the immigrants would outnumber the unionists by fully a million.

Think of what that means! After 75 years of agitation and education, unionism has succeeded in bringing into orderly organization two and a half millions of American workers. It has battled for a rational workday and a fair wage. It has struggled for a decent standing of living and a self-respecting, independent manhood.

But in *five* years, only *five* years, three and a half millions of unorganized, untrained, un-American toilers have been poured into the country to compete with our workers, to labor long hours for small wages, to degrade our standard of living, and to combat, in every possible way, the great work being done by the unions.

Already the coke industry has entirely passed into the hands of the Huns and Slavs. The iron and steel trade has been flooded by men of the same nationalities. The Lake Superior ore mines are being captured by the Finns. In the coal and the clothing trades the unions have conquered only after long and strenuous struggles. Railroad construction is almost completely dominated by unorganized Italians.

The Bureau of Statistics of Labor for New York State for 1898 (I have no later report at hand) records that one-half the unions have been injured by immigrant competition. Of 265 unions, 120, with 14,304 members, suffered reduction of wages; 97 unions, with a membership of 12,318, had fewer working days in the year.

The defenders of this reckless immigra-

tion always advance the argument that we all come of European stock if we only trace our families back far enough. But there is a marked difference between the immigration of the past and of the present.

Those who came to America, even a generation ago, were the energetic, capable, and fearless of other lands—those who were prosperous enough to pay their passage money and daring enough to risk a long sea voyage and the unfamiliar conditions of a new country.

Now the ships' companies have so systematized the immigrant traffic that it is almost easier for the shiftless and incapable to come to America than to stay at home. Hence the failures, the "beaten men of beaten races," the incompetents, and often even the criminals and idiots of foreign lands are poured in a ceaseless and swelling tide upon our too hospitable shores.

Once landed these assisted immigrants are to the employer a weapon, to the worker a menace. They become the problem and the care of organized labor.

Unionism is a great nation-wide factory, taking in the raw material of humanity and making of it intelligent, self-reliant men, fit for citizenship in a self-governing country. But the best factory in the world will fail if continually supplied with poor raw material. Doubly will it fail if overstocked, overtaxed, overwhelmed with a supply increasingly beyond its utmost working capacity.

Such is the condition being forced upon organized labor by the tremendous and artificially stimulated immigration of the present. Great, then, is the need of strengthening the unions to cope with this vast army of labor invaders; and imperative has it become to put up higher barriers to check its menacing advance.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.** The International Typographical Union at its convention at Toronto in August reiterated its determination to demand the enforcement of the eight hour day, January 1, 1906, and directed its officers to meet and confer with the Typothetæ (employers' association in the book and job trade), with the purpose of an amicable arrangement for its inauguration. The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union went to the Typothetæ convention in September, but the friendly overtures were met with scant courtesy. The convention declared that it would not consider any phase of the eight hour workday.

In view of the fact that at the instigation of the employers' association a guerrilla warfare has been inaugurated in several places against the local unions of the International Typographical Union—that is, local employers have provoked strikes by insisting on anti-union conditions—the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has declared that wherever local printers' unions are not bound by agreements to the contrary they shall demand of their employers that an agreement be entered into providing for the enforcement of the eight hour day January 1, 1906, and, should this be refused, the printers are authorized to cease work.

The Executive Council is entirely justified in this course. It is the evident policy of the Typothetæ to attack a few widely-separated unions at a time, and, under the impression of unpreparedness, thus prematurely to break the force of a simultaneous movement of the printers, should that be necessary, to enforce the eight hour day.

The attacks which caused the strikes at San Francisco, Chicago, Albany, N. Y., and other points, are clearly in line with the employers' policy. The first and last and several other of the strikes have already been won, and the one at Chicago and other points will be won in due time.

Thus the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has met the challenge of the Typothetæ, and all the aid, sympathy, and co-operation of the men of organized labor, and the earnest, right-thinking people of our country, are with the printers in their great effort for the enforcement of the eight hour workday, the proper, scientific, and natural division of the day—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for moral, mental, and physical improvement.

Success to the printers of America !

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Lest we forget, we say it yet: Organize!

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The enthusiasm enfused by Labor Day demonstrations and celebrations should be taken advantage of and the gospel of trade unionism brought to the yet unorganized. Now is the time to take up the work of organization.

**LABOR DAY—** The day following Labor Day, the newspapers contained a  
**ITS DISTINC-** statement which Simon Burns issued, criticising the labor  
**TIVE FEATURES.** organizations because of the "awful" expense involved  
in the Labor Day parades and demonstrations. Of course, Mr. Burns is  
out of touch with the organized workers of the country. His position in  
life as well as his attitude on labor, renders it impossible for him to have a  
correct estimate of organized labor's efforts and aspirations. A large stock-  
holder in a trust can scarcely be expected to view with satisfaction the  
demonstration of organized labor's forces. In this attitude of Mr. Burns  
he finds himself in mental harmony with the Consolidated Coal Company,  
of Cumberland, Md. (and a few other arrogant employers), which in its  
benighted, autocratic mood threatened the coal miners with discharge if  
they laid off for the day to take part in the Labor Day demonstration of  
that city.

The trade union movement may well look to it that the first Monday  
in September be maintained with its distinctive characteristics of demon-  
stration and power, protesting against wrong, and agitation in the demand  
for right. Otherwise, it, like many other holidays, will lose its distinctive  
characteristic and simply become a holiday for jollification without other  
purpose or design.

Last Labor Day was splendidly observed, and in nearly every instance  
where there were parades and demonstrations there were also addresses,  
besides the remainder of the day being given over to rejoicing and reunion.

The newspapers of the country for several days in advance of Labor  
Day, Labor Day itself, and particularly the day following, devoted pages  
concerning local and general demonstrations and observances of Labor Day,  
and, incidentally, discussions of the aims and purposes of organized labor.  
If Labor Day was observed simply by holding meetings at which addresses  
were made, does any one imagine that so much space and attention would  
be given it?

The Sabbath preceding Labor Day is becoming more and more devoted  
by ministers of the different denominations to preaching sermons upon the  
significance of Labor Day, the rights and wrongs of labor, and the purposes  
of the labor movement.

In the same proportion that the toilers of our country will organize and  
on Labor Day show the strength of their numbers and the unity of their  
purpose by their parades, demonstrations, meetings, addresses, and innocent  
pleasures will they command the attention, respect, and confidence of all  
the people.

Labor Day was not a concession to the toilers of the United States; it  
was taken by themselves, for themselves, and observed years before the  
laws of our several states and the federal government made it a legal  
holiday.

The trade unionists are not likely to forego the opportunity and advan-  
tages which Labor Day affords each recurring year to encourage the yet  
unorganized, to bring cheer to the hearts of the otherwise depressed, and  
to let the whole world know its significance and potency for good, for right,  
and for free humanity.

**NEW YORK'S  
CONSTITUTIONAL  
LABOR AMENDMENT.**

Organized labor throughout the United States should feel vital interest and concern in the "labor amendment" to the constitution of the state of New York that is to be submitted to the voters of that state at the November election. A majority vote in the affirmative will result in an important addition to the article of the constitution relating to organization and powers of cities and to the duty of the state legislature with regard to public work.

In a few plain words, the object of the amendment is to empower the legislature to do certain things in the interest of labor which the courts have held it can not do under the present constitution. The amendment reads as follows :

And the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare, and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village, or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor, or services for the state or for any county, city, town, village, or other civil division thereof.

The amendment is the outcome of a number of adverse decisions by the highest court of the state, annulling "killing" or emasculating acts which the organized workingmen and workingwomen of New York had obtained from the legislature after much effort, education, and agitation.

We may mention the "prevailing rate of wages act" and the eight hour act. The former required municipalities to pay union rates of wages; the latter prescribed an eight hour day for municipal employes as well as for employes of contractors doing work for the public. The courts killed the one and mutilated and devitalized the other.

What with hostile judges and a prejudiced press, it is quite easy for the plutocratic element among the employers to get rid of inconvenient restrictions or to deprive labor of the protection it has succeeded here and there in securing.

We have pointed out heretofore that where the courts not only usurp legislative power, but so read and interpret the organic law that the legislature is practically estopped from yielding to the moderate and reasonable demands of labor, constitutional amendment is the solution of the problem, is the way out.

If the above-quoted amendment shall be approved by the people, the legislature will acquire the power, the freedom of action, it once thought it possessed. It will be in a position to provide for an eight hour day in state and municipal work, whether done under direct municipal or state control, by contractors or subcontractors, to require union wages to be paid for all public work and to impose conditions as to machinery, ventilation, etc., in the interest of health and safety. The legislature will not be compelled to adopt such laws; it will simply have the power to enact them, and the courts will have to bow to the judgment and direction of the lawmakers.

What has been done by organized labor in New York will need to be done in other states. The amendment has been considered, favorably reported, and deliberately passed by two successive legislatures, the constitution requiring such procedure in the case of any proposed amendment. This fact alone emphasizes the contrast between the legislative and the judicial attitude toward the wishes and aims of organized labor.

It is certain that the capitalistic press will oppose the amendment. Notice has already been served by some "big" newspapers to that effect. The people will be told that the amendment is "dangerous" and "un-American." The Parry-ized employers' associations intend to fight it.

The duty of organized labor is plain. Hard work, vigilance, and vigorous educational activity will be demanded of every union and of every member of every union. Labor has the votes to insure the adoption of the amendment, and the fair-minded, honest, impartial public will support it. It is, however, necessary to guard against misrepresentation and indifference—misrepresentation by enemies, indifference by friends.

Workers and friends of New York, be up and doing!

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Through circumstances beyond our control it was impossible to prepare the chart giving the "State of Employment" for August, 1905. We shall endeavor to supply the omission in the November issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.—EDITOR.

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Organize, unite, and federate. They are labor's hope and salvation.

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Demand the union label.

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**REGARDING  
SOME MORE  
SOCIALISTIC  
WORD  
JUGGLING.**

Some months ago we invited a number of men to write articles for a symposium in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, to be published in the Labor Day issue. Many responded. Among others we invited Mr. Max Hayes, of Cleveland.

He replied by saying that, in an article written by him and published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST three years ago, we blue-penciled the heart out of it. We denied this, and was supported in our position by our assistants and by our printers. We asked why he had allowed three years to pass by without his calling our attention to it. He answered that he had a copy of the article but had destroyed it "recently."

We then asked him to write an article upon the socialistic gathering at Chicago, which sought to disrupt the trade union movement—the American Federation of Labor—and assured him that if he wrote such an article we would publish it as written or return the manuscript.

Instead of writing the article requested he goes all around the question and scarcely touches it at all. We would have been entirely justified in returning the manuscript for his failure to deal with the question at issue. We preferred to give it space, rather than give additional excuse for the repetition of the misstatements that it is the trade unionists desire to suppress discussion. We urge a careful reading of Mr. Hayes' article printed elsewhere in this issue, and it will be observed that where he does not deal in personalities, he must needs take advantage of the opportunity to make socialist propaganda.

Mr. Hayes says that the socialist party was formed in 1900, and that five of the six conferences to form opposition federations were held before that year. The latter part of that statement is true, but surely he can not

want his misrepresentations to go so far as to say that there was no socialist political party in the United States before the year 1900. Perhaps, however, he may be in the frame of mind of some other men who imagine that human progress in the world had its beginning with their advent into it, and will end with their demise. In any event, there is and can be no successful denial that the five conferences preceding 1900, and the one recently held in Chicago, were engineered by socialists, not merely in rivalry or opposition to the American trade union movement, but to undermine and disrupt it.

Quoting the preamble of this new conglomeration, Mr. Hayes asks whether any socialists would father it. Without answering that question, we refer him to its framers. Let him ask them the question, and he will get a most emphatic affirmative answer. Aye, they will turn on him and assert that he himself is not a socialist, for refusing to give it hearty support.

The fact of the matter is that there are so many brands of socialists that one denies the appellation to the other, but claims to be the only simon pure article himself. Note, for instance, Mr. Hayes' designation of his own socialist party associates. He styles them pure and simple propagandists, impossiblists, etc. Surely these party colleagues of Mr. Hayes have some designation for his type. Did he ever hear of the "Kangaroo?"

That gathering in Chicago was devised by socialists; it was attended by socialists; the most conspicuous figures whose names are associated with the different socialist parties carried through the entire scheme, however abortive it may have been. The names stand out clear. Debs, the presidential candidate and standard bearer of the party of which Mr. Hayes is a member; Daniel De Leon, the socialist labor party spokesman; ex-father Haggerty; Trautmann, and the lesser lights, all of them socialists, members of either one or the other of the socialist political parties, who denounce any other socialist as a traitor to that cause who does not give their scheme full support.

Mr. Hayes states that the majority of the members of the Western Federation of Miners are "Republicans and Democrats," and therefore non-socialists. How, then, can he state that these "miners endorsed socialism?" Is it not, rather, that the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners are in the hands of sub-contractors, petty bosses, etc., and who claim to be socialists, and that it puts the *employment of the members in peril if they dare attempt to voice their own true sentiments and interests?* Mr. Hayes unconsciously "lets the cat out of the bag" that the rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners are misrepresented when it is claimed to be a socialist organization.

It is a contemptible fling, without truth upon which to base it, to say that the great bulk of the trade unionists declare in theory that they have not any, and yet practically have affiliation with a political party. Mr. Hayes knows, or ought to know, that the overwhelming number of earnest, thinking, active trade unionists hold themselves absolutely aloof from affiliation with any political party, regardless of its name. As a matter of fact it is because sterling trade unionists have as little use for one as any of

the other political parties that they incur the undying hate and antagonism of socialist politicians.

Additional fault is found by Mr. Hayes because we called attention to his frequent challenges to us to a public debate. He now says "friendly" debate. We confess we were unaware of his sense of humor in suggesting a "friendly" debate. His suggestion that it be a "friendly" debate is a later thought, yet the friendly part of it is none the less humorous.

Anyone who has attended a socialist meeting or a meeting where socialist debates are held knows how calm and balmy are the atmosphere and surroundings; how cooing and friendly are the euphonious words which come in cadences like zephyrs wafting their sweet music to the attuned ears of the listeners. It has been our good fortune to have heard the harangues and attacks called socialist speeches and debates. We have read them and still read them, and if there be unused any epithets in the lexicon of the fish-wives of Billingsgate, it is simply due to the ignorance of them by the orator.

Perhaps Mr. Hayes is aware of one of the most important contributing causes to the large sale of medical "dope" in the form of patent medicines. Their proprietors ransack the vocabulary of medical lore, describing minutely all the ills that flesh is heir to. There are few of the weak-minded who escape the symptoms of a pain or an ache accurately described, and, by inference, they are persuaded that inasmuch as the ills from which they suffer are so well stated, ergo, the "dope" or patent medicine must of necessity be the absolute specific remedy.

Expert analysis has demonstrated that most of these "specifics" contain 40 per cent alcohol, palatably disguised. The innocent citizen takes it for awhile, and the alcohol and other "dope" make him "feel good." It takes some time for him to wake up and realize that he has not only been doped, but duped.

So with our friends who deal in Brother Hayes' "metaphysical dope." They ransack the history, records, and vocabulary of trade union investigation and work, and describe to the average workman the horrors of our economic and industrial life; and they, too, then offer their confiscation scheme and abolition of all individual initiative, right, or power, and offer these as a remedy for our social ills. The weak-minded argue that inasmuch as the symptoms of our economic and industrial ills have been accurately described, ergo, the socialist remedy offered must be specific and absolute, only to find by time and experience that they, too, have been doped and duped; that the elimination of industrial wrongs and ills and the attainment of rights and improvement of and in the condition of the workers is by the evolutionary, rational, and natural process of trade union activity, solidarity, and fraternity through federation.

We do not propose to add to the numbers at any gathering by which additional opportunities are offered socialist quacks to prescribe their patent dope.

And why should we debate with Mr. Hayes about socialism? We should just as readily accept his challenge if he wanted to prove that the moon is made of green cheese. Reverend Jasper, of Richmond, challenged the

world, he to take the affirmative upon the proposition that "De Sun Do Move." Brother Jasper felt very much slighted because in this broad land of ours there was not one who was willing to break an oratorical lance with him upon that proposition.

We are pro-trade unionists, "anti" nothing, other than wrong. Mr. Hayes, or any other man, may advocate just what he pleases without question from us, provided there is no attempt made to hinder the growth and full development of the trade union movement. We shall contribute our mite to prevent all trade union enemies under whatever guise they may operate from perverting, undermining, or destroying it.

If Mr. Hayes, or anyone else worthy of our steel, will take the anti-trade union side, he will find us prepared to take the affirmative in a debate, discussion, or contest. We have done this in the past and shall continue to do this so long as life shall remain. We are too busily engaged, however, in the defense and advocacy of the trade union movement to fritter away our time upon a useless, senseless debate even to gratify the vanity of Brother Hayes.

One word more. We promise our readers if they will but pardon us this time, that we will not again be guilty of imposing upon their patience by publishing an article from the pen of Mr. Hayes, written at our invitation.

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Are you a union member? If not, why not?

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The Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor will be the twenty-fifth of its history. Let us all make it an epoch in the onward march to the goal of human brotherhood.

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**PORTO RICO PLEADS FOR JUSTICE.** Recently there was held at San Juan, Porto Rico, a convention composed of representatives of the various municipalities throughout the island. A petition was drafted to be presented to the Congress of the United States, asking for a fuller opportunity for self-government under the sovereignty of the United States. The petition deserves the fullest support of the people of our entire country.

The petition states the cordiality with which the American troops were received during the Spanish-American war, and the love of Porto Rico for the American people and their system of government; that circumstances have demonstrated the Foraker act, which established the present form of government there, to be entirely ineffective, defective, and calculated to alienate the affections of the people for the mother country; that the Executive Council, which is in the form of the upper chamber or senate, is wholly appointed by the President of the United States, the personnel of which generally is that of men who neither speak the language of the island (Spanish), nor have any knowledge thereof; that under these circumstances the house of delegates is helpless or incapable of passing any legislation in the interest of the people of Porto Rico.

The petition urges the following changes to the Foraker act of April 12, 1900:

1. That the House of Delegates shall continue as at present, consisting of thirty-five members, elected by popular suffrage.
2. That instead of the Executive Council there be constituted an elective insular senate, composed of fourteen senators, two from each of the seven districts of the island.
3. That these two bodies shall possess the legislative powers granted by the law of April 12, 1900.
4. That the departments, that is, the attorney-general, insular treasurer, insular auditor, commissioner of education, and the commissioner of interior, shall be continued as at present as the executive officers of their respective departments.
5. That the heads of these departments shall be appointed by the governor of Porto Rico with the consent of the insular senate.

The petition continues :

"We can not consent that official agents be sent to Porto Rico who as a general rule are ignorant of the language, customs, and the needs of the people of the country, and within twenty-four hours after landing they may occupy their seats as a legislative body to decide by their votes complex and intricate problems.

"We ask that an opportunity be presented to demonstrate that we are capable of self-government. We are a community with an old and fitting civilization. We have demonstrated prudence and respect for the laws. We have solved the problem of the abolition of slavery with conservatism. We have confronted without a tremor terrible economic crises. We know ourselves thoroughly. We are fully aware of our needs, and we are convinced that we can administer our local affairs with success. . . . Bear in mind that this is not a message of one political party or a coalition of political parties ; it is the message of the whole of Porto Rico, in its full and genuine representations, that which is nearest to its people, that which hears day by day the palpitations of pain and of protest, and the unanimous representation of their municipalities."

The petition closes with an appeal to the American Congress to allay the growing feeling of antipathy to American methods in dealing with the island, and appeals to the Congress as "the only body, the only power, which can save us in this supreme conflict and unrest, and feels assured that it will be treated as one who presents himself with friendship and respect, but at the same time with dignity and firmness, to demand an incontestable act of equity and justice."

We have had opportunities to study the peoples of both Cuba as well as Porto Rico, and without in the least reflecting upon the former have no hesitancy in asserting that the latter are fully as capable, if not more so, of self-restraint and self-government as the former. Surely the people of Porto Rico have given evidence of self-control under awful poverty, misery, great injustice, and provocation. It must be the hope of all true Americans to help our fellow citizens of Porto Rico to the attainment of their full rights which should be unalienable under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of our country.

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A man who claims to be a union man with a qualifying "but" is only half baked.

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The union is what we make it. It is the sum total of the brightest and dullest, the most active and earnest as well as the most negligent and indifferent. Let us try to raise the average to a higher standard of its conception of duties as well as of rights. And to begin right, let us begin with ourselves.

# TALKS ON LABOR.

## ADDRESS AT TORONTO AND NEW YORK.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

[Many requests are received at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from men in the ranks of labor intensely interested in the study of the labor movement and the economic problem with which it deals. These inquiries also come frequently from professors, students, and others engaged in the study of the economic problem. Most of these requests for information are coupled with an inquiry as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. It is with the object of furnishing this information in the most concrete and public form that the following addresses and talks on labor are published.]

**A** STRONG and ample argument in favor of a general adoption of the eight hour day and a reply to President Ellis, of the Employing Printers' Association, was presented by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., at the afternoon session of the International Typographical Union. After a few complimentary remarks, Mr. Gompers said:

### *The Flood Tide.*

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of your life is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea are you now afloat, and you must take the current when it serves or lose your ventures. This paraphrasing of the words of the greatest poet the world has ever produced conveys a thought agreed to by all observing men, which I am sure has its application to your convention and membership to as large a degree as it ever applied to an association of men. One of the most pleasing incidents in my recollection was that which occurred when I was invited to address the convention of the International Typographical Union in Faneuil Hall, Boston, some 14 years ago, when I expressed the hope that the International Typographical Union might establish the eight hour day for the printers of America. On that occasion I was presented with a very beautiful basket of flowers. The flowers have faded and their fragrance is gone, but the sentiment on the card attached has not changed. It read, "Presented to President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., by the eight hour kickers of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13."

### *The Shorter Day.*

I have watched with a great deal of care and solicitude, and with a great deal of hope and confidence, that steady growth and development; first, of the entity and the integrity of the International Typographical Union as an international union, rather than a federation of independent local unions; and, second, the development of the conviction that the time has come when the eight hour day should be generally introduced in your trade. I, too, belong to a trade of piece workers, and the old-time hours were from early morning until late at night, with all the evils of low pay

and demoralization of character and manhood and I know too intimately the evils that prevailed in the condition of the book printers when the Cincinnati convention of the International Typographical Union declared its purpose to inaugurate the movement for an eight hour day. I congratulate you upon being here at this convention, and I feel confident that you will indorse the action of the Cincinnati convention that January 1, 1906, will usher in the eight hour day for your trade.

### *Mr. Ellis' Calculations.*

Since coming here I learned that a most estimable gentleman, representing the employing book and job printers, was accorded the privilege of addressing you. He said that those employing printers who had gone from the ten hour to the nine hour day, and who then approved of that movement, are now opposed to the eight hour movement, and by inference regretted that they consented to the inauguration of the nine hour day. He said further that the labor cost consequent upon the nine hour day was something like 33 per cent, and it was calculated that if the eight hour day were to be introduced it would increase the labor cost by 18 to 25 per cent more. At the same time he appealed to this convention not to introduce the eight hour day because it would be ruinous to the employers, while it would bring no financial advantage to you. Does it not seem peculiar that if the labor cost is increased 33 per cent in the one case and 18 to 25 per cent in the other that there should be no financial advantage to the printers? I deny both the statement of fact and the inferences drawn from it, that the introduction of the eight hour day means financial ruin to the employing printers of America. Concede, if you please, that a large increase of wages and improvement in the condition of printers has resulted from the nine hour day, but is there any indication, or proof that the introduction of the nine hour day has injuriously affected employing printers? Where is the proof that in any industry where the eight hour day has been introduced it has ruined employers? The inference to be drawn from the statement of President Ellis, of the Typotheta would be that inasmuch as there is such a loss to the employers from the introduction of the shorter

workday you will not only cease your agitation for the eight hour day, but revoke your former action establishing the nine hour day, and go back to the old conditions when men worked any old hours.

### *Stick by Your Word.*

I am sure that the organized printers of America are determined to secure the eight hour day, and I call your attention to the fact that once your declaration was made to the world it would be absolutely ruinous for you to change that resolution in any one particular. Men are taken at their word so long as their word is known to be dependable. It is for this I often counsel my fellow unionists to be careful of their declarations before they are made; once made, they must be lived up to.

### *The End of the Wedge.*

In 1884, in the early history of the A. F. of L., the delegates declared that efforts should be made to introduce the eight hour workday and that on May 1, 1886, it should be introduced as generally as possible. Several organizations inaugurated the movement. The German-American Typographical Union, the cigarmakers, and others established the eight hour day then and never receded from it. Other trades followed, the eight hour day was introduced here and there, and while it was not imagined that the eight hour movement would be introduced among those working 14 or 16 hours a day, still their hours have been reduced more in proportion than those of the men who secured the eight hour day.

The movement changed somewhat and the A. F. of L. declared that when any organization led the movement it would concentrate its efforts in support of the same. The amalgamated carpenters asked to be allowed to lead. They were and it is to the credit of that organization that the eight hour day was largely introduced into their trade in 1890. The next organization that asked was the miners, though they were not generally organized. Through causes not necessary to mention, they were compelled to abandon the movement with the result that the eight hour day for miners was postponed for more than 14 years. Men in the bituminous field secured it in 1897, but the men in the anthracite field are still working more than eight hours. Australia has the eight hour day, in continental Europe the movement has its full impetus; even in Russia among the demands of the revolutionary move of a few months ago was one for the establishment of the eight hour day. Why, in the United States and Canada, with all the wonderful improvements in machinery and industry, are we asked to lag in the rear of this universal movement for a shorter day? In few trades have there been greater mechanical improvements than in the printing trade. You have declared that you want the eight hour day. You want to be larger sharers in the result of your labor; you want to have some of the benefits of civilization; you don't propose to give more of your lives than eight hours to your employers.

Employers contend that they can not pay certain wages or introduce some forms of improvement, but may I refer to a conversation of some years ago with an employing brewer. He said, "There is one thing above all others you men of labor have taught us. The old idea was that breweries could not be operated successfully unless the

men came about 3 or 4 o'clock and worked till all hours, and worked all Sunday. Since your organizations have been formed you have taught us that breweries can be run on a 10 hour workday, and with very little, if any, care on Sunday." And so it is through all industries. The employers are wedded to the past, to the old. They may adopt new machinery, they may adopt new forms of power, but when it comes to relations with their employes then they want to be masters of all they survey, forgetting that half a century of organized labor intervenes between then and now.

### *Short Hours no Disadvantage.*

The proposition, the thesis, the theory of the trade union movement, has never been put into practice in any one particular instance without demonstrating its advantages. Whether it was higher wages or shorter hours or better sanitary conditions, or what not, no demand of trade unionism has ever been made upon employers but what has been justified by its results. Employers learn best after a contest how much they can afford to pay labor. They themselves are often under the false impression that they can not make the concession, but let a contest be waged and any way prolonged, and the employers in 99 cases out of every hundred gladly wish themselves back to the time of negotiations, and would have hesitated if they imagined it involved the effort and the cost it did. Preparation for a contest is the safest means to save you from a contest.

The International Typographical Union, the organized labor movement of America, the crystallized sentiment of discontent among the workers of the world against the wrongs which exist, is expressed in the universal demand for the eight hour workday, which labor makes upon modern society, and recognize in it the means for better physical and mental health for men and women and children, better opportunity for the cultivation of all that is noble and true in our very souls. It will make us appreciate better the liberties we have, and make it more difficult for the other fellow to filch them from us; it will make us better appreciate, humanly speaking, intelligently speaking, the highest and brightest conception of human rights; it will cause us to ask not only for today, but that moving along day by day each today may be better than yesterday; each tomorrow better than today, making every day of life better worth living.

### *As to the Fight.*

In conclusion, let me say to you brothers of toil, delegates to this convention: The employing printers are going to take you at your word. I don't know whether they are so confident of victory as they would have you believe. There is a practice common among boys of whistling to keep up their courage. I don't want to say that Mr. Ellis did not say to you truly what he believed, but I am firmly persuaded that he is mistaken. I don't know whether you are going to win, any more than he knows that the typothetæ are going to win, but I would rather see you, after you make that declaration, go in and only win half, and have you known as an eight hour organization, than have you go back on your word.

I am always hopeful and striving for the best, and I often make up my mind that, despite it, I am not going to get all I hope for; therefore,

when I get a little bump I am not so awfully hurt. So I say to you, I would like you to get into that frame of mind which I have just described. I am never over-confident of success, yet I am always advising my friends to concentrate their efforts to get a just measure of success. Let it be known that the International Typographical Union is unalterably an eight hour organization, and the chances are that you will get it on January 1, 1906, or pretty soon after. And it is my sincere hope and prayer, and if any little work on my part can contribute to the achievement of success, I think you

may take me at my word that in the effort to establish the eight hour day, and in maintaining the integrity of the International Typographical Union, I am yours. And if I live, either as president of the A. F. of L., or as a private in the ranks, I will often be with you again to wish you Godspeed in your work of always upholding the banner of trade union principles and always working to uplift humanity in intelligence and manhood. Ours is a work of humanity, to go down into the abyss of despair to help lift up our fellows to a better appreciation of their rights and their duties.

## ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

President Gompers received an invitation from the Trades Union Social Club, of New York City, to deliver an address before that club upon the subject of "Labor Conditions in the Panama Zone," which, by resolution of the Executive Council, he accepted. The address was delivered on Friday evening, July 21. The following day a stenographic report of the address was published in the *Civic Federation Review*. Upon the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the Panama Canal Commission will provide the best possible apparatus and scientific regimen in connection with the building of the canal, American citizens can, with comparative safety, do the work. We are opposed to the introduction of coolie or other Asiatic labor in any part of our country or possessions."

Mr. Gompers spoke as follows:

You will understand the pleasure it is for me to be here and address you, especially on a subject of such importance as the one to consider which this meeting is held. It is not necessary to criticize the formal selection of the Panama route for the construction of the canal. I don't know that we would change the route even if we desired. I don't know that it is desirable, or, even if desirable, whether we can with advantage even discuss it. I think it is agreed, however, that the greatest difficulties in the construction of the canal will be met upon the Isthmus of Panama. Its climatic conditions, its geographical situation, the well-known diseases, the ills and the ailments, to which the men who go there are subject, are known to every one.

It is claimed that there is no obstacle so great that the American people can not cope with and eventually overcome it. And, in truth, there is a long line of achievements to the credit of our people. We might look to many of the tropical countries, some of which have come under the jurisdiction of our government, in which in former years and under the old regime diseases of this same character marked their victims by the thousands, and as soon as we have entered those regions we have, if not entirely eliminated the germs of these great awful climatic diseases, reduced them almost to a minimum, and the possibilities for their future elimination seem promising, so that they may be as free from them or very nearly so as we are free from them in the main land of the United States.

The construction of the canal, all men are agreed, is essential to the world's great progress. That it will be an impetus to industry and commerce, bring peoples into accord who are now remote from each other and into closer proximity, by reason of being able to reach each other more readily; that it will be beneficial to the country's great commerce—to the carrying of the great commerce of the world more readily—is easily understood and accepted by all; that it will make for better opportunities and conditions and tend to the uplifting of the world, I think is also agreed. But in the building of the canal, great as its opportunities will be when completed, largely contributing toward the world's progress as it will, wonderful with its potentialities as it will be, there is one thing that must not be lost sight of. The coral reefs are very wonderful, but the millions and millions of insect lives that have perished in making those reefs must not be repeated or duplicated in the loss, in the sacrifice of human lives in the building even of the interoceanic canal. There are some achievements that are too costly in human life even to be ventured.

The organized expression of the American people—our federal government—has undertaken this task. I am always glad of things that may be helpful. I believe today that in the great undertaking we must be careful in our adverse criticism, lest we overstep that which is fair, which may result in harm to our own integral life and lay us open to the criticism of the peoples of other countries.

I think we are all agreed that in the industries of our time there are too many lives lost and too many limbs hazarded, and the health of too many of our people placed in jeopardy, and I think we also believe and hope and are confident that as the workmen of our country and our time shall organize, and as we shall impress upon the minds of our fellow citizens the necessity for more humane conditions under which labor shall be performed, there shall be greater precautions for the health and life and limbs of our fellow workmen. We shall make greater progress upon these lines. That we have accomplished much, all of those who have studied, as well as those who have lived during the industrial progress and development of the organization of labor, will agree. But yet one can almost count with a degree of accuracy the number of men who lose their limbs whose health is undermined, and even destroyed, who even lose their lives, by reason of our modern

methods of industrial and commercial life; and we aim to improve the conditions of labor so that it shall not be so hazardous to either our lives or limbs or health.

We don't undertake to say that we shall stop industry because it involves the loss of life or of limb or of health even to as large a degree as it does now. We insist that there shall be better protection against machinery; that there shall be better sanitation; that there shall be better hygienic conditions; and shorter hours of labor, giving us liberty and more leisure and time for the recuperation of our health and of our strength; and that we shall have higher wages with which we may buy the things that contribute to our health and our strength, physical, mental, and moral.

I want to approach the subject of the Panama Canal and in its construction in the light of that thought that I have tried to express. We want the canal; we are agreed upon that. At this time, there is no choice as to the route. The Panama route has been chosen. We are committed to that. And as long as there is, I suppose, a fair chance for the prosecution of the work, though under adverse influences, there will be no change in the route. In Panama, and throughout that great miasmatic country through which this canal has to be dug, life is not congenial. The conditions are not such as contribute to health and comfort; are not such, I imagine, as would allow one to regard it as a health resort. In the convention of the A. F. of L. two years ago, a resolution was passed, and I think unanimously, declaring that the construction of the canal is a great world's benefit; and when it was declared that the preference should be given to the laborers of America.

Now, if we want the work, I take it that we shall be compelled to submit to some of the privations, some of the difficulties, and that we shall also enjoy some of the advantages and pleasures that come from organized society and civilized labor. No man has the right to assume to take employment on the Panama Canal and expect that every Sunday he can visit Coney Island. It won't do for our men who may take this work to expect to go to a roof garden in the evenings. The man who undertakes work of that sort must realize that for the work in which he is engaged he will have to make some sacrifices of what we in our civilized lives expect to enjoy as a recreation after our day's work is done. I don't want any one to imagine that I harbor in my mind the idea that the condition of the American workman is such that he enjoys invariably Coney Island and roof gardens and all that sort of thing; but I have tried to put it rather extravagantly, so as to emphasize my thought.

I want to repeat that the lives of our American workmen are too valuable to be sacrificed upon the scheme of building the canal, and, further, that the conditions of labor in and around the canal for the workmen must be such as to make life and the conditions of life at least tolerable, and that no man shall feel that he in his zeal for the world and for our civilization has made his life a burden and not worth living.

I have been in correspondence with a number of people employed near and on the canal. I want to be entirely frank with you and say that the date of my last letter which I received is more than two months ago, and of whatever change in conditions

may have occurred between then and now I can not speak. I can only speak of the conditions up to date of the letter which I last received. I want to read that letter to you:

"I read a florid interview with one of your labor union friends in which he told me of the arrival of the two Bates brothers in Chicago and of their coming to Panama. I believe that at the time he said that he would overrun the isthmus with union men at salaries of \$190 and \$165 per month, with bonuses of \$1 per cubic yard for every yard over 125,000 per month which their shovels excavated.

"If you want to have some facts in regard to the situation here, listen to the following: The union should not rush men down here with the idea that they are going to get high wages and an easy snap. Every man should have his contract hard and fast before he comes here.

"In regard to the Bates brothers. The steam shovel engineer received \$190 and the crane man \$165 per month. There are only two other engineers and two other crane men receiving such salaries in the whole isthmus. The six men are, outside the heads of departments, the highest salaried men in the employ of the commission. In the rocky mountains, where they operate their shovels, they will be very lucky if they get out even 20,000 cubic yards per month.

"The steam drill men who work with the shovels receive \$50 per month. The pit men receive \$75. A foreman of drillers receives \$75. A fireman on the steam shovel receives \$75. These salaries do not compare very favorably with the ones in the states.

"There are other disadvantages. Board at Culbra, the station where the excavating is being done, is \$21 per month. Quarters are provided by the commission in all except a few cases.

"All except the professional men and officers work 10 hours per day. Ten hours here means starting at six o'clock in the morning and keeping at it in the hot sun until 11.30. The afternoon hours are from 1 to 5.30. Salaries are but little better than in the states, and the hours are hardly what can be called a union scale. In Panama and Colon the rates of board are even higher. The men are not provided with quarters, but are given an allowance of eight per cent of their salaries for that purpose, which is in all cases inadequate. Rents are increasing weekly.

"An experienced machinist, blacksmith, boiler-maker, plumber, carpenter, mason, or such, receives 45 cents per hour and works under the same conditions. He will not be given transportation to or from the states, and will be paid only for the time he works.

"A general foreman, and there are not a half dozen on the isthmus in these trades, gets \$150 per month. An ordinary foreman gets from \$83.33 to \$125, and an assistant foreman gets from \$50 to \$75 per month.

"The above wages are paid in gold, and only to Americans. Subordinate employes are paid in silver, which is \$2.16 silver for \$1 in gold. Not a few Americans are on the silver pay roll.

"In the mechanical and building trades the foremen get 60 cents per hour in silver. An assistant foreman gets 50 cents, an artisan gets 25 to 40 cents. Ordinary laborers get either 15 or 17½ cents silver per hour.

"No union man should come down here with



perpetuate and improve this civilization which our forefathers have developed, and which we have brought to its present stage, and hope to make the conditions such that our children and our children's children shall make of this fair land a haven for life and liberty and right and justice and humanity, which shall be manifest to every people everywhere.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has discussed this very question, and we have had several interviews with the Panama Canal and other federal authorities. I want to tell you, of course, know—at any rate some of our enemies make it quite conspicuous—that I am a member of the Civic Federation. It is my pleasure to help in the suggestion of things that may be useful to the interests of labor. Those representing other interests have able men enough to look after their own interests. Whenever there is anything that can be said, or done, or suggested, in the interests of labor, that is my chance, and I have never permitted it to pass without taking advantage of it and turning it to the account of labor. We all know that Brother Moffett is a splendid

fellow. We are all proud of his friendship, his sterling qualities, and character; and we all have the feeling that his appointment to visit the canal district and make an investigation and suggest improvements will be productive of great good; will convey useful knowledge to laborers all over the United States, as well as to the workmen who shall go to Panama. We shall learn the truth from him. He will be helpful to us and to the commission. He is going to tell them what he believes to be true, and he will have wonderful opportunities of observation. He goes with the good will of organized labor everywhere.

I may say that the appointment of Mr. Moffett and the appointment of Mr. Nazro is the result of an idea of the welfare of labor in industrial plants wherein we have been helped whenever that idea came to the front.

We want the canal built and built well, under American conceptions of right, justice, and humanity, so that when completed without tears or wails it may stand as another perpetual monument to the skill, the genius of American science, American labor, American manhood and grit.

## WAS IT A SOCIALIST GATHERING?

By MAX S. HAYES.

In the March issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST there appeared an editorial from the pen of President Gompers, in reference to the proposed industrial conference in Chicago, in which it was declared at the outset that "the socialists have called another convention to smash the American trade union movement;" that "this is the sixth 'concentrated' effort in this direction in the past decade," and that the endorsement of the trade union movement by the socialist party convention in Chicago was merely for "vote getting" purposes.

I questioned the accuracy of these charges and desired to meet Mr. Gompers in a friendly debate evening during the coming Pittsburg convention of the Federation to demonstrate, if possible, the satisfaction of the public that his information, as well as his philosophy, is wrong. In subsequent issues of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST the editor either made a personal attack upon me, or impugned my motives, or remarked flippantly at this was the "eleventh" challenge that I had put him, all of which was entirely foreign to the original question involved.

I make this brief explanatory statement in order to bring out some points to follow as clearly as possible. As chairman of the committee on trade unions in the socialist party national convention in Chicago (May, 1904), I assert that the resolutions reported were couched in practically the same terms as the resolutions adopted at the socialist world congresses held in Zurich, Brussels, and London. Those in opposition to the debate, in the convention vote, and in the referendum, were composed of (1) members who doubted the wisdom of taking

action upon purely industrial matters, and who might be regarded as "pure and simple" political propagandists; and (2) a small but noisy coterie of impossibilists, who were mostly graduates of deLeonism, or who came from the professions and know no more about trade unions than some trade unionists know about socialism.

Recent events have shown how correct Mr. Gompers has been when he charged that "the socialists have called another convention to smash the American trade union movement," and implied that this was their sixth "concentrated" effort. Every student of political and industrial affairs knows that the socialist party, the overwhelming mass of the membership, had no more to do with any of the six "concentrated" efforts to disrupt the federation than the child unborn. The socialist party was formed in 1900. Five of the six conferences to form opposition federations were held before that year.

The sixth "concentrated" effort on the part of "the socialists to smash the American trade union movement" was made on schedule time. From the best information obtainable there were less than a hundred actual delegates present, who represented 50,000 members all told. The bulk of the membership was composed of the Western Federation of Miners (27,000), and any one who has studied the election returns from Colorado, a stronghold of the party, will be forced to admit that the majority are republicans or democrats. Yet because the miners and the American Labor Union espoused the principles of socialism, and prompted the Chicago conference an attempt has been made to saddle the responsibility upon the

socialists of the entire country, who have no control over those bodies. This position is absolutely unfair. The socialist press and the 25,000 dues-paying members, or the upward of 400,000 voters of the socialist party, almost as a whole, were not, and are not now, in sympathy with the Chicago organization, launched upon a wheel of fortune, irrespective of the actions of a few individuals who may act in concert with republicans, democrats, and what not.

But the representatives of the so-called industrial workers of the world were evidently shrewd enough to understand that the socialist party membership was opposed to wet-nursing their *enfant terrible*, and aside from their slogan that "dropping pieces of paper into a ballot box will never emancipate the working class," the political declaration in the preamble to their constitution is a remarkable conglomeration of ambiguous terms. They say:

Between two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together, on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

That is about as clear as mud. It out-simples the most conservative, pure, and simple position. The architects of that plank evidently sought to appease everybody—the socialists, by mentioning the class struggle; the anarchists, who would "take and hold that which they produce" through a general strike; republicans and democrats who

already "come together" in their old parties, and the pure and simples who are theoretically, but not actually, opposed to "affiliation with any political party." Really, would any socialist be guilty of fathering such equivocal language?

The so-called industrial workers of the world may be dismissed without much further comment. Their ambitious plans can not be realized at the juncture, for those who understand trade unionism, those who come face to face with the cold facts of life, must and will deal with actual conditions, and will not be sidetracked by the theories of priests and professors.

Industrialism is coming through the evolution of the present trade unions, and when that stage has been reached it will be time enough to discard departmentalism. Those who advocate socialism and their numbers are steadily increasing, understand pat in the present organizations, agitate and educate and use all honorable means to turn the minority into a majority. The socialists need to take a defensive position; their opponents must do that. In a word, the socialists appeal to all the workers to join hands with them to capture the powers of government at the ballot box and abolish by law trust oppression, military rule, injunction damage suits, and the whole brood of abuses that are heaped upon labor, and institute a co-operative commonwealth and industrial freedom.

[Readers of Mr. Hayes' article should also read reply in this issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.—ED.]

## A STATEMENT AND AN APPEAL.

By CHARLES STELZLE.

I stand squarely for organized labor. My membership in the International Association of Machinists indicates the practical evidence of this fact.

I believe in it, not only because I have been convinced through theoretical study of the logic of its principles, but because I have passed through an experience which brought me face to face with the actual conditions which confront many of the toilers of today. It was not an experience, by the way, which was entered into simply for the purpose of making a "sociological study" of the poor.

When Samuel Gompers and his coworkers began their agitation for the abolition of the tenement house cigar factory, and with it the curse of child labor, I began my life's work at eight years of age in a cigar factory in the basement of a New York tenement. The headache and the exhaustion due to bad ventilation in this "factory" make me sympathetic toward the sweatshop worker who recently died, crying, "Give me air!"

I know all about the inconveniences and shocking experiences of tenement house life, for an east side tenement was my home for nearly twenty years. The pangs of unsatisfied hunger are familiar to me; the aspirations of the boy and the young man, deprived of even a fair education,

strike in me a sympathetic chord. The longings for better and higher things, which are often denied the poor, were also mine.

And so I am a brother man with the great mass of toilers. If, to the measure of my ability and my opportunity, I failed to respond to their needs—physical, mental, and moral, I would be false to myself, to my fellows, and to God.

With this spirit and with this purpose in view the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church has called me to become its superintendent. Believing that the church is simply a means to an end, and not an end in itself, I shall be our plan to make it the servant of the people. In order to accomplish this we shall need the co-operation of every man and woman who believes in the progress of the human race. Especially do I want the help of every toiler in the land. In the matter of acquainting the ministers with the facts regarding the labor movement you may be of great service. Many of them have misunderstood the great mass of men who are struggling for their rights, just as the workingman has often misunderstood the Christian minister.

I shall appreciate receiving suggestions from any man or woman who is willing to help in this cause.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 28, 1905.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: When your telegram of fraternal greeting and encouragement was read at our recent annual convention it brought forth applause. Several members expressed their gratitude and appreciation. The convention advised me to send you a suitable reply, which I concluded to do by letter.

Therefore, on behalf of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, I return thanks for the kind wishes expressed in your message to us. I also take pleasure in sending you a copy of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"The committee recommend that this convention render a vote of thanks to President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., for the able manner in which he has defended our interests. Also to the A. F. of L. for the valuable assistance given us in the South Jersey strike."

Fraternally,  
GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.  
DENIS A. HAYES, President.

## LABOR DAY AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS.

Under the above caption in the August issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST we published an article from Mr. Owen Miller, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians. To this we received the following reply:

In your issue for July Mr. Owen Miller has an article that the writer asks the privilege of discussing briefly.

I take no issue with him on the question of employing unfair musicians for Labor Day—he is right. We, as labor people and as members of the same organization, should, under no conditions, extend a fair dollar to an unfair service.

But there is another point that he makes that I do conscientiously question, viz, that musicians should charge for services.

Conditions may be different in different localities, but I doubt not that many small cities of this country manage their Labor Day celebration as we do and are under the same financial distress as to funds for giving the day a creditable display. Why, less you, our committee from the trades assembly could create a great hullabaloo if they, as a committee or as individuals, should make a charge for services for the day or for the many days they work in advance of the day. Weeks in advance, every spare hour and as many hours as we can borrow or steal from indulgent employers, we give to the work of preparation. Contracts to be made, prizes to be secured, then meeting after meeting to see that progress is made.

On Labor Day committees must be on the rounds from 6 o'clock a. m. until midnight, taking each relief as they can secure.

Do we employ carpenters, painters, decorators, etc.? Yes; but who gets the contract? Employers,

to be sure. Union employes do the work, but they are not eligible to contract.

Personally, and I am one of many, I spend enough hours to make many days, and do it as freely as though it were my own personal business. Now for the musicians—what do they ask? For the parade, three hours' work, they demand \$5 per man and if they work longer than three hours they exact \$1 per hour per man.

This on Labor Day, a day that they have no other possible chance for employment or work except for Labor Day events. No other organization that belongs to our federation thinks of demanding pay for parading.

Should the musicians exact pay simply because they perform a service? Would they turn out and march in the parade, do it gratis, if they did not carry or play their instruments?

It looks to me and to many others that have to hustle, rake, and scrape to make financial ends meet, after the day has passed, that the musicians have no moral right to exact pay for Labor Day work any more than the thousand others that lose their day's pay to help along the good cause.

TOM MITCHELL,  
Organizer, Washington, Pa.

In order that both might appear at the same time, we submitted copy of Mr. Tom Mitchell's article to Mr. Owen Miller, and he makes the following reply:

The argument of Mr. Tom Mitchell on the question of music on Labor Day is the stock argument of all who insist that the musician should tender his professional services free on that day.

Mr. Mitchell claims that because he and others serve on committees that make the arrangements for and supervise the management during the day, that the musician should also tender his services free. Mr. Mitchell seems to forget that in numerous instances the members of such committees are musicians, giving their services as freely as he and others to make Labor Day a success. In many of the central bodies musicians are active workers, and are frequently placed upon such committees, and I have yet to hear of one of them failing in their full duty. They are as ready and willing to share these burdens as the members of any other craft. Since the first Labor Day in St. Louis, September, 1887, I have always taken an active part in preparations for the day, and so have many of my colleagues, sacrificing both time and money, but I consider it unreasonable to demand that the musician should be asked to donate his professional services. As I stated in my former article, it would be equally consistent to demand the services of everybody, in any way connected with either the preparations or performance, free, as to ask the musician to do so. The musicians are more than willing to do their full duty in attending meetings, serving on committees, and whatever other duties may be necessary to maintain the organizations, but draw the line on giving their professional services free. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and when organized labor needs the services of the members of any craft it should be willing to

pay union wages for it, and, as a rule, I am glad to say that it is

I can not refrain from calling attention to the fact that there is probably no labor so exhaustive, especially on a hot day, as the work of a musician on a parade. While playing his lungs are doubly taxed; he must march in a cramped position; he must keep his eyes on his music, therefore can not properly see his way; he must wear an uncomfortable uniform, and let the parade be ever so short, he is thoroughly fatigued when it is over. Only the strongest men can do this class of work. Thousands of the profession are physically unable to do such work. I have seen as many as 50 musicians overcome by heat on Labor Day. Some of such cases of being overheated resulted fatally, and in all other cases the men can never parade on a hot day again. The members of the crafts marching in the parade can dress light and cool, they have free use of their arms, can see where they are stepping, and only have to use their lungs for one purpose.

Again, I say, it is unreasonable to ask men to do such labor without remuneration in accordance with their trades union schedule covering such work.

OWEN MILLER,

*Secretary, American Federation of Musicians.*

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 5, 1905.  
EDITOR AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

The labor organizations of Logansport have begun an agitation for the establishment of a public bath house in this city. The trades and labor assembly has the matter in hand and intends to make a vigorous campaign in favor of the project. They have enlisted the assistance of all the labor unions and railway orders in the city, and on Labor Day they will circulate a monster petition for the purpose of securing the signatures of the people who are in favor of the scheme. This petition, together with the formal request of the trades and labor assembly, will then be presented to the board of public works. We feel confident that our city authorities will grant our request.

A unique feature of our Labor Day celebration this year was the burning of a great bonfire made from the literature and cigarette papers, etc., that the tobacco trust has been sending through the United States mails to us Hoosiers in order to defeat the purpose of the anti-cigarette law that was enacted by our last legislature. The union men and women who are receiving these presents from the trust are putting them away, and on Labor Day they will turn them in to the committee having the matter in charge, and the entire lot will be consigned to the flames of the tobacco trust bonfire. A member of the Woman's Union Label League, who is now past three score and ten, will apply the torch to this novel Labor Day attraction. Appropriate speeches will be made during the ceremony.

This town is regaining lost ground, and will soon be again among the best organized in the state. The Journeymen Barbers' Union has just scored a decisive victory over the Boss Barbers' Association, having won the strike for a half holiday, with full pay, after being out 12 days. The men stood firm, and they received the support of every union in the city. Jacob Fischer, national secretary of the J. B. I. U., came here, and succeeded in effecting a settlement with the boss barbers, which prac-

tically gave the union all that it was contending for.

There is a more general interest all along the line of unionism in this locality than there has been for years. Especially is this noticeable in the increased demand for union-made products. The Post-Parryites thought they had crushed unions labor in this vicinity, but they now see their mistake.

Fraternally,  
O. P. SMITH,  
*Secretary, Trades and Labor Assembly,  
Logansport, Ind.*

PARIS, FRANCE, September 1, 1905.  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President, American Federation of Labor*

I have commenced the Russian letters I promised you for the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST rather early by an article on Poland, since the situation has become critical there. In the fall and winter I hope to send three more—if this one answers your idea—on the situation in the three principal industrial districts of Russia proper—the northern including St. Petersburg and the Baltic ports; the center, around Moscow; the south, from Ekaterinoslav to Odessa and the Black Sea.

I have just returned from Warsaw, where I got the impression that the most significant kind of an economic revolution is in process. I think the facts are new and my conclusions timely at the moment, for events are moving rapidly and every moment brings something new.

I am finding the movement here in France most interesting. The anti-political movement, called "l'action directe," is not only in the saddle, but its chief, Pongeot, who defines himself as an economic socialist, is not a little respected by his enemies of the political movement. I am making every effort to understand his point of view, which strikes me at the outset as entirely correct. I shall also meet Keufer in a few days.

Very sincerely,

WM. ENGLISH WALLING

[Mr. Walling's first article on the above subject is published in this issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. The other articles will be promptly published when received.—EDITOR.]

[Telegram.]

DENVER, September 13, 1905.  
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Washington, D. C.:

Colorado State Federation of Labor decided at its convention to affiliate with the A. F. of L. Congratulations.

MAX MORRIS,  
*Vice-President, A. F. of L.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1905.  
MAX MORRIS, Denver, Colo.:

Accept and convey to our fellow workers and friends of Colorado congratulations and highest expressions of felicitation upon the happy culmination for unity and federation. With earnest purpose, stout hearts, and clear heads may we co-operate to the attainment of right and justice to labor and to all.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President, A. F. of L.*

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

—FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC—

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### **Cement Workers.**

*Thos. K. Ryan.*—We have chartered new locals in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, during the month. A Boston local at this writing is on strike, but we hope for a satisfactory settlement. About sixty men are affected.

### **Commercial Telegraphers.**

*Wesley Russell.*—Several wage agreements are pending and we expect to settle them without any difficulty. Trade conditions are improving and employment is plentiful in our line. Reports from all sections show that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not patronized by union men and sympathizers. Chartered new unions in Hamilton, Canada; Columbia, S. C.; Jackson, Mich.; Wilmington, Del., and Pueblo, Colo.

### **Elevator Constructors.**

*Henry Snow.*—Business in our line is reported to be good in all localities, with the possible exception of New York City. The outlook is very

bright for the fall and winter. We paid one death benefit of \$100 during the month.

### **Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.**

*A. E. Kellington.*—We have won lockout in Los Angeles, where an attempt was made to disrupt our union. After a struggle of three months we won a complete victory. About forty men were affected in this lockout.

### **Glass Bottle Blowers.**

*William Launer.*—All bottle factories throughout the United States have been closed during the months of July and August, as provided in agreement between the two committees in joint conference. An agreement will be made regarding wages, rules, and apprentices for the year commencing September 1, 1905, and ending June 30, 1906.

### **Glass Workers.**

*William Figolah.*—Trade is fair and conditions continue to improve. Our Boston local is still out on strike, but we hope to win.

**Glove Workers.**

*A. H. Cosselman.*—Trade conditions good. We have had no recent increase in wages. A strike against reduction in wages is pending in Iowa.

**Lace Operatives.**

*Chas. Pashley.*—Employment fairly plentiful in our line. We are working to increase our membership. During the month we had one death and expended \$500 in death benefits.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**

*John Pfeiffer.*—Trade conditions fair in most localities. There were eight deaths during the month for which death benefits were paid, amounting to \$475. There were 54 sick and disabled members during the month, who received sick benefits amounting to \$775. We won a strike during the month in Omaha, Nebr., where the members walked out in support of their demand for an increase in piece prices. The same was satisfactorily adjusted after the men had been out for three days. We have succeeded in improving wages and working conditions in Milwaukee, Wis.; Fremont, Nebr.; San Antonio, Texas; Leavenworth, Kans., and Omaha, Nebr. The increase amounted to about six per cent. We have demanded the 55 hour week in the Missouri valley district. Negotiations are now being carried on with a saddlery manufacturers' association and the prospects are good that our demands will be granted. A great deal of label advertising is being carried on in the south. The farmers in that section of the country are becoming thoroughly organized and we believe that if we can get their support in demanding our union stamp on all leather horse goods purchased, we will be able to place the stamp in the large factories throughout the country. Practically all the shops in our large cities are union shops.

**Musicians.**

*Owen Miller.*—We have organized locals in Honesdale, Pa.; Independence, Kans.; Cambridge, Ohio; Connellsville, Pa.; Sunday Creek Valley, Ohio; Mobile, Ala.; Iola, Kans., and La Porte, Ind. The foregoing number of unions will show that we are progressing. Several injunctions have been issued against members of our union, of which the following are instances: In Akron, Ohio, an injunction was issued to prevent the collection of fine. In Rochester, N. Y., an injunction was served to compel the reinstatement of an expelled member. A Chicago judge granted an injunction to compel members to hire and wear the uniforms owned by the band leaders. This injunction would prevent the members of the Chicago union from protecting themselves against

possible contagion and also decrees that they can not buy their own clothing.

**Paving Cutters.**

*Wm. Dodge.*—We have chartered new locals in Maine, New York, and Vermont. In West Dunsterston the unions secured fortnightly pay as soon as they organized. Trade conditions fair and still improving.

**Print Cutters.**

*Thos. I. G. Eastwood.*—We have signed agreements with the leading firms whereby 95 per cent of the work for the coming season will be done by union men. No strikes or lockouts to report at this writing.

**Shipwrights and Caulkers.**

*Thos. Durell.*—At this writing have strikes on at the following places: Members of local union in Perth Amboy are out for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Members in Paducah, Ky., and Mobile, Ala., are on strike to establish system of caulking spinning the oakum used, instead of it being spun by boys and unskilled laborers.

**Steam Engineers.**

*R. A. McKee.*—Since June we have organized in Hudson county, N. J.; Grantsburg, Wis.; Austin, Tex., and Painesville, Ohio. Our total membership is now about seventeen thousand five hundred.

**Steel and Copper Plate Printers.**

*T. L. Mahan.*—We contemplate a thorough organization of our craft in Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Pittsburg. Employment is fairly steady and conditions are improving. We have formed a new local union in Albany, N. Y.

**Tailors.**

*John B. Lennon.*—Trade conditions have been good, considering summer our dull season. Attempts to reduce wages have been noticed in some localities. We won one strike against reduction and have two strikes pending at this writing. Organized a local in Fernie, B. C., during the month.

**Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**

*Chas. J. Gille.*—Trade conditions very good. Strike and lockout in St. Louis still continues. About five hundred workers were locked out because they refused to return to the open shop and 10 hour day. As the busy season is now on we expect a favorable settlement. These firms also violated contracts signed with the union. Formed new local in Evansville, Ind.

**Watch Case Engravers.**

*Geo. Weidman.*—Trade conditions are improving. We expect to form a new union in Elgin, Ill.

**FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.****ALABAMA.**

*Selma.*—J. H. Bean:

Work is steady in all lines; union men are particularly well employed. Organized labor in good shape but the unorganized do not enjoy good conditions. However, it is only a question of time when the non-unionists will realize the advantage of organization. There are a greater number of union men and conditions are much better than

ever before. Plasterers and painters are organizing. Active work is done for all union labels.

**ARIZONA.**

*Tucson.*—S. L. Rodgers:

Although a number of trades here are yet unorganized, the condition of those already organized is far superior to what it formerly was. Work is fairly plentiful in all lines. Bricklayers secured a

advance of \$1 per day. Machinists' helpers and handy men are organizing.

### ARKANSAS.

*Hartford.*—J. D. Kennedy:

Conditions are good and all trades are working full time. We have had no recent improvements in conditions here. Farmers are organizing and demanding the union labels. Although they are not affiliated with the state federation, an agreement exists between them which amounts to almost the same thing. Clerks are expecting to organize. The demand for the union labels is steadily increasing.

*Little Rock*—A. F. Keane:

Condition of organized labor is fair, but the unorganized are in bad shape. Work is plentiful in a number of crafts. Some favorable legislation was secured at the last session of legislature. Union labels are demanded by our members.

### CALIFORNIA.

*Los Angeles.*—L. D. Biddle:

Paper-box makers are organizing. Building trades have plenty of work and iron trades are also busy. Two laundries have signed agreement for the nine hour day as result of strike. Organized labor is in good shape. Some employers are giving union conditions to their employes to keep them from joining labor organizations. The eight hour law is being violated by a number of contractors. We are holding open meetings with great success. Central labor union is agitating the union labels.

*Pasadena.*—J. N. Lancaster:

Organized labor is in good shape, and union men are steadily employed at good wages. The unorganized are doing well, but this is not due to their own effort, and their condition can not compare with the organized in any way. The union labels are well patronized.

*San Diego.*—James P. Dunn:

Building trades are gaining ground. The trades are organizing and affiliating. Work is steady and in some lines there is a scarcity of men. Organized labor, owing to its own effort, has a decided advantage over unorganized. The eight hour day is advocated by municipal government. Theatrical stage employes have organized. A woman's label league is under way.

### COLORADO.

*Colorado Springs.*—R. C. Wright:

All organized trades are progressing, and are in good shape. There are few unorganized workers in this vicinity. The union labels are being boomed.

### FLORIDA.

*Ybor City.*—T. S. Pettis:

Work is steady in all lines. Organized labor is in fair condition. Painters and unskilled laborers are about to organize. The union labels are well advertised.

*Miami.*—W. G. Coates:

Work is fairly steady and union men have the preference with employers. Organized labor is in good shape. A number of union men are in the field for aldermen. Our city was granted a new charter at the last session of legislature. A federal union was organized recently. Draymen are likely to organize.

### ILLINOIS.

*Alton.*—O. V. Lowe:

Work is plentiful and the eight hour day is universal among organized crafts. Organized labor in good shape. Wages remain the same as last year. All union labels are in demand.

*Champaign.*—W. E. Price:

Organized labor is doing very nicely and the unorganized trades are coming in line. Work is steady. Carpenters obtained increase from \$2.70 to \$3 per day of nine hours without any trouble.

*Danville.*—G. A. Hessler:

Industrial conditions are fair in this locality, and work is steady. Have three new unions under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Decatur.*—A. B. Loebenberg:

Organized labor was never in better condition than at this time. Work is steady and plentiful. Wages are satisfactory. We have had no strikes. Have two new unions under way. The unions of this city joined with the organizations of Springfield in the Labor Day celebration. The union labels are agitated.

*Freeport.*—W. W. Young:

Conditions are improving in this section. All union men are employed. Carpenters' union is increasing its membership. Bartenders are organizing. All union men patronize the union labels.

*Havana.*—L. A. Nichols:

Organized labor is holding its own. Work is steady in all lines. All union labels are demanded.

*Jacksonville.*—C. McEvers:

Every union man in town steadily employed. Organized workers enjoy good conditions. The unorganized workers also obtain fair conditions. We have been working the eight hour day on all municipal work for the past three years. Garment workers are reorganizing.

*Joliet.*—A. C. Martin:

All unions report increased membership. Condition of organized labor is steadily improving. Street railway employes have secured increased wages without trouble. Bartenders have organized. Bakers' union is under way. A steady agitation is kept up for the union labels.

*La Salle.*—Geo. A. Hunter:

Conditions fair for organized crafts. The condition of the unorganized workers in the cement plants is very bad. Factory work is steady, but the mines have only been running two days some weeks. The union labels are continually sought.

*Percy.*—Jas. F. Larowe:

Work has been steady. We have practically no unorganized workers in this section. Organized labor is in good shape. Conditions here are far superior to those in other sections where the workers are unorganized. Shot firers bill was passed at the last legislature. The union labels are demanded.

*Pinckneyville.*—Hosea A. Taylor:

Organized labor has gained a good foothold in this section. The unorganized workers are few. Work has been fairly steady. We expect to secure an agreement with the city for unskilled day laborers and teamsters. The label committee is continually working for union labels.

*Rockford.*—Frank C. Lander:

There is a fair demand for labor in all lines. All

organizations are showing a healthy growth. Union men enjoy better hours and wages than the unorganized workers. We keep up an incessant agitation for the union labels.

*Springfield.*—R. E. Woodmansee:

Organized labor was never in better condition in the city of Springfield than today. We have no strikes or lockouts and all the employers are working in harmony with their employes. We have some unorganized workmen in the city, but the best of all working classes are in some union. The central body is giving valuable aid to all local unions affiliated and harmony prevails among the ranks of organized labor.

### INDIANA.

*Evansville.*—Louis Fitzwilliam and Emil Levy:

The condition of organized labor is steadily improving in this section. Some improvements in wages have been secured without strike. Travelers' goods and leather novelty workers are organizing: There is a constant agitation on hand for the union labels.

*Hammond.*—Nic Lauer:

Condition of organized labor is good—about fifty per cent better than that of the unorganized workers. Through the influence of the unions an opponent of organized labor was denied appointment on the school board. Pipe and drain layers have affiliated with central labor union.

*Kokomo.*—Frank Van Fossan:

The condition of organized labor is fair, but could be improved. Work is steady in most crafts. Wages remain about the same. We have had no strikes recently. Metal polishers may organize.

*Logansport.*—Mrs. O. P. Smith:

Organized labor is steadily improving conditions in this section. There is an increased demand for union made goods, and as a result there is a greater demand for union men. Some of the non-union wood workers in this city have suffered another reduction in wages. Work is steady in most lines. Barbers won strike for the enforcement of the half holiday in all shops, after being out 12 days. Union men receive about fifty per cent higher wages than the non-unionists. The unions of this city are asking for the establishment of a free public bath-house. Carpenters have reorganized. Teamsters, federal union, and laundry workers are organizing. Cigarmakers are particularly active in their work for the union labels.

*Mount Vernon.*—James K. Kreutzinger:

Painters and plumbers are organizing. The condition of organized workers is much better than that of the non-unionists. Work is plentiful and steady. The union labels are pressed to the front. Labor Day was fittingly observed in this city.

*Wabash.*—E. W. Johnson:

The condition of the unorganized workers in this vicinity is very poor, particularly in the small factories. On the other hand, the organized workers obtain satisfactory conditions, and in some instances conditions are superior to those in the surrounding towns. Work is steady. Several new unions are under way. We have a label committee working for the union labels.

### INDIA, TERRITORY.

*Coalgate.*—W. H. Dickerson:

There has been some scarcity of work in this section, but the organized workers have main-

tained their hours and wages despite some trouble. Members of the farmers' union are demanding the union labels at all times. Have one new union under way.

*Krebs.*—W. M. Bell:

Nearly all trades are organized in this vicinity, and as a consequence conditions have improved. We have had no strikes recently. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Lehigh.*—Pat O'Shea:

There are few unorganized crafts here and their condition can not compare with the condition of the organized workers. Union men have secured the eight hour day, and in some instances have secured advance of \$1 per day. The union labels are well patronized.

*Muskogee.*—Thos. Leach:

Organized labor is in good shape. In most cases union men are demanded by employers. Union men in building crafts work the eight hour day; the unorganized work ten hours per day for less wages. Clerks at Tulsa have formed union. Teamsters, barbers, and laundry workers at Tulsa are forming unions. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

*Sulphur.*—S. Browning:

Nearly all trades are organized. Work is fairly steady for union men. Painters secured the eight hour day without strike. Stone and brick masons also secured the eight hour day without trouble. Carpenters, teamsters, and laborers have obtained nine hour day. The condition of organized labor is far superior to that of unorganized. Will try to get the barbers in line.

### IOWA.

*Davenport.*—Wm. M. Harney:

All organized trades are doing well. Carpenters are fully organized and find employment plentiful. Wages are fairly good and the eight hour day is worked by most union men. Electricians are on strike at this writing, but we hope for an early settlement. A bartenders, waiters, and a federal union are being formed. Woman's label league has been formed and good work will be done for the union labels.

*Oelwein.*—John W. Evans:

Organized labor is in good shape. Several unions are negotiating with employers in regard to improvements in conditions. The unorganized, however, remain in the background and their condition can not in any way compare with the condition of the organized workers. Several unions are under way. The union labels are vigorously advocated.

*Waterloo.*—W. J. Brayton:

Work has been steady for all organized crafts. Union secured an increase of 25 cents per day without strike. All union men receive better wages and hours than the non-union workers.

### KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Clerks and laundry workers are organizing. All organized crafts secured an increase of 25 cents per day and work the eight and nine hour day. Work is fairly steady. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Lawrence.*—S. P. Byrd:

Work has been steady for organized crafts. Conditions are good and still improving. More interest is taken in the trade union movement by the

workers and the meetings are well attended. A number of girls employed in a cigar factory have gone on strike and will organize. We feel certain that they will win out.

*Topeka.*—W. L. A. Johnson:

Condition of organized labor improving throughout the state. Musicians are organizing.

### KENTUCKY.

*Cleaton.*—J. R. Dunford:

Industrial conditions good, but the unorganized workers have very little to say in this community. Work has been unsteady, but we expect some improvement. All union labels are demanded.

*Covington.*—Miss M. Wanke:

Organized labor in excellent condition, but the unorganized workers receive from 50 to 75 cents per day less than the organized workers. Work is unusually steady, especially in the building trades. We have had no strike of any consequence in several years, but there has been a gradual increase in wages of all organized crafts. Hours have been reduced one to two hours per day. Carbonate water workers have formed union. A federal union is under way at Latonia. The union labels are well observed.

*Lexington.*—W. W. Alcock:

Work has been steady for organized workers. Conditions are slowly but surely improving. Several new unions are about to organize.

*Louisville.*—J. M. Stephens and John Young:

There are a number of crafts here yet to be organized. Have several new unions under way. Condition of organized labor good. Work is steady. There is a good demand for union men in the building crafts. Active work is done for the union labels.

*Sturgis.*—T. D. Omer:

Union men here receive the standard union wages and find plenty of work, but the non-unionists have to take what is offered at whatever price they can get. The employers are beginning to realize that the organized are skilled workers and superior to the unorganized class. Have one new union under way.

### LOUISIANA.

*Baton Rouge.*—J. L. Williams:

The condition of organized labor is very satisfactory. Employment has been irregular on account of rainy season. Two new unions are organizing. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*New Orleans.*—James E. Porter:

Organized labor is in healthy condition, but the same can not be said of the unorganized, whose conditions are deplorable. Work has been steady and prospects are good for the fall and winter. Domestic helpers and freight handlers are organizing. Every effort is put forth to press the use of the union labels.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Brockton.*—F. J. Clarke:

In nearly all sections of the state the organized workers enjoy satisfactory conditions, while in many cases the condition of the unorganized workers is deplorable. Some of the unorganized women workers toil 10 hours a day for 50 cents a day. Work is steady in most lines. Shoe workers of Pepperell are organizing. Good work is done for the union labels in the way of distributing advertising

matter and addressing the unions on the subject.

*Southbridge.*—John J. Cooney:

Carpenters are trying for the eight hour day at \$2.75 per day. Painters are working to build up their membership. A majority of the organized work fair hours at satisfactory wages. The bartenders who are unorganized work 10 hours for \$1.25 per day. Work is steady in most lines. Loom fixers and blacksmiths are about to organize. Will try to secure the use of the union label in a knife shop, also an optical factory. Good work is done for the union labels.

### MICHIGAN.

*Albion.*—James Douglas:

Union men have steady work at satisfactory wages and enjoy better conditions than the unorganized workers. Work is plentiful in most crafts. We urge the use of the union labels at all times and demand them when purchasing.

*Lansing.*—A. M. Bower:

Wages in the organized trades are higher and hours are better than those obtained by the unorganized crafts. There has been some laying off of men in some lines during the past month. We advertise all union labels and urge union men to demand them.

*Peloskey.*—F. J. Stevens:

Organized workers secure 30 per cent better wages than the unorganized. They also work shorter hours. Plumbers, papermakers, and printers are about to form unions. We keep up a steady agitation for the union labels.

*Port Huron.*—W. P. Wallace:

Work is steady and union men are well employed. Wages are higher in the organized crafts than in the unorganized. A federal union is about to be organized.

*Traverse City.*—R. L. Thacker:

All organized trades are in good shape, getting better wages and shorter hours than the unorganized. Work is steady. Painters and stationary engineers are likely to organize. All union labeled goods are demanded.

### MISSOURI.

*Kansas City.*—John T. Smith:

All union men working. Organized labor is in first-class shape. Bakers secured nine hour day without strike. The unorganized workers are working longer hours at lower wages than the organized workers. Building laborers and commercial telegraphers have formed unions. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Novinger.*—G. B. Queen:

Work is steady in most lines with the exception of the coal mining industry. The farmers of this section are organizing and will prove a great aid to organized labor. Some splendid work is done for the union labels.

### MONTANA.

*Great Falls.*—Eugene Ingram and A. E. Canfield:

Nearly all organized trades are in good shape and work is steady. Beer bottlers and drivers secured an advance from \$2.50 to \$3 for a day of eight hours after a two days strike. Organized labor is far ahead of the unorganized as regards conditions. Beer bottlers and drivers organized during the month.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Keene.*—Dennis W. Finn:

Owing to their own efforts the condition of the organized workers is far in advance of the unorganized. Work is steady in all lines. Machinists, blacksmiths, and boiler-makers have shortened the working day one-half hour and gained a Saturday half holiday without reduction in wages. Garment workers, freight handlers, and trackmen have organized during the month. Wood workers of this vicinity are expecting to form unions shortly.

*Manchester.*—D. E. O'Leary:

The organized workers obtain fair conditions and hours. Work is steady in most lines. Bakers secured a working agreement. Hod carriers have formed union.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Dover.*—John J. McClimont:

The organized labor movement is progressing in this section, and in many instances the unorganized workers are benefited by it, although not to the extent of the organized workers. Sheet metal workers have bright prospects of securing substantial increase in wages.

*Paterson.*—Paul Breen:

Condition of organized labor is satisfactory. Work is fairly plentiful in most crafts. Bakers have organized. They formerly worked 18 and 20 hours a day, but went out on strike and now work 10 hours a day.

## NEW YORK.

*Ballston Spa.*—Geo. W. Miller:

Conditions here are improving. Carpenters are taking the lead and are in splendid shape. A strike occurred in a local mill, sash, and door concern because of refusal to recognize the open shop system. We expect to win out.

*Batavia.*—Merton L. Dennis:

Work is plentiful and steady, all trades being well employed. Industrial conditions good in this section. In some instances the open shop is run, but union wages are paid and union men are given the preference. Some slight improvements in conditions have been secured without strike. The different local unions are steadily increasing in membership. Citizens' band will affiliate with the musicians.

*Fl. Edward.*—John W. Stoughton:

The union men in this vicinity have secured satisfactory conditions, but the unorganized work long hours for low wages. Work has been steady. Paper mill workers secured Saturday half holiday without strike. Canal workers have secured the eight hour workday. A city ordinance requires the eight hour workday for all municipal employes. The union labels are well patronized.

*Little Falls.*—Thos. J. Crowley:

Work has been steady. All union men are employed at fair wages. Organized labor is in good shape. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

*Newburg.*—John Rothery:

The trade unions in this section are in good shape. Plasterers' union, although comparatively young, is in splendid condition with good membership. Without organization the workingmen and women of this city would be unable to improve their conditions.

*North Tonawanda.*—James Doyle:

All trades are steadily employed at this writing. We have had no recent strikes. We look for the union label on all goods.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Asheville.*—O. R. Jarrett:

Nearly all organizations here are on the increase. Organized labor is in good shape. Work is fairly steady. Carpenters of Hendersonville have organized. Have prospects of several new unions in the near future.

*Goldsboro.*—Joel Powers:

Carriage and wagon workers at Wilson are forming a union. Work is steady for union men in this section. The unorganized workers are in poor shape, but the condition of the organized workers is satisfactory. All union men demand the union labels.

*Salisbury.*—G. E. Brookshaw:

There is a good demand for workers in all lines. Work is steady. Organized trades are in good shape. There is a greater demand for the union labels than before.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

*Ray.*—H. J. Finney:

There is a great demand for labor at this time because of the harvesting and threshing season. Good wages are paid for labor of this kind. Farm laborers are organizing. The union labels are well advertised and demanded.

## OHIO.

*Bucyrus.*—W. A. Morrison:

Industrial conditions are good in this section. Work is steady in all crafts. Slight improvements in wages have been secured without strike. Fully two-thirds of the workers here are organized. Unskilled laborers are forming union. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Cleveland.*—H. D. Thomas and Michael Goldsmith:

Plasterers have secured increase of 50 cents per day. Carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers, slaters, and lathers are still on strike against the open shop and for increased wages. Cement finishers and helpers have formed union.

*Columbus.*—Wm. B. Hartmann:

The condition of organized labor is much better than that of the unorganized as regards wages, hours, and conditions. Work is steady and all union men are employed. Electrical inside wiremen will win their strike. There is a great deal of agitation on hand for the union labels.

*East Palestine.*—G. H. Allcorn:

As a result of strike hours have decreased from ten to nine a day and wages have advanced from 15 to 40 per cent during the past year. Teamsters are forming union.

*Fremont.*—Fred. M. Sultzbaugh:

All organized building crafts are in fine shape and rapidly increasing in membership. This has been a banner season for organized crafts. Work is plentiful and steady. We have had no strikes or troubles of any kind. Organized labor is leading in this section. The Citizens' Alliance had to capitulate to the Central Labor Union on one large contract. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Mansfield.*—C. H. King:

Organized labor is in good, healthy condition.

Union men are better paid than they have been or years. On the other hand, the condition of the unorganized workers remains the same, and they can not help themselves. The eight hour day is universal among organized crafts. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Massillon.*—Nelson P. Maier:

Plenty of work in this section. All crafts are unionized. We find very few unorganized workmen here. Typographical union will try for the eight hour day the first of the year. There is a constant demand for the union labels.

*Newark.*—Joseph Shaw:

Organized labor in this city is in good shape, but the unorganized trades are in bad shape. Several new unions are under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Portsmouth.*—George T. Watters:

Teamsters have organized. Sheet metal workers and paperhangers and painters are about to form unions. The organized workers are far ahead of the unorganized workers as regards conditions. Work is steady. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Stuebenville.*—James Parkinson:

Organized crafts in fair shape. All union men employed. Hod carriers have organized.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

*Enid.*—A. W. Hair:

Prospects are good for steady work in the fall. Organized labor maintains uniform wage scale. All union men demand the union labels.

*Lawton.*—Al. Rebey and J. Harvey Lynch:

Conditions are improving for organized crafts. Work has been fairly steady. We have affected an agreement with the farmers' union and the federation of the two territories whereby the farmers are to adopt a union label and working card and that the two organizations shall endorse and demand union labeled products. The executive boards are to act together upon all questions of mutual interest. Several new unions are likely to organize.

*Shawnee.*—E. A. Bowerman:

Organized labor leads in this section, and the business men are working with the unions, realizing that more wages puts more money in circulation because the well-paid workingmen are the best consumers. Wages are about the same as last year. The eight hour day is worked by the building trades, nine and ten hour day in factories and shops. Stationary engineers and laundry workers are about to form unions.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Clearfield.*—Ralph Beaston:

Since the organization of the carpenters their conditions have greatly improved. They received an increase of 26 per cent. Coal miners secure 16½ per cent higher wages than they did before organizing. In general the condition of the organized workers is much better than the unorganized.

*Kittanning.*—W. Cunningham and P. J. McLaughlin:

All building trades are unionized and work is brisk in these lines. Wages range from \$1.50 per day of nine to \$1.75 for ten hours. Work is not steady in potteries at this time.

*Mount Carmel.*—P. P. Pulaski:

The organized workers, as a general rule, receive

better wages than the unorganized. In the unskilled crafts there is a difference of from 35 to 65 cents per day. Work is steady in most lines. Stone masons and printers are about to organize.

*Monaco.*—Ed. A. Frethy:

There are very few unorganized workers here. Organized labor in good shape. Back tenders and rollers have formed union. Unskilled laborers are about to organize.

*Punxsutawney.*—E. W. Rote:

Organized workers enjoy good conditions, but the condition of the unorganized is not so good. Work is steady. Wages have improved without strike. Bartenders and painters are about to form unions.

*Spring City.*—R. H. Forrest:

All trades are organized and conditions are fair. Work is steady. We have improved conditions without strike. All union men demand the union labels.

*Uniontown.*—J. D. Kerfoot:

Conditions are fair in all lines. No trouble of any kind to report. The organized workers receive higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions than the unorganized. Laundry workers have formed union. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

*Williamsport.*—S. Herman Alter:

Condition of organized workers is far better than that of the unorganized. The use of the union labels is actively urged by all members.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence.*—Lawrence A. Grace:

The organized workers are in much better shape than the unorganized, and are reaping the benefits of their efforts. The labor movement is slowly but surely coming to the front.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Georgetown.*—J. N. Alphonse:

Conditions are satisfactory and work is steady for organized workers. Machinists secured increase of 25 cents per day, making their scale \$3.25 per day of 10 hours. Stationary firemen have organized. Bricklayers, teamsters, and federal union are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

## TENNESSEE.

*Knoxville.*—G. F. Parker:

Good conditions exist in all organized crafts. Work is steady. The wages of the unorganized workers are regulated to some extent by the wages of the organized.

## TEXAS.

*Bridgeport.*—J. C. Phillips:

The miners are working with closed shop agreement signed and all conditions satisfactory. They are working eight hour day and have secured advance of 35 per cent under their union contract. Carpenters and musicians' unions and a label league are being organized. All unions have committees to look after the union labels.

*Dallas.*—T. J. Geller:

Organized labor in good condition. The unorganized workers, in most instances, share the benefit secured by organized effort. Everybody working. Work is steady. The eight hour day prevails among organized crafts. Employees on municipal

work have obtained increased wages. Have committee working for the union labels. Cement workers and employes in cracker and candy factories are organizing.

*Denison.*—Geo. W. Pyles:

All organized trades working under trade agreements. There are few unorganized crafts in this city and they do not seem to realize that they are compelled to work longer hours for less pay than the unorganized workers. Work has been plentiful in all lines, particularly the building trades. The farmers' union is co-operating with the trades unions here and a strong bond of sympathy exists between them. The last legislature passed some favorable legislation and through the influence of organized labor some unfair legislation was defeated. Painters of McKinney and teamsters of this city are organizing.

*Denton.*—H. V. Hargrove:

The organized skilled workmen have great advantage over the unorganized workers. Unskilled laborers receive from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Painters receive from \$1.75 to \$3 per day, and carpenters receive from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. We are doing our very best getting all trades in line. Printers who organized recently have affiliated with the central body. Blacksmiths and flour mill employes expect to organize in the near future. We agitate the union labels at all times.

*Fort Worth.*—M. J. Bohan and C. W. Woodman:

Work is plentiful in all trades and the organized workers enjoysatisfactory conditions. A steady improvement is noticed in all lines. We have had no serious trouble of any kind. All trades working harmoniously. Federal union, clerks, laundry workers, and farmers are organizing. Woman's label league is doing good work for the union labels. The organized labor movement in northern part of state is steadily growing. At the recent state convention of the farmers' union a label was adopted and the president instructed to attend convention of the A. F. of L. to seek its endorsement. A legislative plan similar to the one followed by organized labor was adopted and the committee was instructed to work with our legislative committee. The convention eschewed politics, the constitution being very strict on this question. A membership of 500,000 in good standing was shown by this convention.

## UTAH.

*Ogden.*—H. L. Gaut:

Organized trades in good condition but the unorganized work 10 hours per day under bad conditions. Work has been steady. Stonecutters have organized. Street-car men and stage employes are organizing. Good work is done and the results are very satisfactory.

## VERMONT.

*Barre.*—Philip J. Halvosa:

There seems to be a complete organization of all trades here. The workers are enjoying the benefits and improved conditions which are the results of conservative action and thorough organization. The demand for labor exceeds the supply in the granite trade. Other lines are steadily employed. Quarrymen recently obtained a substantial increase in wages. Electricians have organized. Convention of state branch was held here recently.

*Burlington.*—Walter L. Boynton:

Stationary firemen and engineers are organizing. One new union was formed during the month. Work is steady in all crafts. Plumbers' strike has been declared off. Organized labor in good shape.

## VIRGINIA.

*Richmond.*—James Brown:

Work has been plentiful and steady. No strikes or lockouts to report. Organized trades enjoy good conditions. The union labels are being pushed.

## WISCONSIN.

*Ashland.*—Fred Gauthier:

Lathers, cooks, and waiters are organizing. Work is fairly steady. Union men have steady employment and better wages than the unorganized. We have committee to visit all locals, urging the demand of the union labels, and so far the results are very encouraging.

*Havana, Cuba.*—L. E. Fales:

The organized workers are not yet strong enough to enforce their demands. Two unions of longshoremen have been formed. Have nine unions under way. Stevedores have obtained raise of 30 cents per day and 80 cents per night without any trouble. Government has conceded eight hour day to its employes.

## DOMINION NOTES.

### CANADA

*Winnipeg, Man.*—J. F. Grassick:

All classes well employed. There is a great demand for farm labor and not enough men to supply the demand. In all electricians obtained increased wages after a short strike. Plumbers had slight trouble, which was settled satisfactorily. Cooks and waiters have formed unions. Horse-shoers are getting ready to organize.

*Halifax, N. S.*—Thomas D. Sheehan:

The unorganized workers are in very bad shape particularly the unskilled crafts. Work has been unsteady, owing to the wet weather. The condition of the organized workers is much better than the unorganized as regards hours and wages. Sheet metal workers are about to organize. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

# CONVENTION CALL!

HEADQUARTERS, 423-425 G ST. N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 15, 1905.

## *To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:*

Pursuant to the constitution of the A. F. of L., you are hereby advised that the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. will be held at Old City Hall, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 13, 1905, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

## *Representation.*

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

*Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1905.*

The importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Pittsburg convention, November 13, 1905.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by your best, most faithful, and experienced members.

## *Credentials.*

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the A. F. of L. office, 423-425 G street northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Pittsburg; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

## *Grievances*

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have

not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

## *Railroad Rates*

The railroads have agreed to grant to delegates and friends attending the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L., a fare and a third for the round trip from all points to Pittsburg and return, on the certificate plan; that is, delegates and friends will pay full fare from their starting point to Pittsburg and receive from their home ticket agent a receipt for the full fare paid. This receipt or receipts must be presented to and countersigned by the secretary of the A. F. of L. and the representative of the railroad companies at the Pittsburg convention. The certificates or receipts after being countersigned at Pittsburg will entitle the holder to a return ticket for one-third of the regular fare. Tickets must be purchased at least 30 minutes before the departure of trains from either point.

Delegates and friends who desire to avail themselves of this special railroad rate, may secure further information in detail upon application to their home ticket agents.

## *Hotel Accommodations.*

[Figures in parentheses indicate number of guests.]

Arrangements for hotel accommodations have been made as follows:

Hotel Colonial, \$1.25 to \$3.50, European (100).

Hotel Henry, \$2.50 to \$5, European (50).

The Griswold, \$1, European (40).

Duquesne, \$1.50 to \$5, American (15).

Murphy, \$1 to \$2, European (15).

Anderson, \$3 to \$5, American (15).

Graham, \$1, European (5).

Cannon, \$1, European (5).

Grand, \$1 to \$5, European (25).

Seventh Avenue Hotel, \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50, American (150).

Monongahela, \$3 to \$4, American (100).

Boyer Hotel, \$2, American (100).

Home Hotel, \$2, American (50).

St. Charles, \$2 to \$2.50, American (50).

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Colonial Hotel.

Delegates should notify chairman of the arrangements committee, Mr. Uriah Bellingham, 426 Diamond street, Pittsburg, Pa., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Pittsburg, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular.

Fraternally yours,

SAML GOMPERS,

*President.*

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

*Secretary.*

JAMES DUNCAN, *First Vice-President,*

JOHN MITCHELL, *Second Vice-President,*

JAMES O'CONNELL, *Third Vice-President,*

MAX MORRIS, *Fourth Vice-President,*

THOS. I. KIDD, *Fifth Vice-President,*

D. A. HAYES, *Sixth Vice-President,*

DANIEL J. KEEFE, *Seventh Vice-President,*

WILLIAM J. SPENCER, *Eighth Vice-President,*

JOHN B. LENNON, *Treasurer,*

*Executive Council, American*

*Federation of Labor.*

Secretaries will please read this call at first meeting of their organizations. Labor and reform press please copy.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.  
PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
—AT—

423-425 G Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.  
All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

The American Federation of Labor is not sponsor for, nor interested in, any souvenir publication of any kind.

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Single copy, . . . . .	10 Cents.

### Executive Council A. F. of L.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.  
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.  
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.  
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.  
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.  
THOS. I. KIDD, Fifth Vice-President.  
DENNIS A. HAYES, Sixth Vice-President.  
DANIEL J. KEEFE, Seventh Vice-President.  
WILLIAM J. SPENCER, Eighth Vice-President.  
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.



### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the appli-

cation is taken up with the international union of each local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please see changes from month to month and copy:

### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerba, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
**Flour.**—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**Meats.**—Kingsan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
**Pipes.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.  
**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

### CLOTHING.

**Buttons.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Kremenits & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabe and La Marguerite Corsets.  
**Gloves.**—J. H. Cowdle Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
**Hats.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James K. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Onetta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

### PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Bocrum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

### POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harblson-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

### MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Elina Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Dimston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Ervin Co., and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

**and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. K. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

**or, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind. oves.—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**gs.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

**akes.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

**rooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**rrriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**operage.**—Northwestern Coopersage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Coopersage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**tsa.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

**utments.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich. Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**old Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**umber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**ather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**ubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**aper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**aper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**ypewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**'atches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**vertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**urlep.**—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

**III Pastors.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.

**allways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

**M. Parry.** Indianapolis, Ind.

**feilman.** Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

**W. Post.** Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

**ehmaier-Swartz & Co.,** New York City.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of August, 1905. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand August 1, 1905.....	\$100,847 58
Amal sheet metal workers intl alliance, assess.....	410 10
Central labor union, Raleigh, N C, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades council, Everett, Wash, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Fed trades assem, Duluth, Minn, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor assem, Washington, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Corry, Pa, tax, d, '04, J, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, '05.....	7 50
Federal labor 8428, tax, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 8922, tax, m, j, \$5.90; d f, \$3.90.....	7 80
Federal labor 10920, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.55.....	5 10
Asphalt, asphalt block, and wood pavers asso 11811, tax, June, \$20; d f, \$20.....	40 00
Park employes prot asso 11830, tax, m, j, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, July, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 60
Stone pavers, sidewalk layers, and curb setters 11858, tax, July, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Hospital employes asso 11841, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Agricultural workers 11874, tax, July, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 60
Agricultural workers 11762, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Womens prot 11848, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Agricultural laborers 11883, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 11771, sup.....	5 00
Agricultural workers 11853, tax, June, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, \$1.25.....	2 95
Agricultural workers 11941, sup.....	10 50
2. Block pavers, cement walk, and curbsetters 7484, tax, m, j, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Intl building employes of A, tax, m, j, j.....	9 00
Amal meatcutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, July.....	20 60
Central labor council, Astoria, Oreg, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Lake co trades and labor council, Painesville, Ohio, tax, d, '04, J, f.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Gallon, Ohio, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, La Crosse, Wis, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, New London, Conn, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Racine, Wis, tax, mar, '05, to and incl feb, '06.....	10 00
Trades council, Pinckneyville, Ill, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Aurora, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Federal labor 11270, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 9481, tax, July, \$9.50; d f, \$9.50.....	19 00
Federal labor 11823, tax, July, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Federal labor 9646, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Federal labor 9183, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Riggers 11583, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Assorters and packers 8818, tax, July, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Pastemakers 10567, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Starch workers 8933, tax, a, s, o, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Housemovers 10720, tax, July, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80
Jos Sonnbabend, sup.....	75
Twine stringers 11632, sup.....	50
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9136, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, 50c.....	1 70
Trades and labor council, Danville, Ill, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d, \$5; sup, \$1.....	6 00
Laborers prot 10635, tax, a, m, j, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, sup.....	25
Laborers prot 11007, sup.....	5 00
Newsboys prot 11942, sup.....	10 00
Intl bro of woodmen and sawmill workers, sup.....	10 00
Agricultural workers 10469, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '05, \$12.80; d f, \$12.80.....	25 60
3. United textile workers of A, tax, a, m, j, j.....	200 00
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, tax, o, n, d, '04.....	21 00
Can workers 10544, tax, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 9724, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50

3. Federal labor 9786, tax, j, j, 70c; d f, 70c.....	\$1 40	7. Federal labor 6997, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	9 00
Fishermens prot 11066, tax, bal, a, m, acct j, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Federal labor 7187, tax, may, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	1 00
Pipe cutters asoc 11667, tax, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10.....	30 00	Federal labor 7304, tax, july, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 00
Ordinancemens 9585, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Federal labor 7470, tax, j, j, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	4 00
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, july, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	8 70	Federal labor 8583, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	4 00
Planermens prot 10905, tax, j, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 80	Federal labor 8720, tax, m, j, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	4 00
Central labor union, Danbury, Conn, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 9925, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Pittsford, Pa, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50	Federal labor 11,822, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Central labor union, Springfield, Mass, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 11909, tax, july, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	3 00
Horse-nail makers 10953, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 11920, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	6 00
Jas Sexton (Wm Helser), New Haven, Conn, sup.....	2 75	Central labor union, Montpelier, Vt, tax, a, m, j, j, a, a.....	1 00
Laborers prot 8856, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 50c.....	4 50	Central labor union, Carbondale and vicinity, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Federal labor 11156, tax, aug, \$6; d f, \$6; sup, 50c.....	12 50	Central labor union, Conneaut, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Wire and cable workers 9847, sup.....	8 50	Trades and labor assem, Hannibal, Mo, tax, a, m, j.....	2 00
4. Intl typographical union, tax, july.....	287 17	Trades council, Muncie, Ind, tax, apr, '05, to and incl mar, '06.....	20 00
Machinists helpers 11894, tax, bal, j, j, \$5.60; d f, \$5.60.....	11 30	Central labor union, Niagara Falls, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Stone pavers 7802, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Central labor union, Norwich, Conn, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Lumber handlers 8149, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Falls City trades and labor assem, Spokane, Wash, tax, a, m, j.....	2 00
Newsboys prot 9077, tax, a, m, j.....	4 50	Thurber trades council, Thurber, Tex, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 9583, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Federation of trades, York, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Federal labor 11722, tax, j, j, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 00	Federal labor 11423, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 50c.....	4 00
Trades council, Murphysboro, Ill, tax, jan to and incl dec.....	10 00	United neckwear cutters 6960, sup.....	1 00
Trades and labor assembly, Ogden, Utah, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Agricultural workers 11897, tax, june, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, \$4.....	1 00
Trades and labor council, So Omaha, Neb, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	C R Peckins, Everett, Wash, sup.....	2 50
Pa state fed of labor, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	8. Federal labor 11478, tax, july, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.....	25 40
Federal labor 11471, tax, a, o, n, acct d, '04, \$11.70; d f, \$11.70.....	5 90	Pipe caulkers and tappers 7345, tax, m, j, j, \$12; d f, \$12; sup, \$4.....	4 00
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11555, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, \$5.....	50	Suspendermakers 9500, sup.....	50
Federal labor 8373, tax, july, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 50c.....	4 00	Federal labor 11796, tax, june, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95.....	10 00
Federal labor 11617, sup.....	50	Central labor union, Easton, Pa, tax, apr, '05, to and incl mar, '06.....	10 00
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, j, j, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30; sup, 25c.....	2 05	Central trades and labor council, Allentown, Pa, tax, apr, '05, to and incl mar, '06.....	10 00
Federal labor 11471, tax, bal, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m, acct j, '05, \$9.80; d f, \$9.80.....	19 00	Western central labor union, Seattle, Wash, tax, a, m, j.....	2 00
Central labor union, Rockland, Me, sup.....	10 00		
Mail bag, pouch makers and repairers 10623, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00		
5. Trades and labor assem, Plattsburg, N Y, sup.....	5 00		
Machine operators and helpers 11813, tax, a, m, acct j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00		
Federal labor 10085, tax, july, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50		
Trades and labor assembly, Salem, Ohio, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50		
Central labor union, Lorain, Ohio, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50		
Central labor union, Millinocket, Me, tax, sept, '04, to and incl aug, '05.....	10 00		
Laborers prot 11663, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
Laborers prot 8012, tax, a, m, j, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50		
Federal labor 11807, tax, july, 85c; d f, 85c.....	70		
Federal labor 7520, tax, july, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50		
Federal labor 8620, tax, aug, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95.....	8 90		
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, july, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00		
Tunnel miners 8295, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80		
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, sept, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00		
Sawmill workers 11826, tax, m, j, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00		
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9806, sup.....	16 00		
Federal labor 11894, sup.....	11 50		
Federal labor 9449, tax, aug, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, \$1.....	2 40		
Federal labor 11741, tax, apr, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20		
Twin territorial fed of labor, O T and I T, sup.....	1 00		
7. Agricultural laborers 11873, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00		
Brewery laborers 10877, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
Telephone operators 9887, tax, aug, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65.....	5 30		
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11839, tax, aug, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00		
Stonemasons 7049, tax, july, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00		
Asphalt pavers 10613, tax, june, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00		
Vegetable ivory button makers 7546, tax, july, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	8 30		
Horn celluloid comb and novelty workers 10846, tax, june, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 30		

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Use the original and only makers in the world! Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



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Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, lick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish. Please send us freely for copies of our Architectural and Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods. If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

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City firemen's protasso 11431, tax, July, \$15; d f, \$15.	\$30 00
Milkers prot 8861, tax, aug, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.	25 00
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, aug, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.	4 20
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8158, tax, J, a, s, \$30; d f, \$30.	80 00
Stone planers 10804, tax, July, \$4; d f, \$4.	8 00
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, a, m, j, j, \$20; d f, \$20; assess, \$3.	48 00
Quarry workers Intl of N A, tax, July, \$20; sup, \$1.75.	21 75
Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers Intl, tax, j, j, j.	14 58
Laborers prot 10284, tax, m, a, m, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.	2 80
Mosaic workers 8145, tax, a, m, j, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Riggers prot 10288, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Fibre sanders 7296, tax, July, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	2 70
Horse-nail workers 7180, tax, aug, \$5.55; d f, \$5.55.	11 10
Newsboys prot 11568, tax, July.	46
Hospital attendants prot 8907, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Undertakers 9049, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Trades and labor assembly, Bloomington, Ill, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Labor council, Monterey and Pacific Grove, Cal, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Essex trades council, Newark, N J, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Central labor union, Lebanon, Pa, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Federal labor 8080, tax, aug, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15.	8 80
Federal labor 11604, tax, a, m, j, j, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.	4 80
Federal labor 11849, tax, July, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90.	11 80
Federal labor 10829, tax, July, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.	6 50
Federal labor 8281, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Federal labor 9871, tax, July, \$5c; d f, \$5c.	70
Derricksmen 9499, tax, July, \$4.45; d f, \$4.45; sup, \$1.60.	10 50
Federal labor 9465, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.75.	4 75
Federal labor 11587, tax, Feb, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.25.	8 25
Federal labor 8786, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 75c.	2 25

9. Federal labor 10185, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 50c.	\$8 50
United garment workers of A, sup.	21 00
10. United neckwearmakers 11018, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.	10 00
Newsboys prot 11889, tax, j, j.	8 00
Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Ice men prot 10178, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	8 50
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c.	1 20
Asphalt block and vitrified brick pavers 7214, tax, m, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00
Indurated fibre workers 7183, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Sewer diggers 8882, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Cement walk curb setters and block pavers 7484, assess.	75
Federal labor 11564, tax, a, m, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Federal labor 11068, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Trades and labor assem, Alton, Ill, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Labor trades council, Denison, Tex, tax, apr, to and incl dec.	7 50
Trades council, Elgin, Ill, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Trades and labor council, Hoquiam, Wash, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Sandusky, Ohio, tax, apr, to and incl dec.	7 50
Trades and labor assem, Sioux Falls, S D, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.	5 00
Trades and labor council, Winona, Minn, tax, dec, '04, to and incl aug, '05.	7 50
American bro of cement workers, tax, j, j.	40 00
Intl of elevator constructors, tax, July.	11 00
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, July.	13 10
Bro of painters, decorators, and paper-hangers of A, tax, July.	262 15
Intl asso of car workers, tax, July.	25 00
Trades and labor council, Olein, N Y, tax, o, n, d, '04.	2 50
Laborers prot 9827, sup.	1 25
Assorters and packers 8816, sup.	5 00
Suspendermakers 10842, tax, aug, 95c; d f, 95c; sup, \$16.	17 90
Federal labor 7591, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 50c.	3 00
Federal labor 9713, tax, j, j, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50; sup, \$1.75.	12 75
Plumbers, diggers, and sewer builders 9928, sup.	1 00
Lamp lighters 11948, sup.	10 00
11. Federal labor 8279, tax, m, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Artisan well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11804, tax, July, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20; sup, \$4.50.	10 80
Marble mosaic workers 11806, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00
Federal labor 1782, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	8 00
Federal labor 8821, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Laborers prot 11888, tax, July, \$4.75; d f, \$4.75.	9 50
Trades and labor assem, Burlington, Ia, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Federation of labor, Yonkers, N Y, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Stablemen prot 10018, tax, m, j, \$6; d f, \$6.	12 00
Lumber handlers 11474, sup.	75
Federal labor 10813, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c.	5 50
Central labor union, Norwich, Conn, sup.	2 60
Federal labor 8288, tax, July, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.	8 40
Federal labor 11426, tax, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 00
Federal labor 8905, tax, m, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Federal labor 9068, tax, j, j, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.	3 80
Federal labor 10816, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Federal labor 10807, tax, aug, 70c; d f, 70c.	1 40
N Y transfer company's employees prot 11824, tax, aug, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.	2 00
Twine stringers 8711, tax, July, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	2 70
Gas workers 9915, tax, m, j, j, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.	5 40
Drain layers and helpers 10835, tax, July, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.	9 00
Pavers helpers 10841, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Interlocking switch and signalmens 11786, tax, July, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.	9 00
Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Central labor union, Wilburton, Ind T, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Mascontah, Ill, tax, april to and incl dec.	7 50
Central labor union, Hanover and McSherrystown, Pa, tax, a, m, j.	2 50



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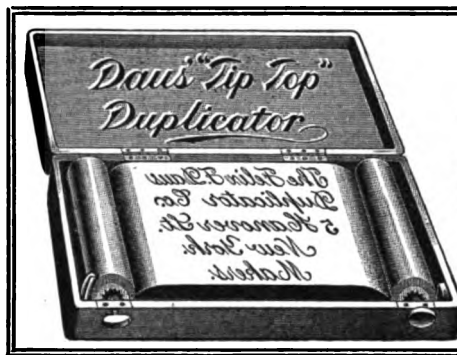
12. Trades and labor council, Vallejo, Cal, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	\$5 00	14. Central labor union, Princeton, Ind, tax, a, m, j.....	\$2 50	15. Federal labor 11925, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 50
Central labor union, Berwick, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	Trades council, Scammon, Kans, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	85 10	Federal labor 11771, tax, m, j, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	1 50
United batters of N A, tax, j, j.....	85 10	Grays Harbor trades and labor council, Aberdeen, Wash, tax, a, m, j.....	87 50	Federal labor 11770, tax, a, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	1 50
Intl of steam engineers, tax, June.....	4 04	Stoneware potters 11598, tax, July, 96c; d f, 96c.....	2 60	Trades council, Mansfield, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	1 50
Federal labor 9455, tax, July, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90; sup, 24c.....	18 00	Sawmill employees 10089, tax, aug, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60; sup, 50c.....	2 00	Central labor union, Key West, Fla, tax, m, a, m.....	1 50
Regalia and badge workers 11159, tax, July, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, 50c.....	10 00	Federal labor 9982, sup.....	80	Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, j, j, a, Bricklayers and masons 10082, tax, m, a, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 50
Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	6 50	Federal labor 9982, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.....	4 20	Federal labor 11925, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 50
Egg inspectors 11254, sup.....	15 00	Bakery and confectionery workers intl union of A, tax, a, m, j, j.....	4 40	Federal labor 11771, tax, m, j, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	1 50
14. Lastmakers 9269, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5.....	11 70	United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, July.....	28 10	Federal labor 11770, tax, a, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	1 50
Twine stringers 11832, tax, July, 40c; d f, 40c.....	2 78	Journymen tailors of A, tax, j, j.....	27 00	Trades council, Mansfield, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	1 50
Alsea Bay fishermen prot 11622, tax, aug, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	8 50	Federal labor 11772, tax, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 60	Central labor union, Key West, Fla, tax, m, a, m.....	1 50
Suspender workers 8144, tax, j, j, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	6 60	Federal labor 11776, tax, a, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	6 00	Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, j, j, a, Bricklayers and masons 10082, tax, m, a, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 50
Stone pavers 7814, tax, m, j, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	3 20	Trades council, Mansfield, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	1 80	Federal labor 11925, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 50
Spring fitters 11810, tax, aug, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	1 80	Central labor union, Key West, Fla, tax, m, a, m.....	1 80	Federal labor 11771, tax, m, j, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	1 50
Hospital employees 10725, tax, j, a, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85.....	1 30	Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, j, j, a, Bricklayers and masons 10082, tax, m, a, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 30	Federal labor 11770, tax, a, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	1 50
Horse-nail makers p and b 6170, tax, j, j, \$13.05; d f, \$13.05.....	2 10	Federal labor 11925, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	2 10	Federal labor 11771, tax, m, j, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	1 50
Gum engravers, designers, and emboss cutters 10824, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; assess, 65c.....	5 40	Federal labor 11771, tax, m, j, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 10	Federal labor 11770, tax, a, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	1 50
Federal labor 8806, tax, j, a, s, \$13.50; d f, \$13.50.....	5 10	Federal labor 11770, tax, a, m, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	2 80	Federal labor 11886, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	1 50
Federal labor 9087, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	2 80	Federal labor 11886, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	2 80	Needle straighteners prot 11791, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	1 50
Federal labor 9485, tax, aug, \$1.2; d f, \$1.2.....	3 20	Gas workers 10678, tax, July, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	3 20	Gas workers 10678, tax, July, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	1 50
Federal labor 9636, tax, m, j, j, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	1 80	Laborers prot 11872, sup.....	3 20	Laborers prot 11872, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 9628, tax, aug, \$4; d f, \$4.....	1 80	Agricultural workers 11886, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	2 10	Agricultural workers 11886, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	1 50
Federal labor 9870, tax, j, f, m, a, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	2 10	Federal labor 11856, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 10c.....	5 40	Federal labor 11856, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 10c.....	1 50
Federal labor 10919, tax, July, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	5 10	Laborers prot 9658, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	5 10	Laborers prot 9658, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	1 50
Federal labor 10988, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c.....	2 80	Federal labor 8327, tax, j, a, s, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 50c.....	2 80	Federal labor 8327, tax, j, a, s, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 50c.....	1 50
Federal labor 11124, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c.....	2 80	Federal labor 8982, sup.....	2 80	Federal labor 8982, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11140, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 80	Federal labor 7245, sup.....	2 80	Federal labor 7245, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11811, tax, m, j, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60; sup, 20c.....	2 80	Locomotive huffers and helpers 11944, sup.....	2 80	Locomotive huffers and helpers 11944, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11449, tax, July, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55.....	2 80	Federation of trades, Columbia, S C, sup.....	2 80	Federation of trades, Columbia, S C, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11611, tax, a, m, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Crab fishermen 11945, sup.....	2 80	Crab fishermen 11945, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11648, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 80	18. Telephone employees 11288, tax, July, 45c; d f, 45c.....	2 80	18. Telephone employees 11288, tax, July, 45c; d f, 45c.....	1 50
Federal labor 11837, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.....	2 80	Watch workers 9981, tax, July, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	2 80	Watch workers 9981, tax, July, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	1 50
Federal labor 11852, tax, aug, \$19; d f, \$19.....	2 80	Laborers prot 8988, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 80	Laborers prot 8988, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	1 50
Federal labor 11845, tax, July, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55.....	2 80	Federal labor 11576, tax, j, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 80	Federal labor 11576, tax, j, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	1 50
Laborers prot 9080, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	2 80	Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867, tax, May, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	2 80	Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867, tax, May, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	1 50
Laborers prot 11400, tax, j, j, a, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	2 80	Granite workers 9289, tax, aug, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	2 80	Granite workers 9289, tax, aug, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	1 50
Trades and labor union, Centralia, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	2 80	Central labor union, Parsons, Kans, tax, m, a, m.....	2 80	Central labor union, Parsons, Kans, tax, m, a, m.....	1 50
Central labor union, Greenfield, Mass, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	2 80	Trades council, Staunton, Ill, tax, m, j, j.....	2 80	Trades council, Staunton, Ill, tax, m, j, j.....	1 50
Fed trades council, Green Bay, Wis, tax, a, m, j.....	2 80				
Trades and labor council, Hancock, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 80				

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## TEA AND COFFEE POTS

## High Grade Metal Specialties

Federal labor 11185, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.	\$8 60	18. Riggers prot 11661, assess.	\$3 00
Federal labor 8328, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50	Texas state federation of labor, tax, m, a,	
Trades and labor counsel, La Crosse, Wis.		m, j, j, a.	5 00
tax, j, a, s.	2 50	Twin City labor congress, Sterling and	
Federal labor 11830, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.	17 00	Rock Falls, Ill, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Federal labor 11761, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.	1 00	American society of plate engravers 9008,	
Gas workers prot 11790, tax, july, \$2.50; d f,	5 00	tax, aug, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.	5 80
\$2.50.		Printers roller makers 10688, tax, july, \$1.40;	
Suspender workers 11772, tax, m, j, j, \$3; d f,	6 00	d f, \$1.40.	2 80
\$3.		Stone pavers 11894, tax, june, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Central labor union, Hyde Park, Mass, tax,	2 50	Federal labor 10649, tax, july, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.	7 00
m, j, j.	90	Central labor union, Camden, N J, tax, m,	
Annealers prot 8721, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c.	10 10	j, j, \$2.50; sup, 80c.	3 30
Lobster fishermen 11843, tax, aug, \$4.80; d f,	2 50	Federal labor 11760, tax, july, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
\$4.80; sup, 50c.	10 10	Federal labor 8788, tax, aug, 70c; d f, 70c.	1 40
New Jersey state federation of labor, tax,	2 50	Federal labor 11841, tax, july, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.	2 30
m, j, j.		Federal labor 11248, tax, a, m, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.	5 80
Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax,	16 00	Federal labor 11661, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
july, \$3; d f, \$3.	2 82	Intl photo engravers of N A, tax, july.	12 92
Table knife grinders natl, tax, j, j.	7 60	Boot and shoe workers, tax, m, j, j.	512 30
Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, j, j.		Federal labor 8563, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75;	
Cement workers 11082, tax, june, \$2.50; d f,	6 00	sup, 20c.	8 70
\$2.50; sup, \$1.	4 00	Cooks and waiters 10663, tax, aug, \$7.55; d f,	
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10888, tax,	1 30	\$7.55; sup, \$2.	17 10
aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 50c.	9 50	Suspender workers 11294, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f,	
Pipe and drain layers 11882, tax, aug, 40c;	50	\$1.70; sup, \$16.50.	19 90
d f, 40c; sup, 50c.	1 70	Granite polishers, quarry men, and laborers	
Federal labor 11440, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50;	2 50	10806, tax, aug, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55; sup, 50c.	5 80
sup, \$2.50.	50	Central labor assembly, Key West, Fla, sup	1 50
Federal labor 11270, sup.		Soda and mineral water bottlers and work-	
Federal labor 11684, tax, july, 35c; d f, 35c;	1 70	ers 8514, tax, m, j, j, \$10.60; d f, \$10.60; sup, \$5	26 20
sup, \$1.	2 50	Assorters and packers 6316, sup.	5 00
Central labor union, Akron, Ohio, tax, a,	2 50	Federal labor 10894, tax, july, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.	2 50
m, j.		Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, tax, j,	
Central labor union, Northampton, Mass,	2 50	j, a, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.	15 00
tax, f, m, a.	5 00	Mineral water bottlers 11829, tax, july, 60c;	
Trades and labor assem, New Castle, Pa,	2 50	d f, 60c.	1 20
tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.	2 50	Bootblack prot 11623, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c.	1 00
Federation of labor, Fort Wayne, Ind, tax,	2 50	Water department workers prot 6368, tax, a,	
a, m, j.	2 50	m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Federation of labor, Blue Island, Ill, tax, m,	2 50	Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, july, \$1.25;	
a, m.	2 50	d f, \$1.25.	2 50
Trades union assem, Williamsport, Pa, tax,	2 50	Stoneware workers 6888, tax, m, j, j, \$12.30;	
m, a, m.	5 00	d f, \$12.30.	24 60
Trades assem, Oneida, N Y, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	6 80	Federal labor 11602, tax, m, j, j, \$2.25; d f,	
Federal labor 10226, tax, m, a, m, \$3.30; d f,	2 00	\$2.25.	4 50
\$3.30.	1 90	Federal labor 11477, tax, j, a, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.	3 20
Federal labor 9944, tax, july, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 30	Federal labor 10468, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	3 50
Federal labor 10834, tax, july, 95c; d f, 95c.	5 00	Federal labor 9710, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Federal labor 8770, tax, aug, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.	5 00	Federal labor 5799, tax, july, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.	4 20
Federal labor 11658, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00	Federal labor 10281, tax, july, 45c; d f, 45c.	90
Stable employees 10011, tax, may, \$2.50; d f,	5 00	Laborers prot 10842, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
\$2.50.		Laborers prot 9668, tax, a, m, j, j, \$4.20; d f,	
Mill workers helpers and laborers 11486, tax,	1 40	\$4.20.	8 40
m, j, 70c; d f, 70c.	4 20	Central trades council, Marion, Ind, tax, a,	
Dairymen prot 8697, tax, a, m, j, \$1.90; d f,	90	m, j.	2 50
\$1.90; assessment, 40c.	10 00	United mine workers of A, tax, j, j.	2,419 45
Sand cutters 10047, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c.	3 80	Federal labor 8369, tax, m, j, j, a, \$4; d f, \$4;	
Plaster material workers 11877, tax, aug, 65;	8 00	sup, \$1; assess, \$1.	10 00
d f, \$3.	7 50	Bakery and confectionery workers Intl of A,	
Metal engravers 11808, tax, july, \$1.65; d f,	4 50	tax, bal apr, bal may, bal june, bal july.	50 00
\$1.65.	3 80	Intl asso bridge and structural iron work-	
Pavers and rammers 10618, tax, june, \$1.50;	3 60	ers, tax, j, j.	100 00
d f, \$1.50.	5 00	Federal labor 11838, tax, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	
Florida state federation of labor, tax, mar,	7 50	50c.	4 50
'05, to and incl nov.	2 10	Federal labor 11741, sup.	50
Steel plate transferers asso of A 8966, tax,	1 35	Federal labor 7155, sup.	16 00
may, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.	4 50	Egg examiners, breakers, and packers 11946,	
Federal labor 8908, tax, a, m, j, \$1.80; d f,	3 60	sup.	10 00
\$1.80.	5 00	21. Intl cutting, die, and cutter makers union,	
Trades and labor assem, Uniontown, Pa,	2 10	tax, j, j, a.	4 50
tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.	1 85	Intl brick, tile, and terra cotta workers alli-	
Federal labor 7112, tax, j, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05;	4 50	ance, assess.	120 00
sup, \$1.	10 00	United cloth hat and cap makers union of	
Federal labor 11912, tax, july, 55c; d f, 55c;	2 85	N A, tax, m, a.	24 85
sup, 25c.	139 58	Intl hod carriers and bldg laborers union of	
Federal labor 11871, tax, j, j, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75;	2 50	A, assess.	
sup, \$1.	2 60	Central labor union, No Tonawanda, N Y,	
Iowa state federation of labor, tax, apr, '06,	10 00	tax, a, m, j.	2 60
to and incl mar, '06.		Central labor union, Mobile, Ala, tax, a, m, j	2 50



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21. Central labor union, Batavia, N Y, tax, a, m, j,.....	\$2 50	22. Federal labor 11883, sup.....	12 75
Trades and labor council, Lansing, Mich, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Wire and cable workers 9847, tax, j, j, a, \$8.10; d f, \$8.10; sup, 40c.....	14 00
Trades and labor assembly, Columbus, Ohio, tax, a, m, j,.....	2 50	23. Paving cutters of U S of A and Canada, tax, j, j,.....	15 75
Federal labor 11909, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	2 70	Central fed of labor, Troy, N Y, tax, jan to and incl dec, '05.....	19 00
Federal labor 10917, tax, july, 85c; d f, 85c.....	70	Intl glove workers of A, tax, f, m, a, m, j,.....	21 00
Federal labor 6834, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Intl printing pressmen and assistants of N A, tax, oct, '04, to and incl aug, '05.....	25 00
Federal labor 10519, tax, to and incl july, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	8 40	Kentucky state fed of labor, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Federal labor 11774, tax, j, j, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Laborers prot 10820, tax, j, a, \$10; d f, \$10.....	25 00
Bolt and nut makers 6921, tax, j, a, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 50c.....	1 90	Laborers prot 10861, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 00
Firemens 9629, tax, j, a, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30; sup, \$3.25.....	9 85	Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10314, tax, july, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55.....	5 10
Agricultural workers 11696, tax, m, a, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 50c.....	8 50	Tuck pointers 10894, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 8364, sup.....	5 00	Cement burners 8767, tax, j, j, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Lime trimmers 11848, tax, aug, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Pavers prot 8896, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Womens labor 11915, tax, aug, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80	Car wheel molders and helpers 11599, tax, j, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 11164, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Plumbers, diggers, and sewer builders 9624, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Gas workers 9840, tax, june, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75.....	29 50	Fire dept employees 11625, tax, july, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	1 50
Suspender workers 10093, tax, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Stablemen prot 5760, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Needlemakers 11433, tax, j, j, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Federal labor 11949, sup.....	10 00
Hospital employees prot 10768, tax, m, j, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Laborers prot 9105, tax, j, j, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, 50c.....	20 50
Pipe layers 9744, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 9718, sup.....	5 00
Gas workers 11638, tax, july, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70	24. Amer fed of musicians, tax, aug.....	120 00
Pile drivers 9801, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.00.....	2 00	Central labor council, Manistee, Mich, tax, sept, '04, to and incl aug, '05.....	10 00
Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11450, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Boomers 9410, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 10802, tax, aug, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Ice handlers 8167, tax, j, a, \$7.60; d f, \$7.60.....	15 20	Laborers prot 10295, tax, aug, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	13 00
Tlemakers 11289, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Laborers prot 9627, tax, june, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 00
Millmens prot 10297, tax, aug, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15.....	8 30	United neckwear cutters 6989, tax, feb, \$2.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 25
Lastmakers 9771, tax, j, a, \$8.10; d f, \$8.10.....	16 20	Lobster fishermen 11881, tax, july, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 00
Agricultural laborers 11708, tax, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8984, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 25
Laborers prot 11898, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Pastemakers 10587, tax, july, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65.....	5 00
Laborers prot 11215, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Stone ramblers 7219, tax, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	6 00
Laborers prot 11872, tax, july, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Interlocking switch and signalmen 11794, tax, j, j, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Agricultural workers 11917, sup.....	10 00	Intl asso marble workers, local 19, sup.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Muskegon, Mich, sup.....	5 00	Lobster fishermen 11924, sup.....	1 00
Domestics prot 11926, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 50c.....	2 00	Lastmakers prot 11929, sup.....	1 25
Federal labor 11812, tax, aug, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45; sup, \$1.....	7 90	Federal labor 10279, tax, july, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, 50c.....	5 00
22. Central labor union, Vincennes, Ind, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Federal labor 10279, tax, july, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, 50c.....	5 00
Trades assem, Greenville, Tex, tax, a, m, j,.....	2 50	Labor council, Ironton, Ohio, sup.....	5 00
Ohio state fed of labor, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50	Intl bro papermakers of A, sup.....	1 00
Trades council, Roysersford and Spring City, Pa, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j,.....	5 00	Federal labor 11746, tax, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, \$4.30; d f, \$4.30; sup, \$3.....	11 00
Central labor union, Waterbury, Conn, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	25. Intl bro of teamsters, tax, aug.....	24 50
Cemetery employees 10681, tax, aug, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00	Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, aug.....	22 50
Laborers prot 9523, tax, m, j, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20	Excavators prot 10689, tax, jan, to and incl oct, \$50; d f, \$50.....	100 00
Park employees prot asso 11820, tax, july, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70	Amer bro of cement workers, sup.....	2 00
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, aug, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00	Trades and labor council, Waukegan, Ill, sup.....	5 00
Crown cork and seal workers 10875, tax, june, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Federal labor 11526, tax, mar, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 00
Lumber handlers 8449, tax, june, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Hospital nurses and employees 10507, tax, july, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Laborers prot 9750, tax, m, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Federal labor 9568, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00		
Federal labor 6482, sup.....	40		

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5. Flagstone layers and cutters 11271, tax, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	\$6 00	29. Agricultural workers 11948, sup.....	\$10 00
Trades and labor assem, Minneapolis, Minn, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Domestic laborers 11913, tax, bal j, a, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Federal labor 1172, tax, july, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90	Federal labor 9504, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Adrian, Mich, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Women laborers prot 11752, tax, m, j, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95.....	8 80
Horse-nail makers 9656, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50	Laborers prot 11743, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Laborers prot 11981, tax, aug, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80	Laborers prot 11817, tax, j, j, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45; sup, \$1.....	17 90
Coal handlers 9022, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Newsboys prot 11819, tax, a, m, j.....	1 92
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11207, tax, july, \$3.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Stable employees 9878, tax, jan, to and incl dec, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20; assessment, \$1.00.....	10 00
Federal labor 7428, tax, m, j, j, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Trades and labor congress, Atchison, Kans, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Newsboys prot 11830, tax, aug.....	1 50	Central labor union, Lynn, Mass, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, july, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	26 00	Trades and labor assembly, Quincy, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Federal labor 11747, sup.....	1 00	Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, june.....	60 00
Federal labor 11925, sup.....	5 00	Amal rubber workers of A, tax, j, j.....	1 00
Natl print cutters, asso of A, tax, j, a.....	4 18	Pocketknife blade grinders and finishers natl, tax, aug.....	1 14
Intl of steam engineers, tax, july.....	87 50	Federal labor 11449, sup.....	50
Saw mill workers 11226, tax, aug, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 80	Laborers prot 11940, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c; sup, \$4.10.....	5 40
Gliders prot 8960, tax, july, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Federal labor 11664, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, 60c.....	2 20
Suspendermakers 9650, tax, j, j, \$16.50; d f, \$16.50.....	88 00	Clay miners and laborers 8508, tax, j, j, a, \$6; d f, \$6; sup, 25c.....	12 25
Laborers, excavators, and rockmen 11679, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Juan B Rivera, Mayaguez, P R, sup.....	60
Federal labor 8217, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Womens prot 11835, tax, j, j, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$1.....	10 00
Intl of slate workers, tax, june.....	4 95	30. Central labor union, Wyandotte, Mich, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	United labor league, Sharon, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Frg inspectors 9220, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c.....	8 50	Newspapers and mail deliverers 9468, tax, june, \$45; d f, \$45.....	90 00
Ship scalers 11950, sup.....	10 00	Waste handlers 8964, tax, j, j, \$1.50; d f, 1.50; assessment, \$1.35.....	4 85
Council of labor, McKeesport, Pa, sup.....	5 00	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9188, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 20
Intl of pavers and rammers, sup.....	7 50	Federal labor 8166, tax, m, a, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Chainmakers natl of U S A, tax, j, a.....	6 00	Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, j, a, s, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 80
Amal woodworkers intl of A, tax, j, f, m, \$300; bal assess, \$240.....	540 00	Elastic goring weavers amal asso of the U S, tax, bal a, bal m, bal j, j, a, s.....	1 98
Soap, soda, and candle workers 10885, tax, july, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Hospital employees 10841, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 50c.....	8 50
Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax, aug, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90	Federal labor 9646, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 50c.....	4 00
Riggers 11588, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	City firemens prot asso 11481, sup.....	4 50
Hospital attendants and nurses 10908, tax, j, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Quarry workers intl of N A, sup.....	2 50
Paper carriers p & b 5788, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	31. Intl bro of electrical workers, tax, j, a, s.....	315 00
Scalesmens prot 11408, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Hotel and restaurant employees intl alliance, etc, tax, july.....	178 01
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers 10948, tax, j, a, \$9; d f, \$9.....	18 00	Laborers prot 9576, tax, j, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Laborers prot 9788, tax, july, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Trades and labor council, Tampa, Fla, tax, m, j, j, a, s.....	4 18
Federal labor 11884, tax, acct aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Central labor union, Lincoln, Nebr, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Federal labor 8971, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Central labor council, Portsmouth and vicinity, Ohio, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 11866, tax, j, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federation of labor, Mechanicsville, N Y, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Federal labor 7481, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Central labor union, Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Federal labor 10190, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Federal labor 9998, tax, aug, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	8 50
Trades council, Pana, Ill, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00	Federal labor 9621, tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Fed trades assem, Portland, Oreg, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Horse-nail makers 11958, tax, aug, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40.....	8 80
Industrial council, Pittsburg, Kans, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Cemetery employees 11848, tax, july, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Huntington, Ark, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Egg inspectors prot 11701, tax, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 8646, sup.....	1 50	Tub molders and helpers 7452, tax, j, j, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Horse-nail makers 10650, tax, sep, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30; sup, 24c.....	2 84	Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, july, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Amal wood workers intl of A, local 172, sup.....	1 00	Lobster fishermens 11855, tax, j, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Lobster fishermens 11923, sup.....	50		
Telephone operators 10795, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, 35c.....	1 28		
Laborers prot 9980, sup.....	1 00		
Laborers prot 11223, sup.....	1 00		
Federal labor 10123, sup.....	10 00		
Cemmens prot 9254, sup.....	50		
Central labor union, Taunton, Mass, tax, s, o, n, d, '06, j, f, '08, \$5; sup, 50c.....	5 50		

31. Pipe calkers and repairers prot 11465, tax, J, J, a, \$6.30; d f, \$6.30.....	\$12 00
Iron chippers 7578, tax, J, a, s, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50.....	21 00
Carbonated water workers 11845, sup.....	5 00
Mineral water bottlers 11317, sup.....	16 00
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, July, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25; sup, 50c.....	13 00
Federal labor 11964, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$2.....	12 00
Travelers goods and leather novelty workers intl of A, sup, \$1.50; assess, \$33.83.....	35 43
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6. Per capita tax machine operators and helpers 11818, Fred Streed, secy.....	5 00
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8. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$50; D Kreyling, \$15.....	65 00
9. Organizing expenses, J A Flett, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$150; S Reid, \$150; P H Strawn, \$100; J Tazelaar, \$150; W E Terry, \$100; C Wyatt, \$50; C O Young, \$100; M Donnelly, \$100.....	1,050 00
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Organizing expenses, E S Lopez, \$15; E T Flood, \$100.....	115 00
11. Organizing expenses, Emil Levy.....	5 00
12. Organizing expenses, H Grossman, \$150; F H McCarthy, \$12.45.....	162 45
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Seals, J Baumgarten & Sons.....	34 50
14. Contributions to AMER FED, Victor Yarros.....	30 00
Organizing expenses, John Fitzpatrick.....	60 00
Express, U S express co.....	120 00
15. 2000 stencil blanks, \$2; 4 rolls tape, \$1.00; 3 tubes ink, \$1.05; The Elliott co.....	4 50
Strike benefits to federal labor 10651, C E Malden, pres, and Burton Day, sec.....	200 00
19. Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	7 00
Repairing fan, John C Rau.....	1 00
1 doz rolls paper, E S Newman.....	1 00
Cleaning windows and doors, Natl Window and Office Cleaning co.....	4 00
200 boxes, W H Dyer.....	30 00
Organizing expenses, F J Clarke.....	41 00
Attending conference at New York, Frank Morrison.....	25 75
Organizing expenses, E A Frethy, \$15; Jas Sexton, \$100.....	115 00
21. R R fare and expenses for July, to and including Aug 21, Samuel Gompers, pres.....	120 75
Organizing expenses, S Reid, \$150; J D Pierce, \$50.....	200 00
22. Organizing expenses, Wm Manning.....	1 75
24. Organizing expenses, H Robinson.....	150 00
25. Organizing expenses, W Sweetman, \$5; R Braunschweig, \$150; J A Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$100; T H Flynn, \$100; G H Gram, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; S Reid, \$150; H Robinson, \$150; P H Strawn, \$150; J Tazelaar, \$150; Wm E Terry, \$150; C Wyatt, \$150; C O Young, \$150; H L Elcheberger, \$150; H Frayne, \$100; M Donnelly, \$100; R A Higgins, \$50; C W Woodman, \$49.10.....	2,200 00
26. On acct bill printing, the Trades Unionist.....	60 00
28. Organizing expenses, J Aybar.....	10 00
Printing 500 bulletins for aug, Law Reporter co.....	5 00
Printing aug AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	55 75
Repairing telephone, lights, and fan, John C Rau.....	1 00
29. Expenses attending conference in N Y, Frank Morrison.....	25 00
200 2c stamps, \$4; 100 5c stamps, P O dept.....	9 00
Contributions to AM FED, Luke Grant.....	30 00
Organizing expenses, H M Walker.....	50 00

4 weeks' salary—BOOKKEEPERS: J W Lowe, \$34; J W Bernhardt, \$70.85; F C Alexander, \$68; C H Roderick, \$68. STENOGRAPHERS: J Kelly, \$82.25; R L Guard, \$84; (2 weeks), L McCallen, \$80; D L Bradley, \$80; A L McCoy, \$80; A G Russell, \$88; L A Gaver, \$88; (2 weeks), F L Faber, \$80; (35-6 weeks), Jas Gallaher, \$61.34; G D Witter, \$80; J T Sherier, \$80; E Mullican, \$80; (1 week), A Boccock, \$16.25. TYPEWRITERS: I M Rodler, \$52.92; (2 weeks), E Valesh, \$50. CLERKS: D J Nielson, \$61.71; B S Thomas, \$40.47; D F Manning, \$68; L A Sterne, \$80; J C Alexander, \$41.66; J T Swan, \$38; (2 weeks), L Black, \$18; M C Hatch, \$35.50; (1 week), M A Jones, \$0; (1 week), N Taylor, \$0..... \$1,512 95  
 One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres... 250 00  
 One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy... 208 33  
 Soap 25c; fee m c, 10c; hauling, 50c; postage due, 25c; newspapers and magazines, 45c; express, \$3.40; car ticket, \$7.50; J W Lowe... 12 45  
 Hauling Am Fed, J W Lowe..... 6 75  
 Postage on Am Fed, P O Dept..... 56 18  
 Stamps recd and used, Frank Morrison, secy..... 2 50  
 Organizing expenses, H L Eichelberger, \$100; K Braunschweig, \$100..... 200 00  
**\$10,046 58**

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand August 1, 1905..... 100,847 58  
 Receipts for month of August..... 18,022 84  
**Total..... 118,869 87**  
 Expenses for month of August..... 10,046 58  
 Balance on hand September 1, 1905..... 108,823 34  
 General fund..... 9,890 84  
 Defense fund..... 98,983 00  
**Total..... \$108,823 84**

FRANK MORRISON,  
 Secretary, A. F. of L.

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Hatt's Piano and Furniture Polishes and Cleaners make old furniture look like new and prevent new furniture from looking like old. Hatt's Special King for repair work. Twenty years in use by leading manufacturers throughout the United States. Ask your dealers. Sample order, one dozen \$1.50, prepaid. One gallon, \$1.50 prepaid. Local agents wanted.

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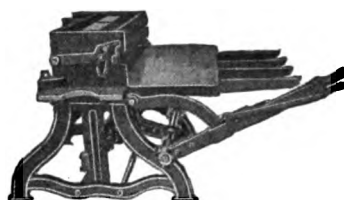
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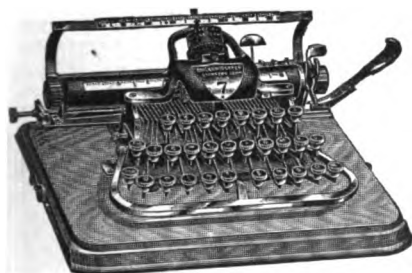
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**New External Remedy so Successful  
That the Makers are Willing to  
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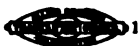
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Protect yourselves from being defrauded.

## READ THE FOLLOWING

Report of the Executive Council and action of the Convention of the  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

At Scranton, Pa., on December 14, 1901,

In reference to

## DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

A number of souvenir books have been published in which the name of the American Federation of Labor has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the American Federation of Labor or its officers. The good name of our movement is thereby impaired, the interests of our fellow-workers injured, and fair-minded business men imposed upon and deceived. During the year we have endeavored to impress upon all that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official monthly magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST; and we have also endeavored to influence more straightforward course by those who have transgressed in the direction indicated. In this particular we have not been as successful as we should be pleased to be enabled to report to you. However, we are more concerned with the future than the past; and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following recommendations:

First—That we shall insist that no body of organized labor, nor shall any person issue a souvenir book claiming that such book or any other publication is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the American Federation of Labor to hold the convention following shall not directly or indirectly through its Central Labor Union or otherwise issue a souvenir book claiming that such book is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir book being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by the Central Labor body in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of these recommendations, the Executive Council may change the city in which the convention is to be held to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That the Executive Council is hereby directed to prosecute any person or persons in the courts who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories or other publications in which the name of the American Federation of Labor is used as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—That it be again emphasized that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

## Report of Committee to Convention on the Above Report.

Perhaps there has been no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books. Unscrupulous projectors have victimized merchants and other friends of the movement in a most shameful fashion, and your committee heartily agrees with the strictures of the Executive Council upon the subject. We emphatically agree with the suggestions offered as a remedy and recommend their adoption. As an additional means to this end we would recommend that there be published in a conspicuous place in each issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST a notice to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is not sponsor nor interested in any souvenir publication of any kind.

Adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, December 14, 1901.



# Pantasote LEATHER

## is best for Furniture

### FOR TRIAL PURPOSES

we have for sale four sizes of chair seats, which give you the amount of upholstery material you want, making the cost very small for new seats for chairs you may have that need reupholstering. We will send on receipt of price and name of upholsterer, chair seat size 18x18 inch, 25c.; 25x25 inch, 50c.; 27x27 inch, 70c.; 36x36 inch, \$1.00. We will not be responsible for loss of remittances made in stamps or currency.

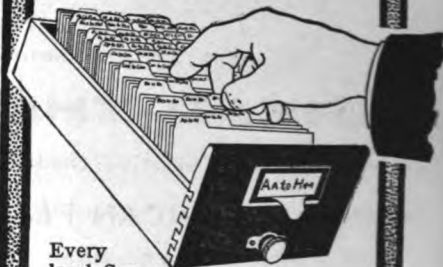
**PANTASOTE'S** superior wearing qualities has made it a National Standard. The great demand for it has led to the substitution of many inferior imitations, victimizing the public. Do not be misled by statements that **Pantasote** is a name representing a number of leather substitutes. There is only one **GENUINE PANTASOTE LEATHER**. To protect you against fraud, accept no furniture from your dealer or upholsterer unless it bears our trade-mark label, as shown below. Do not accept his "just as good" theory; insist upon **Pantasote**, and see that you get the genuine **Pantasote**. Look for word **Pantasote** embossed on selvage edge of piece goods.

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delicious, healthful, invigor-  
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Your face has a  
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Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets  
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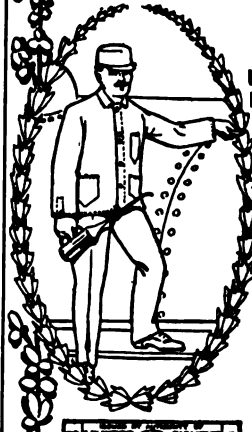
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Realizing that there is quite a demand for Metal Packing,

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has, for the past two or three years, been quietly conducting an independent and disinterested investigation into the metal packing business of the country. As a result they have made a long term arrangement with the Pitt Mfg. Co. whereby the operation of the latter's plant at Elwood City, Pa., will in future be under their control. Mr. L. H. Martell, who has had fifteen years' experience in this line of work, will remain as manager of this factory, which will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of a full and complete line of metal packings. By the addition of this plant the Garlock Packing Co. are prepared to supply both Fibrous and Metal Packing to meet any and all conditions existing at the present time and are secure in their position as the largest manufacturers and distributors of Packing in the world.

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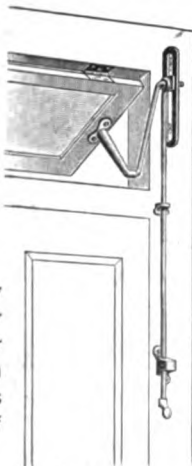
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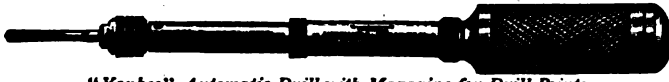
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Ask Your Jeweler for  
**S. O. BIGNEY  
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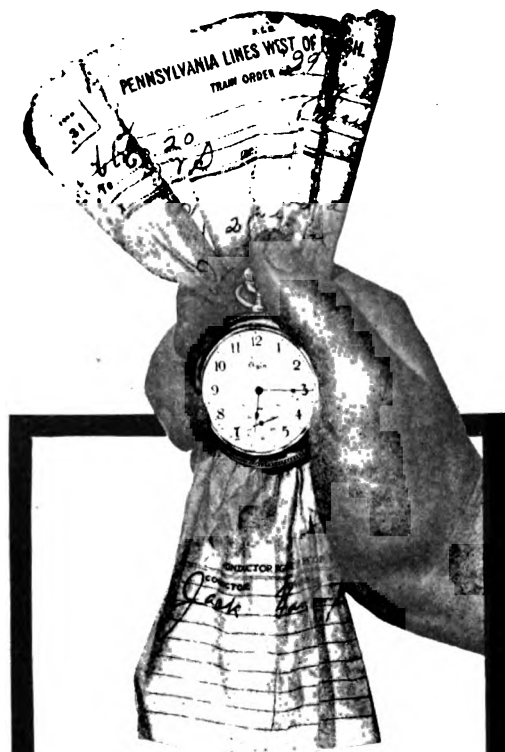
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CAPACITY, 800,000 FEET PER DAY

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**D-2**



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**Sew all Grades of Cloth and Leather.**

These machines are great wage earners, without over working the operators.

The Magic, Silent W. & W.,

**FOR FAMILY AND FACTORY USE.**

**WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,** Factory and Head Office,  
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Is the only Newspaper in its Territory Em-  
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It reaches the millions of that thriving, purchasing class who  
have made the name Pittsburgh synonymous with prosperity.

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We also take pleasure in calling your attention  
to our latest innovation in Overalls.

### THE "SWEET-ORR" STRIPE

These garments are made of a woven (not  
printed) pure indigo-blue cloth and are

### COLOR GUARANTEED

if properly washed with water and good washing  
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which contain injurious ingredients.

The next time you buy working clothes be sure to ask  
your dealer for SWEET-ORR stripe. If he hasn't them  
in stock he can get them.

Upon receipt of your name and address, with two cents in  
stamps, we will mail you a set of "Sweet-Orr Girls."

**SWEET, ORR & CO.**

Copyright, 1905  
Sweet, Orr & Co.

625 Broadway,

- NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.



SWEET-ORR GIRL No. 4.



# MENNEN'S

BORATED TALCUM

## Toilet Powder

Delightful After Bathing. A Luxury After Shaving.  
Beautifies and preserves the complexion. A positive relief

### For Prickly Heat, Chafing, Sunburn

and all skin affections. Mennen's face on every box. Be sure that you get the original. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 Cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Something  
New

Mennen's Violet Talcum

Something  
Exquisite

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## CAPEWELL HORSE NAILS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The following voluntary testimonial is from Matt. Byrnes, trainer of "Salvator" when he won the Suburban and broke the time record for a mile. He has trained other Suburban winners and some of the best known horses in the country:

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Gentlemen: Capewell Horse Shoe Nails are the best in use—in a class by themselves.

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MATT. BYRNES."

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# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

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By PAUL KENNADAY

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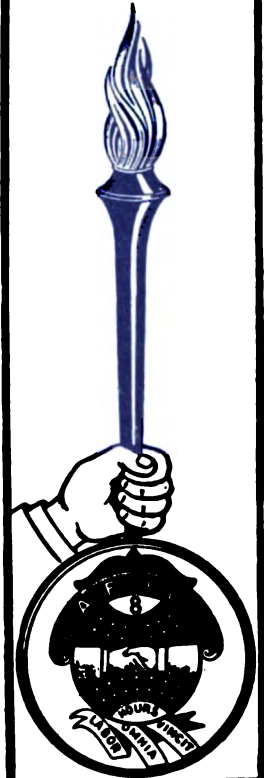
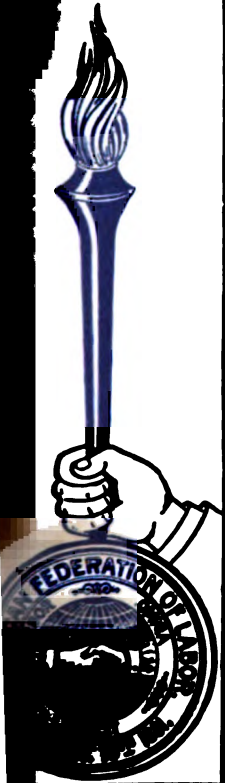
By MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN

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## **Federation**

By I. E. HAMILTON



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
OF THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

# THE WORKING MAN

AND HIS FAMILY

CAN GET EVERYTHING TO SATISFY THEIR WANTS ALL THE  
YEAR ROUND AT

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Everything for Housekeeping  
Everything for Pleasure.

Everything to Lighten Labor.  
Everything in Clothing.

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QUALITIES TO SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.



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is pure, clean milk, evaporated to a creamy consistence  
and freed from all possible germ life by sterilization.

Undiluted or slightly diluted, it is delicious in coffee, cocoa, on fruits, breakfast  
foods, or puddings. Diluted according to directions on the can, it serves in place of  
fresh milk for all purposes.

WE ARE ALSO THE MANUFACTURERS OF

**OUR PET, ECONOMY, and Other Brands**

and our name is a guarantee as to their perfection.

**FOR SALE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.**

*Helvetia Milk Condensing Company*  
*Highland, Illinois.*

**FLEISCHMANN'S**  
**VEGETABLE**  
**COMPRESSED YEAST**  
**HAS NO EQUAL.**

# DO YOU WANT GOOD RELIABLE RUBBERS?

If you want Rubber Boots and Shoes of High Quality and Established Reputation, Rubbers that will Wear and Satisfy, ask your Dealer for any of these Brands:

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MEYER

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WALES-GOODYEAR

CANDEE  
WOONSOCKET

These are all Famous Old Brands. Most of them have been on the market over fifty years, and every pair is stamped with its name. They are sold by the

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**Tenth and Sansom Streets**

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ASK FOR THE  
GREEN PACKAGE

The Highest Grade  
CEREAL FOOD  
IN THE WORLD

Absolute Purity  
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MANUFACTURED AT  
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Every  
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EGG-O-SEE  
Carries  
The Union Label  
We are the only  
Cereal Company  
That places the  
Label on their  
Goods

# Chew **KIS-ME GUM**



## "KIS-ME"

CHEWING GUM.

"Do Kiss me, dear,"  
The youth insisted  
As 'round her waist  
One arm he twisted.

"I will," she laughed,  
"If you'll agree  
To get some 'Kis-Me'  
Gum for me."

American Chic Co.

Kis-Me Gum Factory,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

*The Popular*

*Favorite*

*Chewing Gum*

*The Purest and Cleanest Gum Ever Made*

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A UNION PRINTING OFFICE

# The Law Reporter Printing Company

OUR ALLIED LABEL



IS PROTECTED BY LAW

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EMPLOYED  
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**MADE IN BROCKTON**



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ALL STYLES      UNION      MADE      ALL LEATHERS.**



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better, the earning of  
your living easier, eat

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Chemist  
Textile Mill Supt.  
Electrician  
Elec. Engineer  
Foreman Plumber

Mechan. Draftsman  
Telephone Engineer  
Elec. Lighting Supt.  
Mechan. Engineer  
Surveyor  
Stationary Engineer  
Civil Engineer  
Building Contractor  
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Structural Engineer  
Bridge Engineer  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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setting  
star crosses  
the meridian  
consult your  
watch.



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WATCH COMPANY,  
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EVER EXISTS IN THE  
MIND OF THE MAN  
WHO USES A —



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**So Easy, So Comfortable, So Different, and So Satisfactory**

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Write to-day for our interesting booklet which explains our *30-day Free Trial Offer*. Most dealers make this offer; if yours does not, we will.

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## METERS

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for all purposes  
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**STRONGEST  
SIMPLEST  
BEST**

Never Jams  
Self-adjusting  
Self-releasing

**FREDERICK PFEIFER**  
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INCORPORATED 1903.

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Fire-Brick Hot Blast Stoves.  
Two Pass Fire-Brick Hot  
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Heating Furnaces, Soaking Pits.  
All Kinds of Brick Work.**

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***Enamelled Steel Tanks for  
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## 16 ACRES OF MODEL KITCHENS

Thousands annually visit the HEINZ plant, the cleanest, largest, and best equipped establishment of its kind in the world.

Visitors received at all hours.

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Only plant of the Kind open to inspection.

Take Millvale or Troy Hill car to Sycamore Street, or Penn Avenue cars to Sixteenth Street and across the bridge.



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Over 20,000 people placed their names on the Register at the "Home of the 57" during 1904. At the Heinz Main Plant on the North Side, Pittsburgh, you may see the 57 Varieties, Pure Food Products, being prepared in cleanly, model kitchens. Only best, selected materials are used, and the greatest care is taken in their preparation by happy, intelligent, and skillful workers.

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A few facts about

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16 Acres Floor Space in Main Plant.

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20,000 Acres under Cultivation.

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**Fireproof Building Material**

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## This is the Time for New Things

Our experience teaches us that at this time people want the choicest and best they can get.

And of these things we have provided most liberally.

**SIXTY-SEVEN DEPARTMENTS** extend attractive welcome.

Send for New Mail Order Catalogue.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**  
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IN THE GREAT

## Bell Telephone System

is represented a service that  
meets the requirements  
of all parties.

You ought to have the wonderful voice vehicle in your home.  
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want your voice to travel to—that's where the Bell goes.  
**IT REACHES "EVERYWHERE."**  
Price can be no drawback. Rates to suit all purses.

# THE C. D. & P. TEL. CO.

Call up Grant 8000; Ask for Contract Dept. Bell Telephone Bldg., Seventh Ave.

**Water! Water! Water!**

*But None Fit to Drink  
Except the Health Giver*

**Hygeia Distilled Water**

ASK THE

**Consolidated Ice Company**

**of Greater Pittsburgh**

**American  
Ice Company**



**NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
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**W. L. KNORR,**

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**Bakers'  
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# John Simmons Co.



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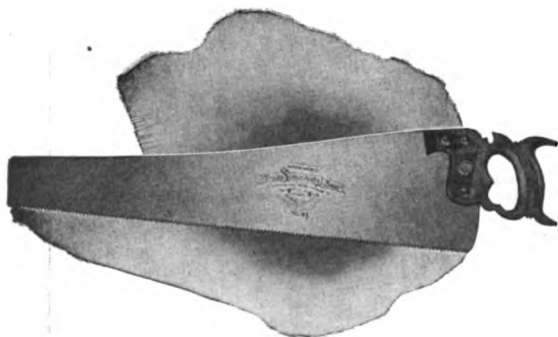
## PIPE FITTINGS, VALVES AND SUPPLIES



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## Simonds Quality Means



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**Note.**—Any carpenter who will cut out this advertisement and send same to us we will send FREE OF COST one of our souvenirs.

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**STOVES AND  
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**VISIT**

**Calhoun, Southern and  
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EVERY DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, whether wholesale or retail, large or small, requires a system which is expeditious and accurate.

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offer great advantages over other methods; saving time, labor and money;  
producing dispatch to work; offering convenience in operation and filing—for

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have been held to the lime light of careful inspection and received the endorsement of progressive business men. They are devised for every branch of business, viz:

Sales Systems for Retailers  
Factory Requisitions  
Shipping  
Purchasing Orders  
Orders

Billing and Charging  
Cost Department  
Suggestions  
City Delivery  
Factory Reports

Operator Records  
Special Systems for Lumber  
Dealers, etc.

We solicit your inquiry for full details regarding any or all of the above, suggesting your submitting samples or explanation as to what you are now using or need, so we may plan to meet your actual requirements. Let us prove to you that our claims are well founded.

## THE EGRY AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER CO.

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The Egrы Autographic  
Register Co., Dayton, Ohio:

Please send us full particulars  
regarding

System

(Nature of Business)

Name

Address

A. F. 11-03

**TODAY** is the Day to Write!

## St. Charles Hotel

Cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue

Pittsburgh, Pa.



### RATES:

\$2 to \$2.50 a Day

S. L. ROSEBURG,

Proprietor

## Fred. Pflueger

### SILK DYER

TRAM, ORGAN., SPUN,  
TUSSAH, ETC.



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NEW YORK

## Demmler Brothers

Smithfield St. PITTSBURG, PA. Cor. Oliver Ave.

Kitchen Furnishings, Gas Stoves and Ranges, Refrigerators,  
Cutlery, Bird Cages, Hotel-Kitchen Apparatus. ❁❁❁❁

# Aldine Grate & Mantel Co.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## Celebrated Aldine Open Fire Place

Grates, High-Grade Wood Mantels. Jobbers  
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Bath Rooms, Etc.

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# J. M. GUFFEY PETROLEUM CO.

Producers, Refiners, Shippers,  
and Exporters of

## Texas Crude Petroleum and its Products

Main Office:  
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Branch Office:  
New York Boston Philadelphia  
New Orleans  
Port Arthur, Texas



## "Standard"

### Porcelain Enameled Lavatories



are made in many beautiful designs, each in one piece—free from cracks or plaster paris joints and are therefore perfectly sanitary.

You will find our handsome book, "Modern Bathrooms," of the greatest assistance for the selection of plumbing fixtures for your home. Sent on receipt of six cents postage (100 pages).

## Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

# We Will Buy

## You a Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

### What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proven, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

### Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Gout—Gout
Abscess—Anemia	Gonorrhea—Gleet
Bronchitis	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bowel Troubles	Leucorrhea
Coughs—Colds	Malaria—Neuralgia
Consumption	Piles—Quinsy
Contagious Diseases	Rheumatism
Cancer—Catarrh	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fever—Gall Stones	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:  
 Kidney Troubles      Liver Troubles  
 Stomach Troubles      Women's Diseases  
 Fever, inflammation or catarrh—Impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.  
 In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
 I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

M 337 .....  
 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.  
 Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

# INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

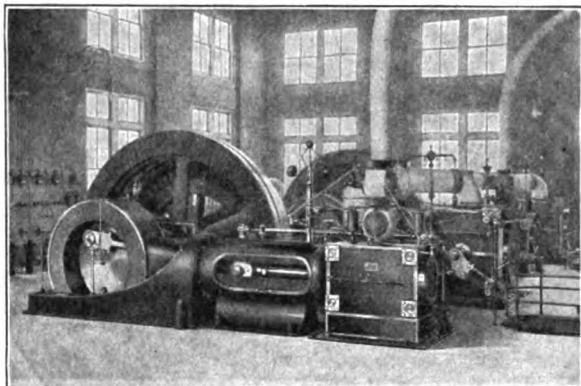
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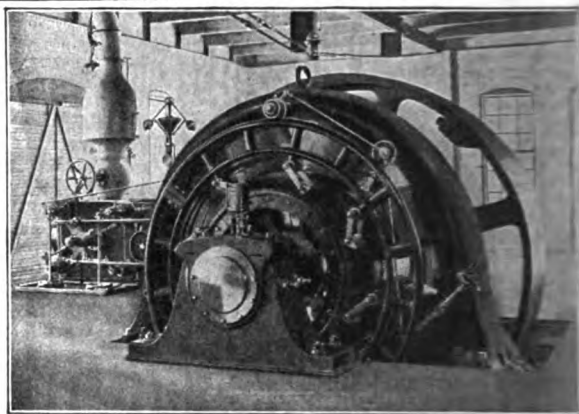
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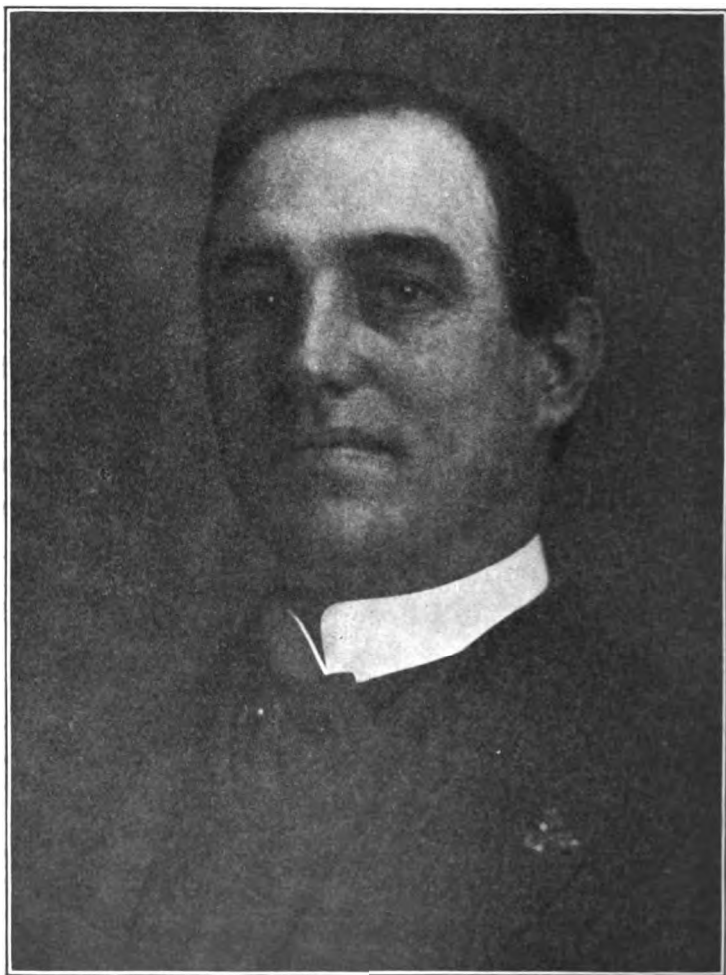
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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**JOHN MITCHELL.**

The above is a splendid likeness of Mr. John Mitchell, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and president of the United Mine Workers of America. Under Mr. Mitchell's administration the miners of the country have become more thoroughly and compactly organized and have secured substantial improvements in their condition. While much admired by the bituminous (soft coal) miners, by the anthracite (hard coal) miners he is regarded as their hero. He has done much for and deserves well from labor.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

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# TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION AND CURE— A PLAN.

By PAUL KENNADAY.

**D**O THE union men and women in this country, does the American Federation of Labor, understand the possibilities that are contained within the fast growing movement for the prevention of tuberculosis? We see city and state committees and commissions, and now a national association, systematically working on the solution of the problem of how to prevent the death from a preventable disease of 150,000 of our citizens each year. How to cure the thousands upon thousands that will die, not because their disease is incurable, but because no place is provided for them where they can get well. The support which these bodies of physicians and philanthropists, if you will, receive is after all pitifully small; their interest is not understood and their motives may be misunderstood. Not they, but what they are fighting for, at least, deserves a more general and generous support, and though the trade union world has in some instances given very definite testimony of its concern in this movement of prevention, it has not yet unequivocally committed itself in this matter; it has not yet realized the direct bearing

which this thing has on its well-being—the direct value to it both in members and money saved, for example.

Just how much the failure to prevent tuberculosis costs the unions of this country it would be impossible to say. We know that one-third of all men dying between the age of 15 and 44 years die of tuberculosis; we know that the disease is usually prolonged through a lingering illness of from two to three years, during which the patient gradually sinks from the point of his usual efficiency to one of lower and lower vitality and earning ability. What all this costs in sick and death benefits and in numerous indirect ways we can only guess, satisfying ourselves, perhaps, with the time-worn expression, "tuberculosis, the captain of the men of death."

But a change is coming about; incredulity and indifference are giving way before our knowledge that tuberculosis is preventable and curable, and such hopeful signs as are shown in New York City, for instance, where there has been a reduction in our tuberculosis death rate of almost 40 per cent in 25 years, are being given attention

by the public. The public, as Dr. Osler puts it, "is awake, sitting on the side of its bed," not quite decided yet what to do, in danger of taking another nap if we do not prod it, and likely to start off on the wrong way unless counsel is taken of those who have studied the dangers that lie ahead.

One of these dangers is to be found both in the provision and the failure to provide sanatoriums for the sick. Mr. George W. Perkins' plan, sketched out in his letter which appeared in the June, 1905, number of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, is in many respects, it seems to me, a most excellent and timely one, though I doubt the wisdom of his suggested separate institutions built and maintained by the American Federation of Labor for trade union members only.

For one thing, it would be a matter of very great difficulty to persuade your consumptive to travel for sanatorium treatment, perhaps hundreds of miles from home and friends. The cost of transportation of patients back and forth would be a not inconsiderable item in the annual expense account, but the greatest problem would be the medical supervision and direction of such institutions.

The experience which the typographical union has had with its Colorado Springs Home illustrates my point. There, if I am correctly informed, the number of consumptive patients has borne no sort of relation to the large number of consumptives in the trade, a state of facts largely due, no doubt, to the flat refusal of many sick men to go far away from their families just at the time that they feel particularly the need for home care and kindness, as well as to the unwillingness to make the effort necessary for such a trip.

Is it reasonable to expect that your member from the Atlantic or the Pacific coast, the resident of Louisiana or North Dakota, will show a great eagerness to go to a place unless it has attained such a reputation through the physical improvement of its patients that there is no doubt of its superiority to other and nearer sanatoriums? No, a single institution will hardly do; and yet the difficulty with the simultaneous establishment of a number of smaller ones is hardly less.

To obtain the best results, and the results that the American Federation of

Labor should look for, it is essential that there should be strict and highly skilled medical supervision and management.

It will not do to open a hospital for the treatment of whoever may apply, no matter what his condition. Experience with institutions where this has been done shows that the inevitable result of such a policy is that the institution soon becomes a home for advanced cases, those who are most eager for hospital care and who are the least profited by it. The incipient and early stage cases become more and more unwilling to be thrown in daily touch with these who they rightly consider should be cared for in a different place from themselves, and so the institution before long acquires a reputation as a comfortable place in which to die, but about the last place in which to live.

It will be a thankless task, too, to separate these cases; it must be done without partiality and quite uninfluenced by the plea that the applicant has for years been paying union dues for his care, the care which, he will insist, should be given as a matter of right and not refused, no matter how far advanced his disease.

Another danger—the cost of buildings—When the care of consumptives is spoken of, at once we begin to plan for something solid and substantial, big and expensive. It is not at all necessary and does much harm to the general movement for the prevention of tuberculosis. Very good results, and I am not sure but just as good results, are shown where properly ventilated tents, wooden sheds, and "lean-tos" are used instead of magnificent structures where thousands upon thousands of dollars are put into brick and mortar.

In Portland, Oreg., and in Denver I have recently seen institutions that are doing most excellent work upon an initial cost for especially constructed tents and frame administration buildings, of not much more than \$100 per bed. In the proper localities good results would be obtained, also, with something on the farm colony plan, though the amount of work which a tuberculosis patient may do with profit to his health and to the institution is very small as a rule.

The difficulties to my mind are so many that I wonder whether it would not be the better plan for the Federation to make a regular arrangement with already existing

institutions scattered throughout the country for the care of its members at a regular fixed charge per month. The professional and lay members of these institutions have, many of them, given careful and conscientious thought to the perplexing problem of the sanatorium and hospital care of consumptives, and might be depended upon to give at the lowest cost the best treatment of which advanced medical science approves.

An advantage, and a large one, of this plan would be that the whole attention of the Federation in the tuberculosis problem would not be taken up in the relatively unimportant consideration of the cure of tuberculosis; for, after all, it is prevention and not cure for which we must work.

It is wiser, cheaper, and more humane to prevent a man from contracting disease than to cure him after he has become sick.

Tuberculosis is a preventable disease. Of that we must never lose sight.

If the American Federation of Labor will

put into *prevention* the time, energy, and money it seems about ready to expend on cure, I believe that results of much more lasting effect will be achieved. If the unions of this country would attack, with the co operation of their local anti-tuberculosis organizations, or without them, as is preferred, factory and shop conditions that we now know predispose to tuberculosis—if they would, with determination, fight for decent housing, adequate parks, proper food inspection—for those things without which, caring for those sick of this preventable disease becomes mere short-sighted sentimentality—if they would regularly educate their own members in the value of fresh air, adequate food, and good habits, then we should have a public sentiment that would no longer permit the child labor, the long hours, the sweat shops, the dust and wages, the intemperance, which now makes tuberculosis the wage-earners' most relentless foe.

## "SYMPATHETIC" STRIKES.

By JOHN F. BUSCHÉ.

"IF TRADE UNIONS are properly conducted," says the genial hard-scrabble employer, I am in favor of them, but I am opposed to strikes and especially 'sympathetic' strikes and boycotting!"

Why, naturally, my good man. Right you are! A "properly conducted" trade union will serve both "capital and labor" by confining its activities to paying death benefits, "sick" benefits, and out-of-work benefits, besides electing officers and passing resolutions. No union should have anything to do with strikes—they are vulgar ebullitions of mean natures. And if by any chance a strike should occur, let the strikers fight it out as best they can. No strike benefits should be paid them, for that might indicate sympathy, and no properly constructed union man should exhibit such a weakness.

On the other hand, if strikers should happen to command success, it is proper for employers to see to it that no striker can get another job, for it might encourage him to strike again some time. And if an employer can buy cheap non-union labor it is proper

that he should do so; in which case the man must not be requested to join a union or other means adopted to bring him to a "realizing sense," such as refusing to work in the same team with him, give him a "chaw of tobacco, or chum with him." Union men should always remember that the employers' interest is their interest, and whatever the employer does is for the good and welfare of his employes.

A man who is fortunate enough to be on the pay roll of an employer should consider that the dollars and cents he gets are an expression of good will and charity on the part of the employer, without whom, God bless his gizzard, no employe could live.

Another dangerous thing for employes is the exercise of thought. Thinking has led to many a dangerous practice on the part of employes. The wise employe will let the employer do all the thinking, and simply follow instructions from above in all things industrial and political. Thus will peace reign in the beautiful realm of those gentle twins, capital and labor, and sucking doves will supply squabs for the tables of God's stewards.

# ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN.

## ITS NECESSITY IN ORDER THAT THEY SHALL MEET THE MODERN METHOD OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

[Third Article in this Series.]

By MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN,

President, National Women's Trade Union League; formerly President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

**W**HENEVER the status of woman in present day industrialism is discussed it is mainly from the viewpoint of the theorist, for while she is an acknowledged factor in the open labor market, her position therein is still clouded by tradition and prejudice.

The employment of woman in all branches of industry is a comparatively new feature of the industrial situation, and while the oncoming of industrial democracy has occupied the attention of statesmen, scholars, economists, and statisticians, who have written and spoken on all other problems connected with economic conditions, woman's contribution towards the upbuilding and extension of commerce and industry has received but little attention and has been treated as a side issue of a great problem. It is, however, an open question if society at large will not be more affected by woman's entrance into the open labor market than by any other one factor of the situation, for her position in society, and that of the child depending on her, is elemental and fundamental. Thereby truly "hangs the whole tale."

As a proof of the rarity of the philosophic view and the meagre statistics available on this subject, the experience of the Chicago Woman's Club is given. A conference on "Woman in Modern Industrialism" was held in Chicago in the spring of 1904 under the auspices of the club. All investigations then undertaken were beset with difficulties, for there are few statistics of any value and fewer expert statisticians on the subject. Its nature rendered it almost impossible to secure exact information. Many employers replied quite frankly that they "had never given the subject much thought," and even those who expressed an opinion evinced an entire absence of knowledge of the historical sequence of the movement.

Working women themselves are proverbially untrustworthy when asked for information regarding wages or hours—they are always anxious to present the best view of their situation—so little assistance can be secured from them.

On the other hand, women of the well-to-do classes are rarely interested in the subject unless it is presented in a spectacular or sensational manner. They look on it as entirely outside their scheme of life; even those whose husbands are large employers of woman labor often have no conception of the number employed or the conditions under which they labor.

The writer was once present at a dinner where the subject of woman in industrialism was being discussed. A large employer was asked how many women he employed. He replied that he did not know. His wife said quite severely: "You ought to know." She had no conception that she had more moral responsibility in the premises than he; his ignorance as the financial and executive head might be excused, while hers as the one who profited by his ability and the labor of the employes was inexcusable.

In all consideration of woman's industrial status, its historical development is ignored, as is also the change from the domestic to the factory system. Industrial conditions as they affect man's labor have been revolutionized during the last half century, and how much more far-reaching has been the change as affecting woman's labor.

Fifty years ago the man brought the raw material to the door, while the woman in the home converted it into living uses. All the trades and many of the professions were thus home industries, and many women were employed in the home in work which was afterwards finished by men. To quote from "Sex in Industry:" In the census

report for 1855 it was stated that in Massachusetts 13,210 women were engaged in the manufacturing of straw hats and bonnets; and the enumerator of the town of Greenwich, in replying to the question as to persons employed, reported "females among the number, as almost all the females in the town when not busy with more important matters were engaged in this kind of work."

This statement was practically true of all the New England towns and villages. The first factories established were small, and only the unmarried women who could be spared from home went out to work. At that time the wages of men and women who so worked were about equal. This was, of course, before the introduction of the hand-loom and while New England was changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing community.

Since the national and state bureaus of labor have been organized, it is possible to follow the steady increase of the number of women engaged in manufacturing. This increase began in 1870 and continued until 1890. Since that date the proportion of women in manufacturing has fallen slightly, though it has increased faster than that of men and children. The census of 1900 reports that 432,158 women as against 569,066 men are engaged in the ten following industries: Cotton, wool, boots and shoes, tobacco, printing and publishing, hosiery, knit goods, silk, fruit and vegetable canning, and box making. These are all elemental industries, representing the trades which underlie the home—the home trades which were always carried on by women and for which their previous training and inherited aptitude qualified them.

According to this census there are 1,031,760 women as against 4,121,006 men engaged in manufacturing in the United States. Among the inherited trades, sewing is certainly in the lead. According to the census of 1900 there are 69,865 women working on men's clothing and 97,701 on underwear. In this latter trade women have about displaced men entirely, as they work for two-thirds the wages paid to men. The cotton industry is typical of the factory system on the largest scale, and the number of men and women employed is more nearly equal—women, 283,638; men, 134,354.

These figures take no account of the work carried on by women in the home,

with a product often sold in the market. A good example is the butter industry. The United States reports show that 11,694 men as against 1,048 women are engaged exclusively in this industry. Moreover, almost every farmer's wife makes butter and cheese which is sold directly to the retail dealer, and often the money so made is an important factor in the economy of the household.

In spite of the census report it is practically impossible to ascertain the number of women who work at home on men and women's clothing—which work also is not counted in these reports. From the above numbers no idea can be formed of the immense army of women workers, and the large stake which is theirs in the world of labor. Society has an equal stake in their industrial and social welfare. It is certain this army of workers is in the labor market to stay. As Mrs. Fanny Vurdy Vahner points out in one of her valuable articles on "Woman's Work and Wages," "the demands of modern life have so outstepped the earning capacity of men that women are everywhere stimulated to work by the influences and demands of the age."

The most important "demand" comes from the fact that her services are indispensable to the development of modern commerce and industry, for she is largely engaged in the elemental trades, performing secondary and supplemental work. She thus frees man's labor so that he can embrace those trades and occupations which require strength, skill, and capacity for sustained and severe labor. The typewriters, the women clerks, and the like, of which it is estimated that there are about half a million in the United States, are performing work which men would otherwise be obliged to do—while men are thus able to progress upward in the industrial scale into the technical and art trades where women are rarely found.

Another significant fact is that women are assuming a larger proportion of the financial obligation of the family—assisting in the family support, or at least relieving the family of their own support.

Among the questions asked of manufacturers in the investigation under the auspices of the industrial conference was this one: "What are the family or financial obligations of your employes?" A large number replied that they did not know, but

a larger number testified that nearly all of their employes had to meet some family obligation.

An employer of 1,200 girls wrote: "We have reason to think that the majority either pay board or contribute their entire earnings toward the family revenue." He adds that "they nearly all live at home." Another who employs 500 girls, none married, reported that "the majority are helping to support families as well as being self-supporting." Another who employs from 600 to 1,000 young women, wrote: "Sixty per cent of a girl's wages are used for her own support and 40 per cent goes to meet some family obligation; it is a common practice in a family, where there are sons and daughters working, for each to contribute his or her wages to the family fund."

The following reply is from a woman who knows the labor market as do few others: "In every line of industry it will be found that a very large per cent of the workers have family obligations. Women wage-earners who marry sometimes return to work because their husband's income does not permit the wife as much as she had during her independence—she is not willing to live on a lower plane of comfort, and so must earn it."

From another large employer of women the following answer was received: "Most of my employes are contributing toward the support of their families, especially to help fathers or mothers." Another wrote, "Many married women work here to help out the family income; the unmarried have also to help their families as much as they can."

Only a few of the many answers received have been selected; they were all of the same purport, showing that almost all self-supporting women have others depending on them. It is doubtful if the average pay of women workers in the cities is more than \$5.25 per week. At the above mentioned conference, no effort was made to ascertain the wages paid, as it is a question which neither employer nor employe will answer.

Generally, employers wrote in answer to the question, "Why do you employ women rather than men?" that they worked cheaper, as they were not organized in the trade. This is practically the keynote of the whole situation, "not organized," and thus

they are unable to bring to bear on the employer any pressure. They have no means of reaching public opinion. Of the entire 100 manufacturers, employing together over 25,000 women, only one approved of trades unions for women.

"Absurd," "total failure," "not to their advantage," "unwomanly"—this last from a man who employed 1,500 girls—were some of the answers to the question, "Are trade unions an advantage for working women?" One man and one woman employer returned the identical answer, "An advantage if they have good leaders," the man adding "which is rarely the case."

The touchstone of modern civilization, above all, of modern conceptions of democracy, is organization. Progress on any line is but the development of order which is but another name for organization. There is today not a social, religious, or industrial agency which does not work through organization, for thus society profits by the united enterprise of large bodies, while retaining the services of those individuals best adapted for leadership. By organization the individual can secure his rights and gain some privileges, which as an individual he is powerless to do.

Woman's present industrial position is totally untenable; she still clings to the principle of individual rather than collective bargaining, and depends upon the will of the individual employer rather than upon the trade agreement between representatives of employers and the union. It goes without the saying that, in the age of organization she will lose ground in the industrial struggle rather than make any advance, if she does not recognize the value of combination. Woman has, in the past, been a zealous adherent of the principle of voluntary organization for education and for religion. The success of all religious and educational agencies testifies to her zeal and executive ability, and now that she is so important an economic factor—now that others depend in so large a measure on her industrial well-being—she should find in these facts an inspiration, and should organize to secure a living wage, fair conditions, and, in a word, the right to her share of her labor, a right she can only obtain through collective bargaining.

Eleven per cent of the 1,000,000 women working in English factories are members

of trade unions, and their unanimous verdict is that their condition has in every way been bettered since the trades were unionized. They are so persuaded of its advantages that there is no difficulty in keeping them in line. The great combinations of capital, which are a feature of modern industrialism, can not fail to crush the life out of the individual worker in an unorganized trade. At the same time the organized worker looks down with contempt upon the unorganized. It is only through a woman's trade organization that an effective answer to either power can be made. The individual woman in the labor market is the most helpless of all created beings, having absolutely no vote, no voice, no support in public opinion, even though she still possesses that classic thing, "freedom of contract," in behalf of which employers are singing such pæans of praise. This freedom to make an individual contract is the last link in the chain which binds her, and is her total undoing.

The present phase of industrialism will be fatal to woman unless she can solve its difficulties through organization, and if she does not avail herself of this method she will remain the "drudge" of the labor world in the future as she has been in the past.

This is the fundamental question for the working woman, for she has always contributed her full share towards the world's work; it now remains for her to demonstrate through industrial organization that she

realizes the solidarity of the world's workers.

Clara E. Collett, who is most conservative in her conclusions regarding the industrial future of women, sees that it will be impossible for them to hold their own unless as members of trade organizations, and this for the skilled as well as the unskilled.

Within a month a working woman wrote to the writer: "My observation proves, to my own satisfaction, that women are to blame for the low wages they receive, for they refuse to organize.

"Individually, they may make a contract for poor pay and continue to do so. The individual does not count in the present day labor market. It is the collective bargain which tells. The last class to enter the labor market is always the lowest paid and receives the least consideration, and not only does woman already represent the class, but the ranks of her labor are recruited every day by the immigrant woman, bringing her low standard of living and her inherited passivity under adverse conditions.

"Thus the American working woman would seem to be forced by her instinct of self-preservation into trade organization. She is far too intelligent not to perceive how elusive is her hold on her means of livelihood, and having perceived the remedy, not to apply it. Certainly she has done her part towards the upbuilding of this industrial democracy and 'shall she not eat of the fruits of her labor?'"

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God help the rich,  
 Who from life's choicest gifts to baubles turn,  
 Within whose palms burn an unholy itch  
 To grasp the wages that their brothers earn;  
 Who crush the poor; who live for selfish pleasure;  
 Who nail humanity upon the cross;  
 Who from the toiler take his rightful measure;  
 Who lose the inward for the outward treasure;  
 Thus on themselves and others wreaking loss,  
 For tinsel things who scramble in the ditch  
 And leave the way of life. God help the rich!

God help the poor,  
 The aching back of labor bent with pain,  
 The men who toil and struggle to secure  
 Scant means of life that they may toil again;  
 The weary mothers with their tear-washed faces;  
 The little children dying in their need;  
 The ones who live in mean and wretched places,  
 In hovels bare of homelike charms and graces;  
 The ones whose wage is held from them by greed;  
 The hopeless ones who patiently endure;  
 Our hearts go out to them. God help the poor!

# GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH CIVILIAN MUSICIANS.

By OWEN MILLER,

SECRETARY, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS.

**I**T IS an old maxim that "custom makes law," and it must be the application of that maxim on the part of the officials of the War and Navy Departments, whose duty it is to pass upon such subjects that permits the continuance of the system of organizing, equipping, and training men at public expense into military and naval bands and orchestras, and placing such bands and orchestras in direct competition with civilian musicians. The application of this system of placing enlisted men in direct competition with civilians, and on numerous occasions allowing enlisted men to be detailed, or employed, to take the place of civilian musicians who may be on strike, or who have refused to accept the conditions offered by the employer, is not applied to any other profession, trade, or vocation. It has often been a matter of surprise to me that the labor press has not taken up this question more generally, and shown its glaring injustice and iniquity.

Suppose, however, that the Government would, we will say, organize all carpenters that enlisted into gangs, equip them with the best of tools, and furnish them the most competent instructors, and order the recruiting officers to induce civilian carpenters to enlist, by the offer of extra pay to be made in competition with civilian carpenters (which is done by the recruiting officers to induce musicians to enlist, by order of the War and Navy Departments), and then give them a title designating that they are in the government service, and offer them to the employers of carpenters in competition with civilians who have none of the advantages of government support or prestige.

The employer would prefer such labor every time, because it would usually be cheaper, under perfect discipline, and no question as to hours and wages would be likely to arise. Walking delegates and

union rules and regulations would be unknown.

In case of a strike or lockout, it would only be necessary for the employer to go to the nearest barracks and, through the quartermaster or his representative hire all the carpenters he needed, and under the command of their officers march them to the job and put them to work. This system has been repeatedly applied to musicians, as will be shown later. Or suppose a contractor on a job that was strictly union would make up his mind to refuse to pay union wages or comply with union conditions, and he knew that his refusal to concede to union conditions, or to attempt to employ non-union carpenters, would precipitate a general strike of all the union men on that job, what would the union carpenters and all the union mechanics say if that contractor could hire himself to the nearest barracks and get a detail of enlisted carpenters, splendidly equipped and trained to take their place? If such a thing were attempted it would probably result in riot or worse. Even the plutocratic press would scarcely justify such an interference on the part of the government in the every-day affairs of civilians, but the civilian musician is subject to such government interference every day, wherever there is a military or naval post, and the plutocratic press says, "serves him right," and the labor press is silent. I will give just a few authentic instances of how enlisted men are used as "strike breakers" by employers with the consent of the War and Navy Department, and in spite of protests filed in ample time with those departments by the officers of the American Federation of Musicians.

In February, 1904, the committee having charge of the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans informed the musicians' union that they would only pay a certain scale far below the union price, which was quite properly rejected by the union. To take the

place of the locked-out musicians, soldiers from Jackson Barracks, and sailors from the United States man-of-war Texas were detailed, and even the French man-of-war Tage landed a force of foreign sailors to assist in quelling the rebellious musicians.

Suppose the stevedores of New Orleans had been locked out, or were on strike; imagine the result if United States soldiers and sailors from a French man-of-war had been detailed to take their places. Yet this outrage was committed as applied to musicians without a word of protest from anybody but the musicians.

The renowned labor-hating press of New Orleans was particularly severe on the musicians for refusing to break their obligation as union men.

Protests were sent to both the War and Navy Departments. The commander of Jackson Barracks excused using his men as strike breakers on the ground that they were earning a little pocket money, and the excuse went. The Navy Department never had the courtesy to answer.

About the most outrageous instance of the application of this system of the government interfering in the business affairs of civilians was the Knight Templar conclave held in Boston, Mass., in May, 1905. The American Federation of Musicians has a law that prohibits its members from giving service for functions where unfair

musicians are employed. Many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have the same kind of a law applying to their trade.

Every Knight Templar Commandery that was to participate in this function was notified of the existence of this law, and that it would be enforced. The Godfrey de Boullion Commandery, of Fall River, Mass., announced that they intended to bring the Fort Adams, R. I., band. Every effort was made to induce them to give up this idea, the Boston local even going so far as to offer them a fine band free, but all offers of compromise were refused, and this unfair band was forced upon the parade, which resulted in the union musicians refusing to participate.

The military authorities had been notified, but paid no attention to the protests; on the contrary, extra exertions were made by them to secure enlisted bands to take the place of the striking union musicians. This unwarranted interference in the business affairs of civilians by the government must cease. It is no part of the function of government to allow its enlisted men to be used by the employers to club the civilian employe into submission, and the "labor press" ought to take the matter up and vigorously protest against the custom, no matter to whom applied.

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## FEDERATION.

By I. E. HAMILTON.

**T**HE American Federation of Labor, from its inception, has subverted the weal and welfare of the cause of labor as no other project or organization ever has or ever can, because it is the embodiment of the vital truths and principles which constitute the fundamental elements underlying traditional and judicious government, whether social, civil, or political in character.

To discuss abolishment or substitution of any other system for the federation of labor is the acme of folly and presumption. It is the most logical method that can be devised

for the defense, progress, and amelioration of labor's living and paramount issue.

Federation is the watchword that has made possible every great national and political achievement from the foundation of the great Roman empire to colonial resistance of "taxation without representation." It is the bulwark of national government upon which rests freedom and liberty.

It does not require the judicial acumen of a Daniel O'Connell, a Charles O'Connor, or a Blaine to recall the perilous predicament of the workers in those dark, dismal, and discouraging days, which hung

like a pall over labor's hosts, prior to federalization, when they were groping about for some rational method of concentrating their scattered forces. Pet theories and hobbies had their day and well-nigh wrecked the ship of labor upon the rocks and reefs of anarchy and chaos. The Knights of Labor were given a long and thorough trial and found wanting in the most essential and vital particulars, while it was hopefully and enthusiastically anticipated by its adherents that this organization would prove the source of labor's liberation from enthrallment.

There are those in the ranks of labor who are constantly clamoring for innovation under the cry of "progress! progress!" ignoring all the experience of the past and falling far short of learning from those lessons of bitter experience how to avoid the dangers and disasters of the future.

Organization on strictly craft lines is just as essential today as it ever was and ever will be, because each trade and vocation must retain its individuality and its convocations for counsel and discussion of its minor inherent interests independent in character to this extent, but federalizing upon those major principles and truths common to the great cause of labor.

The United States Senate and the House of Congress are the highest types of federated bodies to which reference from a standpoint of national government can be found. Each state represented in these legislative bodies retains its separate identity and sovereignty, but aids in the unity and harmony of the nation by sending its representatives as mouthpieces to the national body convened at the national capital. The judiciary affords another striking example of an effective system of federalized power.

This system of federation that has upheld the hands of all pioneers in the march of national prowess and glory, from the days of Washington down to the present, is the only method that will stand the test of time and the only way to make the interests of one the conscientious concern of all.

If this is found so truthfully and aptly applied in matters of general national government, the same rule holds good in the fields where it is desirable to unify and concentrate the scattered and ineffectual efforts of any organization when the interests of the people are involved.

In just such ratio as civil, social, and political measures are advanced along these lines, in just that proportion will substantial and permanent results be achieved. There is only one lever that can lift any organization into a position where it is capable of doing effective and enduring work and hold it there against the onslaught of opposing factions, and that lever is federation. The supreme and vital interests of the rank and file can only be conserved by federalized forces.

Whomsoever under the cry of fictitious reform would seek to substitute anything other for federation, is through ignorance or ignoring, an avowed enemy of progress, civilization, and truth, as substantiated by historical fact, and it is only by the history of the past that we can read the horoscope of historical events of the future. Who would decry the effectual work wrought by the American Federation of Labor has not at heart the American home and hearth stone and should wake up to a realization of his grievous error and fall in with the van of civilization and progress, where altitudes and traditions are most sacred and hallowed. Federation is the arch; remove it and all trembles, totters, and falls to shapeless ruin.

There is no method that can as thoroughly unify any discordant elements as federation, because it brings in contact and courteous controversy such spirits as are at war. True federation in its broadest scope and signification is faith, fellowship, and fraternity, and by intercourse and discussion all bonds of unanimity are indissolubly cemented. That absurd phantasm of a possible danger of drifting into the political stream is nonsensical nightmare. In this day and age every great cause must assume, to a greater or less degree, a political, though no partisan political hue.

If every type of federation assumes a modified and mellow tinge of political complexion it will the better conserve its true ends so long as it be not given over utterly to demagoguery and gratification of selfish, personal aspirations; and any organization, ecclesiastical, civic, or social, that will not exhibit the canine characteristics of growling and showing its teeth when its caudal appendage is ruthlessly trodden upon, deserves to lose its rank and prestige.

# PROGRESS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN AUSTRIA.

By HANS FEHLINGER.

VIENNA, *October 2, 1905.*

IN THE last year the membership of the Austrian trade unions increased considerably, and the financial position of the organizations has been strengthened. In 1892 there were only 10 national unions and number of local and provincial trade societies in existence. In that year the entire membership of all unions was 70,343. Only a few of these organizations paid considerable attention to mutual aid institutions. Since then a vast amount of work was done along trade union lines, and at present the situation of organized labor in this country is a much better one. The aggregate membership of all labor unions at the end of 1904 was 205,651, a net increase of 28,059 in the year.

The progress in membership since 1892 is shown by the following figures:

Year	No. Unions.	No. Memb's.	No. Women Included.
1892.....	1,308	70,343	4,263
1896.....	1,634	117,946	5,761
1899.....	2,263	157,773	9,206
1901.....	2,294	152,604	9,928
1902.....	2,370	164,488	8,958
1903.....	2,469	177,592	12,063
1904.....	2,744	205,651	14,415

During the year 1904 the actual increase in membership of trade unions proper was 14,456 (25.6 per cent), while the membership of federal labor unions somewhat decreased, the cause of this decrease being the concentration of organized workmen in the larger national unions.

The costs of agitation and organization amounted to \$50,000.

The fluctuation in membership is a very considerable one; it must be prevented in the future. Statistics show that the fluctuation is least in those unions which pay out-of-work benefit, traveling, sickness, and similar benefits. Trade unions are economic associations; they must support the workmen in all cases of need that may arise.

The following list shows the membership of the more important unions:

Unions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Railroad Employes.....	24,280	.....	24,280
Iron and Metal Workers.....	20,488	276	20,764
Woodworkers.....	14,946	68	15,014
Textile Workers.....	10,227	3,241	13,468
Mine Workers.....	12,065	107	12,172
Typographical Union.....	11,570	.....	11,570
Masons and Building Laborers.....	14,513	260	14,773
Workers in the Chemical and Paper Industries...	5,604	1,071	6,675

Among all Austrian trade unions the railway employes have the largest number of members; the union of iron and metal workers stand second. In the printing trade more than 90 per cent of the compositors, pressmen, typefounders, and the like, are organized.

The work of the unions is well illustrated by the expenses for benefits during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1904. There were paid:

For strike benefit.....	\$62,000
For unemployed benefit.....	117,000
For traveling benefit.....	20,000
For sick, funeral, superannuation, and similar benefits.....	132,000

Vienna has 68 national and local trade unions and 318 branches of unions with 67,931 members, or 36 per cent of all Austrian trade unionists. Lower Austria, besides Vienna, has three national unions and 186 local branches with 9,326 members; Bohemia, five national unions, 37 local unions, and 716 branches of unions with 49,628 members (26 per cent of the whole number of organized workmen).

Our strength lies in the organization of the laboring masses. The struggle between employers and wage earners is as natural as any other struggle in the material world, and will go on in spite of any shifting of venue or alteration of method.

It can be said today that the trade union movement in Austria has gone through a hard test of its capability of existence; the labor movement in this country already possesses a strong foundation which can now be built upon with more surety and success than before.

# EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**A. F. OF L. PITTSBURG CONVENTION.** The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens at the Old City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 13, will undoubtedly be the most important meeting of workingmen of this or of any other country in the history of man. It is not need now even to refer to the many momentous questions which the convention will have to meet and deal with. They will be contained both in the officers' reports as well as the various propositions which the delegates will submit.

At no time in the history of organized effort among the wage-earners has it been more essential to approach with care and intelligence the all-important subjects requiring consideration and decisive action which will present themselves to the delegates to the Pittsburgh convention. If ever the phrase was true, it is surely so now, that the eyes of the world will be riveted upon Pittsburgh from November 13 until the fall of the gavel announcing the close of the important American Federation of Labor convention.

Friends and foes alike will watch with keen interest both the deliberations and conclusions reached. Every opponent, open and covert, will hope that some ill-advised course will be pursued, some mistake made, which may be turned to their own account and to the disadvantage and discomfiture of labor, and they will not be slow to manufacture adverse opinion, distort the work and its results.

On the other hand the toiling masses, organized, and even the more intelligent unorganized masses, as well as the sympathizers with labor's cause—the real thinkers of our time—will look with expectant, hopeful eyes upon the great convention of America's organized workers, with the prayerful hope that the men there assembled will rise to the important tasks before them, deal with them rightfully, intelligently, and justly, with the one purpose in view, the protection and promotion of the welfare of labor, upon which alone depends the progress and advancement of civilized life, of the human family.

Not only from the long experience of a lifetime, but from the historic development of federated effort of the trade union movement, we have daily and yearly reason to feel confident that the trade union officers and representatives will prove themselves fully qualified to meet intelligently any requirement, situation, or condition and to determine the wisest and most practical course for the workmen to pursue on the road to attain industrial advancement, economic success, and social progress.

All true trade unionists and friends hope and expect that "every man this day shall do his duty," and this work earnestly approached and painstakingly performed, when the convention shall have come to a close, all may depart with the consciousness of duty well done for the great mass of our people whose future is so dependent upon the welfare of the wealth-producing masses—the working people.

The Pittsburg American Federation of Labor convention will demonstrate to the world of today and of the time to come its wisdom, foresight, and statesmanship in the realm of human associated effort.

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**THE CHINESE MUST NOT COME.** There seems to be a well-defined policy of interested parties to induce Congress at its forthcoming session to let down the bars to the hordes of Chinese coolie laborers so that they may come into the United States and its possessions. Some ministers of the gospel also are consciously or unconsciously giving their services to this venal project. If consciously, they appear to be more concerned in the welfare of the Chinese than of the American people. If unconsciously, they should study the facts and the history of Chinese immigration into the United States and other countries.

Of course, there is reason for complaint against the indiscriminate immigration of peoples from other countries, and all realize that some better regulation and restriction are essential in regard to this, but such classes of immigration can not be considered on parallel lines when discussing the immigration of Chinese laborers.

The Chinese are unassimilable. Their civilization is entirely at variance with that of the American people. The Chinese and the Caucasians can not live, prosper, and progress side by side in the same country. The whole history of Chinese immigration to any country on the face of the globe in appreciable numbers has demonstrated this time and time again. They have dominated wherever they have entered, unless they have been driven out by the force of arms or excluded before their numbers were permitted to attain an overwhelming influence. Their domination is not because of higher attainments, but because of their subtlety, their lack of wants, interests, or desires; because they are cheap laborers and cheap merchants, and thus industrially and commercially freeze out their competitors, the American workmen, and even the American business men. This has been demonstrated on the Pacific coast and in the Sandwich Islands, as well as in the Philippines.

American workingmen realize the great danger, not only to them and their interests, but to all the people of our country. Business men, students, and observers are in entire accord upon this question of the necessity of excluding Chinese laborers from coming to the United States.

Workmen are second to none in their regard for their fellow men without consideration from whence they hail; but they would be less than human did they disregard the lessons of the past and the dangers which would threaten not only their standard of life, but every hope for the safety of themselves in the present and those who will come after them.

The economic, social, religious, and political life of our entire people is at stake in this question, and they will not tamely submit to a false sentimentality to please the few sordid profit mongers who, for a slight momentary gain, would endanger the future of our republic. Aye, they will not submit even to the possibility of this backward movement though it ruffles the sentimentality and vanity of a few ministers of the gospel who, by the way, might better devote their talents and energies to the effort for the uplift of the workers of our own country.

The so-called Chinese boycott of American products, the activity of the sugar planters of Hawaii who have again evinced their love for the Chinese, the subtle tactics pursued in certain quarters by employers antagonistic to organized labor, the effusions of some preachers—all bear the stamp of a carefully concocted plan to “modify,” with the hope of ultimately nullifying, the entire policy of the American people to keep the Chinese from coming to any place where our flag flies.

The American workmen, the American people, must be equally, if not more, alert than those who would, either for the greed of gain or a false sentimentality, undermine our civilization.

THE BARS MUST NOT, AND WILL NOT, BE LET DOWN FOR THE CHINESE.

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**PRINTERS** The International Typographical Union is vigorously, **PROGRESS IN** intelligently, and successfully carrying on the movement **EIGHT HOUR** to establish the eight hour workday throughout the trade, **MOVEMENT.** and daily reports to the union's headquarters show a constantly increasing number of establishments agreeing to the eight hour day.

In some places the employers in their desperate straits have appealed to the courts for writs of injunction. The injunctions restrain the striking printers from “congregating” about business places and from “interfering or attempting to hinder the employers in conducting their business, from following employes of the houses against which strikes have been called, and from *attempting to bribe employes* and from maintaining a picket line about the printing houses.”

The so-called bribery complaint is, of course, the offer of the union to non-union printers, contemplating accepting employment in strike offices, the usual strike benefit which the organization pays to its members. Of course it is not bribery for the employers to offer workmen higher wages and better conditions than are asked by the striking printers, providing they will prove strike-breakers. Of course it is not bribery for the employers to scour the country for a weak-minded, benighted “bum” printer, paying his railroad fare, wining and dining him as he never dreamed of before, all that he may enter a strike-bound printing office and there assume the odious task or the appearance of a traitor, a strike-breaker. All this is supposedly honorable and fair for the employers to do in their unwise obstinacy in rejecting the printers' request for the introduction of the normal workday of eight hours, but it is “Bribery,” bribery with a capital B, for printers to

aid financially some poor printer to maintain himself, his interests, and his manhood.

The international union officers, apart from publishing their regular monthly magazine, issue bulletins every few days, giving the exact status of the progress which is being made toward victory. These show that the strike-bound offices are almost completely tied up.

In answer to the supposed annoyance of the members doing *picket duty*, the union officers assert that "*members of the Typotheta deliberately assail our members who are on picket duty, then cry for help and represent to the authorities that our members are resorting to violence.*" This clearly shows the desperate plight in which the eight hour opponents find themselves.

The organization has adopted the following slogan in the campaign: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of 24, and we will do as we please with the remaining 16." This is the union printers' answer to the aspersions made upon the union by its opponents in their effort to cast odium upon the movement of the men for the shorter workday.

The printers have the sympathy and co-operation, not only of all labor, but the earnest-thinking people and well-wishers for the advancement of the human race. The campaign is in competent hands and augurs well for a glorious victory.

**NO PROPERTY RIGHT IN LABOR.** We have had reason to comment upon a good many "labor" decisions of our courts. Some of these have been

refreshingly sound and enlightened. It was a pleasure to call attention to the principles applied, the logic used, or the application of sound doctrines to new situations made in the opinions handed down in these cases. Other decisions we have been constrained to criticise as due either to bias and class feeling or to ignorance of the thought and sentiment of the age of the needs and interests of modern society.

But we have never been called upon to deal with a judicial decision as preposterous, as reactionary, as absurd and plutocratic as that which forms the subject of the following remarks.

Cincinnati has a judge of the superior court who owes his elevation to the bench to the notorious "Boss Cox," and who was a machine politician and legislator before he was made interpreter of the law and representative of justice.

This judge, Hosea by name, recently had to decide the case of an employer against the molders' union of Cincinnati, the former's grievance and complaint being—what? Neither more nor less than this: That certain strike-breakers who had worked for him had been persuaded to leave his employment and to join the molders' union, the union agreeing to pay the initiation fees for them!

Judge Hosea decided that the grievance was one of which the law took cognizance, and that the molders' union had wrongfully, maliciously, and unlawfully injured the plaintiff. He fined the union for the awful "tort" it had committed. He justified his amazing ruling by some pseudo

reasoning of which we may give two sentences as a characteristic specimen:

To seduce away plaintiff's employes for the purpose of aiding the strike was directly to hinder and obstruct and unlawfully to interfere with plaintiff's business. So-called persuasion with this object in view is clearly unlawful persuasion, and it is a farce to characterize as 'persuasion' the act of enticing away men under such circumstances by the payment of money with the threat of the union in the background.

Consider the logic of the decision. Are not the strike-breakers free men? Had they not the right to leave the plaintiff's employ at will? If so, had not the molders' union the perfect right to persuade them to leave? There was no exercise of force on the part of the union, and no threat of force. Judge Hosea, it is true, says something about "the threat of the union in the background;" but this is vague, gratuitous, meaningless, and from the bench highly improper, not to say outrageous. There was no evidence before the court, nor any other allegation, that force or intimidation, or anything savoring of coercion, had been resorted to by the union.

Why, then, was the persuasion unlawful? Because the union had offered to pay the initiation fees of the strike-breakers! That "seduced" the plaintiff's employes, "enticed" them away to the injury of the plaintiff, and such enticement is unlawful.

Now, if there be any sense or point in this, it involves the doctrine or assumption that an employer has a sort of property right in the services of his "free" employes, and that he who "entices" them away, persuades them to leave by offering them benefits which they have the option of refusing or accepting, is guilty of a "tort," for which damages may be recovered.

The monstrous mediæval character of such an assumption is manifest.

NO MAN CAN HAVE A PROPERTY RIGHT IN THE SERVICES OF A FREE WORKMAN.

Where there is a contract for services, damages may perhaps be recovered for the breach or violation of it. But no grievance can possibly be admitted by modern jurisprudence to exist against one who persuades another to do that which he has a clear, undoubted, lawful right to do in his dealings with a third person.

The decision of Boss Cox's judge is based on the idea of serfdom, not upon the principle of free labor and free contract. It is based upon an idea which no court would think of applying to cases in which unions or workmen are the plaintiffs.

Employers have clamored for the absolute right to discharge men at the advice and suggestion of fellow-employers, and the courts have never shown the least inclination to oppose that claim, but the prejudiced "class" judges are seeking to revive antiquated and revolting doctrines implying the subordination of "men to masters," and reintroducing distinctions and inequalities that have no place in modern industrial relations.

The Cincinnati case should be appealed, if necessary, to the highest court of the state and the federal government. We do not believe Hoseaism will find favor in the eyes of upright, independent, and enlightened judges, and in any event it will not prevent organized labor from organizing the unorganized workers and exerting every lawful right to prevent the would-be strike-breaker from becoming a traitor to his own interests and the interests of his fellow workman—his fellow man.

**EIGHT HOUR WORKDAY TESTS PROVE SUCCESSFUL.** Interesting facts are being constantly demonstrated relative to the economic advantage resulting from the movement to reduce the hours of labor to eight per day. It is clearly shown that there has been neither diminution in the quantity produced, nor has the quality of work deteriorated by reason of the shorter workday.

A Berlin (Germany) publication, the *Hilfee*, has recently had a symposium of articles contributed by persons qualified to discuss the question from the standpoint of the employer.

It is shown that in 1894 the working time of about forty-three thousand men employed in the English government works was reduced to 48 hours per week, the war department contributing nearly 20,000 men, specially employed by it at Woolwich, the shorter work time aggregating five and three-quarter hours weekly. After more than ten years of this experiment the official report is now made. It says:

When the 48 hour week was commenced the war department figured that the time necessary for stopping and starting machinery at breakfast would be saved, because under the new regulations work would begin after breakfast. Saving of light and fuel was also expected. It was furthermore supposed that the later start of work would induce more regularity and a greater capacity for work on account of improved bodily condition. The department did not, therefore, foresee an increased manufacturing cost. This confidence has now been fully realized. The production has not diminished, and the wages of the piece workers, on the other hand, have not suffered notable reduction, in spite of the fact that the prices remained the same. Workmen employed at time wages received an increase to equal the earnings of the 10 hour day. It was not necessary to raise the number of men working on time. Similar results were obtained in the English marine administration.

Some time ago the French government enacted a law, which goes into operation January 2, 1906, by which the nine hour day limit for men working under ground is prescribed. The time is counted from the descent of the last man into the shift until the arrival of the first one upon the surface. On and after January 2, 1908, the time will be eight and one-half hours, and after January 2, 1910, eight hours will constitute a day's work. This rule will be absolute. Exceptions will be allowed only after a public investigation has been had to demonstrate its necessity.

In connection herewith it is interesting to note that the contractors employing workmen and performing work for the federal government of the United States are governed by the eight hour law. By reason of the peculiar interpretation given it by several attorney-generals, this law does not extend to the private shipyards.

However, the building of the two great battleships, the "Connecticut" and the "Louisiana," bear out labor's contention, despite the protest of a number of manufacturers who claimed that the eight hour day would endanger industry, is uneconomical, and would raise the cost of production. The "Connecticut" was built by the United States federal government at its navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., its sister battleship, the "Louisiana," being built by private contractors at their shipyards at Newport News, Va.

The construction of these two ships has demonstrated the wisdom and economy and advantage of the eight hour day. Upon the privately built

ship, the "Louisiana," the workday was 10 hours; on the "Connecticut," built in the Government navy yard, the hour limit was eight. The official report shows that after 528 days, 54.5 per cent of the hull of the "Louisiana" work was accomplished, while the "Connecticut" showed 53.59 per cent after 570 days. The material wrought in the "Louisiana" shops weighed 12,216,154 pounds, and the aggregate working time amounted to 2,413,888 hours. The corresponding figures for the "Connecticut" work were 11,391,040 and 1,808,240. During the 10 hour day 50,608 pounds were consequently wrought in one day, and almost just as much, or 50,396 pounds, under the eight hour limit.

The above facts, absolutely demonstrated beyond question, is another commentary upon the "wise" action of the last House Committee on Labor in propounding its unanswerable questions to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Time and circumstances will only more clearly show how logical, economic, and advantageous is the demand of organized labor for the general establishment and enforcement of the eight hour workday among all the toilers of our country.

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**PERVERSION** Now and again Mr. Henry White, former secretary of the  
**OF** United Garment Workers of America, contributes articles  
**HENRY WHITE.** to newspapers and magazines, and all of them in one fashion or another criticising or attacking the movement with which he was associated for many years. His latest is published in the *Independent* of October 5, under the title of "The Need of Leadership in Unions."

It will be remembered that Mr. White resigned the secretaryship of his organization when the executive board thereof voted to approve the strike of the members of the New York local unions because the clothing manufacturers declared in their convention for the "open shop" and posted such notices in their factories. To that incident we shall refer later on.

As to the necessity of leadership in unions, as well as in all associations of human activity, no reasonable thinking man can dissent. As to what that leadership shall constitute, and how far its power of direction shall be exerted, is a matter of deep concern and open discussion. That there is and will continue to be the need for better leadership, in the sense of wiser counsel at all times—that is, during times of peace as well as of stress—no one will dispute. But the entire trend of Mr. White's dissertation is so far from the mark of his own course while active in the labor movement, and is so repugnant to all conception of the rights of those particularly interested and at variance with the broadening view of the responsibility that must rest upon the great rank and file, of all self-governing bodies, such as the politics of our country or the unions of labor, is sufficient to cause us to take cognizance of Mr. White's views and to show how utterly at variance they are now, within a very brief period of his severance with organized labor, and the time when he was an active participant therein.

It is not because of the adverse criticism and peculiar notions in which Mr. White indulges that we consider them here, but because of the fact

that it is published in a respectable magazine, and which, no doubt, has been imposed upon by reason of Mr. White's supposed learning, knowledge, experience, and standing in the labor movement.

Let us consider some of Mr. White's statements. He says: "The members, believing the existence of the union threatened by the 'open shop' resolutions adopted by the National Employers' Association, excited by the philippics of the union leaders against the open shop, voted to strike. The general secretary, after all suasion failed, tendered his resignation to take effect upon the declaration of the strike."

This appears quite reasonable and manly, but it is only superficial. It presents a different aspect when the facts in the case are known. Mr. White was in attendance at the meeting of the manufacturers in Philadelphia when the "open shop" declaration was made and pledged. He then communicated with the president of the American Federation of Labor and predicted dire consequences to the trade and to the organization, and declared that a general strike, involving the entire clothing trade of the country, would undoubtedly be inaugurated. He menaced and threatened the employers that a general strike would be inaugurated if the employers persisted in posting the "open shop" notices. Shortly thereafter he called a special meeting of the executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, which convened at Hotel Albert, New York City.

Mr. White's state of mind may be fairly judged by the following telegrams:

"NEW YORK, May 27, 1904.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Washington, D. C.:

General executive board in session, Hotel Albert, urgently requests your presence today or tomorrow. *Situation critical. Whole industry involved.* Have you received reply from manufacturers? Wire.

HENRY WHITE."

"NEW YORK, May 27, 1904.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Washington, D. C.:

Letter received. Answer of Josephi evasive. Enforcement of open shop rule Rochester and Philadelphia difficulties warrant conference. *Otherwise national strike follows.* Your presence here extremely urged tomorrow. Wire immediately.

HENRY WHITE."

"NEW YORK, May 28, 1904.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Washington, D. C.:

General executive board appeals for your presence, otherwise *national strike inevitable.* Answer Josephi that Rochester and Philadelphia associations are members of Clothiers' National Labor Bureau and can not evade responsibility for their conduct. *Open shop declaration now being enforced and is an act of HOSTILITY.*

HENRY WHITE."

Then was received the following letter:

"NEW YORK, May 28, 1904.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President, American Federation of Labor.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The immediate cause of the present contention is the difficulty in Rochester and Philadelphia. The manufacturers in those cities are members of the newly formed National Labor Bureau Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and hence this bureau is responsible

for the action of its members of those two cities. Now the policy of the Rochester and Philadelphia manufacturers has been endorsed by the National Labor Bureau. Therefore, that a settlement be brought about through the executive committee of the National Labor Bureau. This National Bureau has been vested with full authority to act in all labor matters. Just as our national union is held responsible for the conduct of any of our local unions so shall we hold the executive committee of the National Labor Bureau responsible for the acts of its members or affiliated associations.

The open shop resolutions adopted by the manufacturers at their convention in Philadelphia and the efforts made to enforce these resolutions constitute an act of hostility toward our national union which we construe as an attempt to destroy our unions. Now, unless an understanding is arrived at between the officers of the National Labor Bureau and the general executive board of the National Union of the United Garment Workers of America, a GENERAL SUSPENSION OF WORK WILL BE ORDERED. Otherwise our unions will be attacked in one city after another, the same as in Philadelphia and in Rochester.

The strike in Rochester took place on account of the refusal of the Clothiers' Exchange to receive a committee from our local cutters' unions of that city in reference to the eight hour question.

The lockout in Philadelphia of the clothing cutters arose on account of the refusal of the cutters' union to accept the open shop proposition to return to the nine hour work day after an eight hour day had been in force for over a year, and the abolition of all union rules and regulations.

Because of the refusal of the members of the union to accept these conditions they are locked out. The lockout was in force the following Monday morning, three days later.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY WHITE,  
*General Secretary, U. G. W. of A."*

During all this period Mr. White was editor of the official journal of the organization, the *Weekly Bulletin*, and in it were the most urgent appeals to the membership to strike should the "open shop" notices be posted in the factories. In that publication for December 23, 1903, while the Rochester and Philadelphia strikes in the trade were in progress, answering a correspondent who asked for information relative to strikes, Mr. White said:

"Strikers do not usually strike for the fun of it. They soon find out it is a serious business. Most labor men go on strike only when they are convinced that they are losing more by working than they would by striking. They prefer the losses of 'war' to the injuries of 'peace.' To find a 'just' method of 'enforcing' labor's demands is a profound problem. No such method has yet been developed—except the strike. The strike is usually peaceable, too. That is, no law is broken. It is perfectly just, that is, it is no violation of the law, for strikers to put their own price on their labor and quit work until they get it. In other words, they withdraw jointly their commodity from the market."

With the leadership of the organization absolutely conceded to Mr. White, and under the stress of his influence, the membership voted upon the question of striking, after the "open shop" notices were posted in the factories. Is it to be marveled that the membership voted almost unanimously in favor of striking? During all this time Mr. White was in communication with the president of the American Federation of Labor, either

by mail, wire, or telephone, and in each instance was Mr. White advised that the course he was pursuing was impracticable, but he still persisted. The members of the organization applied to the constituted authority, the general executive board, for the approval of their right to strike.

What transpired between Mr. White's persistent demands that the men strike and his sudden declaration that the strike must not occur, no one in the ranks of organized labor now knows, but that it came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, all acquainted with the facts will testify.

It may have been an unwise decision for the executive board when it approved the strike, but it was the highest authority in the organization of the trade. It had the right to approve or disapprove the strike, and it chose the former. The veto which Mr. White says "leadership should be endowed with," was possessed by that executive board. It did not avail itself of that right, and when the executive board so declared, Mr. White was as morally bound to give the organization the benefit of his services, and the experience which the organization gave him the opportunity to acquire, as it is for a soldier on the field of battle to contend for his country, and not surrender or retire in the face of the enemy.

Would Mr. White have the veto power placed in the hands of one executive officer, and that executive officer himself? Does he or any one imagine that the masses of labor can be moved about, their actions directed in one course one minute, and in the opposite course the next?

It is true that wise and intelligent leadership is necessary to the success of the labor movement, and will be to its still greater success; but it will be a sad day, both for the workers, their interests, and the cause they espouse, if their entire activities and efforts are to be subject to the whims, the fancies, and vacillating moods of a leader, no matter what his name and position may be.

Yes, we did urge Mr. White to return to his post of duty. What interfered with his so doing was not conscience nor principle, but to that sudden reason unknown to his associates and colleagues in his own organization and the organized labor movement generally.

It is pleasing to find that Mr. White commends Mr. Mitchell's resolute action in declaring his position relative to a proposed strike in the soft coal regions, but Mr. Mitchell was consistent throughout. He did not first goad his men on to strike and then, when they decided to strike, threaten to resign should they go on strike.

Mr. White says:

"The unions' democracy becomes a sort of shield by which the officials are enabled, when convenient, to dodge responsibility and shift it upon the rank and file."

Was this the case with Mr. White, who, by every device possible, and by means of his gifted pen incited the men to strike, aye, urged a national strike of the trade, and then, after they had voted in accordance with his own advice, found it convenient to dodge responsibility and shifted his own shortcomings upon the rank and file?

Neither is it true, as Mr. White says, that when the Chicago "teamsters' strike was apparently lost, Mr. Gompers appeared and offered to mediate."

The fact of the matter is, that Mr. Gompers was asked by the representatives of the employers, as well as of the men in Chicago, to go to that city, "because of the confidence reposed in him by both sides, to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of that difficulty."

And it is equally untrue for Mr. White to say that the officers of the railroad organizations knew that a strike in the interborough system was contemplated by the New York local organizations and that they could have averted it. Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, informed us that he was given the assurance by the representatives of his New York local union that the men did not contemplate entering upon a strike. President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes of America, was unofficially advised to come to New York because of a critical situation. He immediately repaired there and advised with the men that the action they contemplated, that is, to present a demand upon the company for improved conditions, was perfectly proper and would be sustained, but that it was against trade union law and against their own interests to make their own demand dependent upon the engineers' violation of agreement with the company. He used every influence within his power, and exerted every right vested in him to prevent the inauguration of that unfortunate contest.

Recurring to Mr. White's claim that it is essential that responsible heads of organizations be clothed with the veto power, and his phillipic upon democracy in organized labor, he says, for instance:

"The very democracy of the union, curiously enough, becomes its stumbling block."

It may be well to quote "Secretary and Editor Henry White," as against "Henry White," the union's deserting officer, and now its hypercritical opponent. In the *Weekly Bulletin*, the official journal already referred to, in an editorial, December 23, 1903 (just a few months before he quit), he wrote the following:

"If ever an institution has justified its existence it is the trade union. The elevation of the working class is its undisputed achievement, and its possibilities for good are unlimited. It needs no defense in the face of what has been done. It has compelled the recognition of the claims of the wage workers, has powerfully aided the cause of democracy, and has been a potent factor in liberalizing thought. That much the world owes it, and when its deficiencies are pointed out, credit should be given also for what it has done. It should also be remembered that it is the upward striving of the mass of the people, composed, as it is, of the average persons with all their shortcomings, and that a large element is without even the advantages of a common education or the experience essential for a broad conception of things. It is a rough struggle at its best, and should be judged from that standpoint. There is no other agency that can rally the millions of toilers in an effort at self-improvement, and that is its great merit."

Perhaps Mr. White has himself in mind when he says: "That the occasion demands now a type of leader sensitive to the responsibilities of his calling as distinguished from the partisan, or special pleader, with a vision inclined only to union claims; the latter has accomplished his mission."

Surely no man in the labor movement showed more "intensity of pur-

pose and extreme methods to arouse the stolid mass to resistance to unjust conditions " than has Mr. White.

We repeat that there is necessity for the best possible leadership in our unions and in the labor movement generally, and though here and there a leader may not walk the straight and narrow path as could be desired ; though it may be true that there may be a leader who has not the fullest conception of his duties and responsibilities to his fellows, yet no one but a biased, disappointed and bitter turncoat can dispute the fact that there is a constantly growing number of honest, capable, self-sacrificing men who are devoting the best talents with which they are endowed to the great cause of the protection and promotion and the uplift of the working people of our country.

Mr. White, who as a clothing cutter, working at his trade, was aided and assisted by every means within the power of organized labor; was taken from his cutting table to devote his services to his fellow craftsmen, and thereby given the opportunity for the cultivation of the better part of him, might better turn these acquirements, secured at the expense and at the sufferance of his fellow workmen, to a higher purpose than besmirching the character and the work of those who have befriended him.

There are few things in this world that are more base than ingratitude and treachery.

What a perversion of talent and fibre is presented by Mr. White's course. It is indeed enough to make one sad, but of all the people concerned he will live to regret it most.

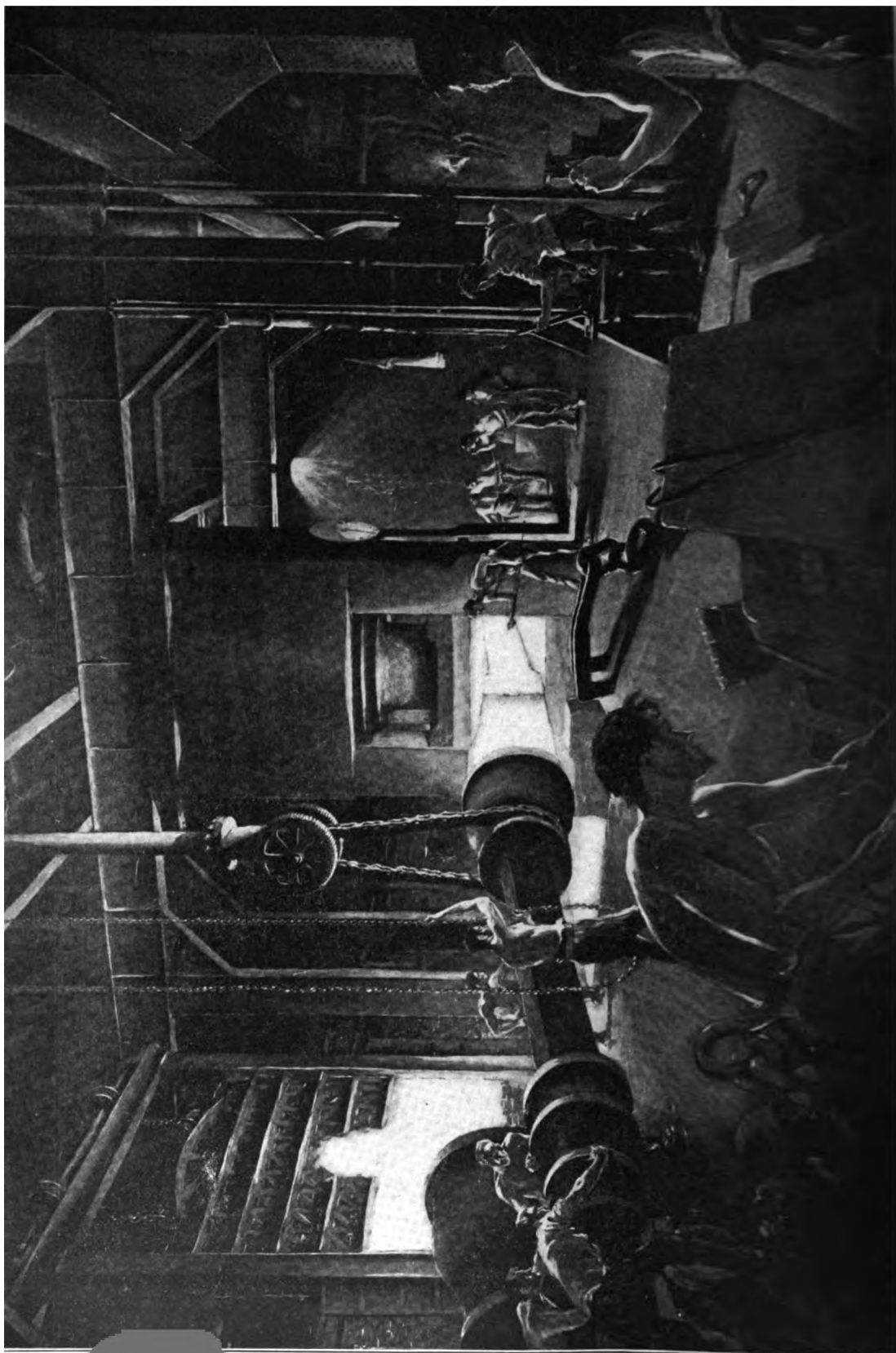
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Attention is called to an article from the pen of Paul Kennaday, secretary of the Committee on Sanitation, published in this issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Mr. Kennaday deals with the subject of tuberculosis, its cure, and particularly its prevention. He submits a plan for the establishment of open-air sanitariums where those suffering from disease of tuberculosis may have the opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of going to these places located near their own cities. The article is written by Mr. Kennaday with a view of its consideration by the delegates to the Pittsburg convention; but it is doubtful whether any action of a definite, effective character can be determined upon after so brief a consideration of this vast subject as will necessarily be the case at Pittsburg.

The subject is large enough and far-reaching enough and sufficiently momentous to warrant a full, frank, and free discussion by unionists and friends of the plan proposed by Mr. Kennaday, or as proposed by President Perkins, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in the June issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, or upon some other basis. We should be glad to receive letters containing suggestions or criticisms upon the project.

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Trade unions—the workmen's primer class, high school, and university for the acquirement of higher conceptions of human rights and man's duties to achieve them.



# TALKS ON LABOR.

ADDRESS AT PHILADELPHIA BY JAMES DUNCAN, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, A. F. OF L.—JOHN A. MOFFITT BEFORE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS—  
AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL., BY JOHN B. LENNON, TREASURER, A. F. OF L.—  
BY SAMUEL GOMPERS AT PITTSBURG, PA., BANGOR, VINAL-  
HAVEN, AND ROCKLAND, ME.—BEFORE INTERNATIONAL CON-  
VENTION OF METAL POLISHERS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Many requests are received at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from men in the ranks of labor interested in the study of the labor movement and the economic problem with which it deals. These inquiries frequently from professors, students, and others engaged in the study of the economic problem. Most of these for information are coupled with an inquiry as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. It is with a view of furnishing this information in the most concrete and public form that the following addresses and talks on labor have been published.

## LABOR DAY, PHILADELPHIA, 1905.

By JAMES DUNCAN,  
First Vice-President, A. F. of L.

**A** LITTLE over two decades ago the term "Labor Day" was coined. It then meant a local pastime, but the idea broadened until Congress made it a national law, and it, like Independence Day, now makes the two great holidays of the year.

Its popularity is extending beyond our national boundaries, and excellent results are following the message enunciated from its hustings.

About fifteen years ago picnicking as a leading feature of this great holiday gave way to laboratory. At that time the labor movement was more or less dependent for its orators upon the city politician in search of votes, the glib-tongued lawyer desirous of a judgeship, or preachers who made sermons to work off advising the common people to obey those whom God had placed (?) over them, but 1905 finds the North American continent abundant with practical speakers from the ranks of labor who can better entertain Labor Day audiences than such scheming word builders with hollow purposes.

The progress made by trade unionism in the last half century is phenomenal, when we reflect on the speedy changes in the interim and which would have destroyed any other movement less aggressive.

We have read of the Golden Age of Art, which covered the Christian era, and of the Golden Age of Literature, ancient and modern, but the present age into which we have now well advanced is unapproached in interest in the history of the world.

Three quarters of a century ago the transmission of news was by carrier pigeon or on horseback. When such methods are compared with the telegraph and the rapid transit afforded by steam shipping and railroading, and as the progress of thousands of other useful inventions fill our minds, it is nothing short of a miracle that the labor movement has kept abreast of these progressive times. Improved tools for the production of wealth now take the place of the old-fashioned hand tools. In some instances the workmen, as they retired at night, have been the inventors' speculative traits, and have

awakened in the morning to find that a machine was safely producing what, until then, required all the cunning of the mechanic's art and skill and was deemed immune from disturbance.

Such changes would indeed disorganize any ordinary society, but the labor movement is composed of better stuff and of an inherent principle which can not be wiped out of existence, even when brought in contact with the best that is known in this age of invention. Sometimes the trade union temporarily stood in the way of improved machinery, but the estoppage thereby switched our movement from its base. Progressive trade unionism welcomes invention, but is determined to apply it for the betterment of mankind in the way of cheapened and more plentiful output, shorter work days, increased and full compensation for labor performed.

Trade unionism has itself become inventive. The collective bargain and the trade agreement are the concomitant inventions of the actual producers of wealth to meet the changed conditions following the discovery of electricity as a motive power and of the application of improved machine tools, and in this direction it has built better than it has been given credit for, in that one of the principal clauses of the trade agreement is at present pointing the way to a better regulation of affairs and disputes, not only in the field of labor, but in economics generally, and most pointedly in the relationship of one nation to another in the adjustment of international contentions. The Hague tribunal and what it stands for represents but one clause copied from our trade agreement, and as human nature progresses trade unionism will be found at the front, a menace to tyranny of any kind, and extending a helping hand to the sorrowing, the downtrodden, and the oppressed.

Thus progressive trade unionism is here to stay. Ranting braggarts, like Parry and Post, will but sharpen the wits of those they criticize. Holy (?) alliances, as claimed by Mr. Baer, will but evoke derision. "There is nothing to arbitrate," as was mouthed by the tyrant Pullman, will but immortalize arbitration as a standard of our economics.

Labor Day and what it means will increase in popularity and beneficent influence in exact proportion to the need for an antidote to public or private acts adversely affecting the welfare of all the people.

## ADDRESS TO BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BY JOHN A. MOFFITT,

Fraternal Delegate from A. F. of L.

**I**N THE United States of America today are 10,000,000 men who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. Through trade unionism one-fourth of this great army of toilers are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and it is from this body that we bring you fraternal greeting.

More than a century ago your country and mine disagreed, and disagreed violently, over certain matters of opinion then considered to be pre-eminently political. It is a sign of the times, a portent of hope for the future, that today you and I, and those who stand for what is best in every civilized land, can join in asserting those principles of the American Declaration of Independence for which our countries once warred, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It is an indication of the changed view of men that today this declaration is regarded, not as political, but as the basis of all movements having for their object the advancement of the idea of human brotherhood, and no factor has been more potent in bringing about this changed view and this better relation than the movement of trade unionism.

My colleague and I come to your congress as students; not to talk, but to listen; not to instruct, but to receive instruction. While we are proud of ourselves in America, we have not arrived at perfection. We have troubles of our own. We have many problems, and serious ones, that we are facing now; possibly more serious ones to face in the future. It may be that from this congress we will carry back "across the pond" some idea, some enlightenment, which will help us to meet and grapple with our own problems.

And now, Mr. President, you have met here for a purpose, and that purpose is to consider your own affairs. You owe that duty to yourselves, to your own people and interests. You are working men, as I am, and, like myself, probably more accustomed to action than to speech. For me to occupy your time with the affairs of America while those of Great Britain demand your attention would be an imposition. Nelson's words are today as forceful as ever, "England expects every man to do his duty." Let me no longer stand in the way of you doing yours.

In diplomatic and official circles men esteem it a lofty privilege and high honor to bear greetings and messages between the rulers of great nations. How lofty, then, must be deemed the privilege, and how high the honor conferred, when one is made the bearer of such communications between the powers which make nations great and keep safe and secure their governments and the men who rule them. Upon my colleague and myself have been conferred these higher honors.

We come to you, not with commissions from any potentate or titled dignitary, but with credentials from a higher power, as ambassadors from the sovereign people who have made industrial America great, to the court of the power which has made industrial Britain great. The messages we bring have not to do with war, with national or

international strife, nor with the bickerings and subtleties of international diplomacy.

Our message is one of peace, of fraternal affection, of a common cause for which we, on both sides of the Atlantic, strive and work; of the bond which unite all men, of all lauds and tongues; of brotherhood of unity, seeking the greatest good, the highest benefit, for all; of the spirit of brotherhood which pervades our efforts and raises above sectionalism, above nationalism, above racial prejudice, our interest and sympathy in and with all movements which have for their object the betterment of which is your aim and ours—the ennobling and honest toil and its just reward.

To you, gentlemen, the representatives of the great industrial army which has been the main spring and strength of centuries of British power and success in peace and war, I bring a message of fraternity, brotherly love, and Godspeed from the industrial forces of America, from the brain and muscle of that empire-republic across the ocean, the greatness and supremacy of which is in no small measure due to the first lessons of craftsmanship, of honor, brotherhood, and fraternity learned in British homes, schools, and workshops.

## AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

By JOHN B. LENNON,

Treasurer, A. F. of L.

**M**R. LENNON delivered an eloquent and thoughtful address, from which a few extracts are given:

"In 1882, on motion of P. J. Maguire, Labor Day was instituted in the city of New York. From this beginning, a little over 20 years ago, the observance has grown until no other holiday is now so generally celebrated. This is because the labor question is the great question of the world today.

"The contest of labor for its rights began centuries ago, and there has been no century in which some progress has not been made. This contest is now in the hands of the trades and labor unions, and I believe that these organizations will accomplish the salvation of labor. The great principle for which we fight is opposed to cheap men, and is opposed to taking the child from the school and the playground, and the women from the home, to put them in the factory and the sweat shop.

"If we are to have a higher standard of morals, a higher citizenship, they must come through the laboring people. It is this agency which must elevate the people of this great country and raise them to a higher plane of usefulness."

The speaker then entered into an extended discussion of the "closed shop," so-called. "The closed shop," he said, "is the one which is closed to union men and union women. The union shop is never a closed one. I resent the use of the term 'closed,' as used in connection with a union shop. None of the unions say, 'You can not hire a non-union man.' We will see to it that they are brought into the organization. And there are more union shops today than there have ever been before."

Mr. Lennon then took up the charges of crime, violence, and unfairness made against unions, and showed the charges to be false as applied to the greater majority of union men. "Go to your point

gistrates and you will find that a very small cent of the men who are brought before the of justice are union men. The members of our ons are peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

It is unfair to charge to the trade unions the lts of some of their members. On the other id, the trade unions have worked a revolution in ie of the trades in this respect, noticeably in tailors' and iron molders' trades.

taking up the charge that labor unions form a or trust, the speaker showed that there is an ential difference between the effects of labor ons on labor and of a "trust" on any com- dity. He also handled the "eight hour ques- 1" and closed with an exposition of the princi- s which govern the right conduct of the labor ggle.—Jacksonville *Daily Journal*.

### LABOR DAY AT PITTSBURG.

When President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of arrived at Luna Park after the close of the pa- e the people gave him an enthusiastic ovation. e park was crowded and it was estimated that re were 30,000 people on the grounds. The ex- ises began in the park at 3.30 o'clock. The ge music stand in the southwest part of the unds was used.

fter music by the Ithaca band, of New York, airman N. S. Glass, of the executive committee, o presided, introduced Rev. Dr. S. Edward ang, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, o delivered the invocation. Chairman Glass n delivered a brief address of welcome and con- ded by introducing Mr. Gompers.

n opening his address Mr. Gompers said that bor Day was above and beyond all other holi- as. It was a day taken by the workingmen for selves and for the American people. To no rtial strains of music did these sturdy toilers ch, but their mighty tread was keeping time to : onward march of progress and uplifting the ole human family. "Labor Day," he said, "has ne to have a new meaning to the masses. The irth of July has given emancipation and free- n to the American people. Many would give : Declaration of Independence a new name, but : people should meet on Independence Day to petuate the institutions under which they live, l also to perpetuate the achievements of the past l see that the government of Washington, of erson, and of Lincoln shall not perish from the e of the earth, but be the harbinger of the fu- e.

They met and marshaled in defiance of those o would strike and have struck at their organ- d life. If the men who own and control mil- as on millions of money considered it right to nize, how much more necessary it is for the lers to organize for their protection against e millionaires!

Those men have used the courts and legisla- es and every other means in their power to sh organized labor, but after these years of rd fighting they have failed to crush it, and on s Labor Day, 1905, we defy them to crush it.

It has become the hope and life of the work- man, he said, and if ever this grand coun- of the stars and stripes, which has been bap- ed in blood, is ever threatened by internal dis- tion it will not be by the workingmen, but by

the corruption that has been used to break the labor union.

Mr. Gompers said that labor now stands for right and justice; not for destruction, but for con- struction. Organized labor wants to make of this country a great workshop. It wants to go into the bowels of the earth and bring forth its riches, and into the forests to take its mighty monarchs that have stood for centuries and turn them into wealth for the people. The workingmen want industrial and international peace. Industrial peace, the speaker said, can not be maintained unless there is more and better organization among the work- men. The unions want peace, but they must be in a condition to fight if they have to.

In another part of this state, said Mr. Gom- pers, there were men who were answering the call of that grand leader of organized labor, John Mitchell. There was a feeling in some quarters in the anthracite coal regions that the miners should go back to the old conditions. The speaker did not know what the outcome will be in the anthra- cite coal regions, but he knew that the miners will never agree to go back to the old conditions.

If the workers in the anthracite region have to again take up the cudgels in the interest of organ- ized labor, he said, the men, women, and child- ren will stand behind them in the hour of their trouble. The speaker said they want unity.

In closing his address Mr. Gompers said that the philosopher's dream and the poet's song may be fully realized in the beauty of hope and the brotherhood of man, and the final attainment of all our desires.—Pittsburg *Post*.

### ADDRESS AT BANGOR, ME.

President Gompers spoke for an hour and a half, during which he was frequently interrupted by ap- plause which was generous and by laughter when he gave utterance to bits of sharp and timely wit. In the course of his address President Gompers said that ever since the world began men had tyrannized over each other. Some were strong and some were weak. Even within the lifetime of those now living this had been done to a greater or less degree, but the men and women workers of today were rising; they want more of the wealth which they produce. Early in his address he put his audience in good humor by saying that when they got what they were after they still would want more.

Some interests, he said, showed a disposition to crush out the spirit and strength of labor unions—the desire of the working people for a higher and better life. If the best results in the intellectual growth of children is wanted it is necessary to be- gin with the grandparents.

We in the United States are trade unionists because of the rights which we enjoy; the right to meet and to work out our rights. Do they think that by crushing out the A. F. of L. that they can crush out the desire for right, justice, and a desire for a higher and better life? Surely they can not be so foolish.

In Russia, he said, we have the example of those things denied to the people. There the people have no free speech, no free press, no free meetings, and what is to be seen? The blood of the people runs in the streets drawn by the soldiery,

but what does the wealth of the oppressors bring to them but a curse?

President Gompers said it was the purpose of unionism to make the guide of the people that great magna charta, the Declaration of Independence. It was not his purpose, he said, to deliver a harangue against accumulated wealth. People do not like to be called out of bed in the middle of the night by the sounding of the fire alarm, but they would rather be called out than roasted in their beds.

The labor organizer, he said, does not make conditions; they are already there. He does, however, sound the alarm that the men and women workers may arouse and defend themselves and their homes. There are good people, he said, who would pray for the working people for as much as five minutes out of the week and sit on them for the remainder of the time.

Are the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, or any other "fellers" by other names interested in preserving the freedom and principles of our country? They can go anywhere. Their wealth will make them comfortable and free in any country of the world. It is the wealth producers, who are forced to fight for their liberties, and who always will be forced to fight, that are interested in the freedom, the principles, and the constitution of our country.

Those who vie with each other when titled persons come to this country—are they interested in our freedom? They are the persons who are undermining the very foundation principles of our country.

The speaker's comment in regard to the courts was interesting, in which he declared that officers of state and national governments not favorable to the interests of aggregate wealth were defeated, either in the caucuses or the elections. And the courts, he said, were much the same way. Men elevated to the bench are those who have been schooled as corporate counsel. The cream of the profession of law is retained as counsel by the corporations. Young men entering the profession make a study of corporate law and the successful ones are either employed or retained. Those best fitted are courted, paid, and bought.

As an illustration of this point President Gompers said that recently the legislature of the state of New York decided to make an investigation along certain lines which involved corporations. A committee was appointed and to it was delegated authority to employ counsel. When an attempt was made to get counsel it was found that all of the first-class lawyers had been retained or were so connected with other corporations and corporate interests that it was impossible to get the services of other than lawyers of the third rate in the profession.

Legislatures have proven themselves incapable of dealing with accumulated wealth. It has remained for trades unionists alone to bring corporations to a realization that they are a power worthy of their attention and with which they must deal. We say that we have the right to organize for the protection of our interests as well as capital. We are not afraid and ask no favor, but we do demand that justice shall be meted out to us.

Men in the associated efforts are judged by their best efforts. Nobody thinks of judging the work of the churches by the hypocrites of the churches,

or any other effort by its worst, but speak of trade unions and we are judged by their worst—and by the great work we have done or the good that we propose to do.

The labor movement was born of hunger—hunger for bread, for something to eat; and what that was achieved, for something else; better homes, better surroundings, better education, and interest in the arts and literature; for the best there is in us; for love; for our rights; and so long as there remains a wrong to be righted, so long shall there be a labor movement to contend for the rights of the human family.

Had we done nothing else than to take the women and children out of the clutches of those monsters who know no God save that of the almighty dollar—had we done nothing else, then we should have justified our existence.

His treatment of the strike question was in accord with his treatment of the other subjects of which he spoke. He deplored strikes and thought the best way to avoid them was to be organized and prepared for strikes. The best organized have the least occasion to strike. He said that nobody questioned the right of traders to set the price of the articles they have to sell, and that labor demands that it shall set the price of its hire in capital.

The labor movement is constructive, not destructive.

We have learned the lesson of unity—the power of numbers—of increased intelligence and the power of increased leisure which gives us the opportunity to improve ourselves. We have also learned the new proverb which reads: "Thou Shalt Not Take Thy Neighbor's Job."

At the close of his address President Gompers made an appeal to the working man to join his trade union and to attend its meetings. In unity, he said, there is strength, and the way to make unions better is to attend the meetings and take an interest in the work.

At the close of the address a short informal reception was held.

President Gompers was introduced by Stuart Reid, a representative of the A. F. of L., who has been engaged for several months in organizing unions along the coast. Mr. Reid's remarks were short and pithy. It was not but a few years ago he said, when it was said that Maine was the poorest organized state in the union, but since that time conditions had been improved, and he ventured the prophecy that it would be but a few years hence when Maine would be known as the best organized and the banner state in the United States in point of unionism.—Bangor *Daily Commercial*.

#### OVATION AT VINALHAVEN, ME.

President Gompers' journey to Vinalhaven on the steamer "Governor Bodwell" was in the nature of a continuous ovation. The lobster fishermen on the sloops, as the steamer passed them with the great labor leader on board, cheered, waved flags, and blew horns. On reaching Hurricane Island a large crowd greeted the labor leader with loud cheers.

His entrance into Vinalhaven was a triumph. Just before the "Governor Bodwell" reached the

three cheers were given for President Gompers by the crowd assembled on the wharf. A lotic air was played by the Vinalhaven band, the president of the A. F. of L. and his party taken in charge by the lobster fishermen and other local labor organizations.

Accompanied by the band, the carriage containing labor leader made its way up the village street. Progress was slow on account of the great crowd of workmen who followed the party up the wharf. Fishermen and granite cutters lined around the carriage and grasped the hands of the labor leader, while "God bless you" and "God speed your work," were heard on every side. The carriage proceeded, the great crowd moving, to the house of Deputy Organizer W. H. Everts, where entertainment had been arranged for the labor leader and his party.

Deputy Organizer Roberts provided a fish dinner for the party. After dinner President Gompers was escorted to labor headquarters, where an informal reception was held. Many members of the granite cutters and quarrymen's association, as well as lobster fishermen, were received by President Gompers, and an hour was passed very pleasantly. Led by the band the representative of labor headquarters and proceeded to Memorial Hall, which was thronged with people long before the hour for beginning the lecture had arrived. Every seat was filled, while in the back of the hall many were standing.

President Snow, of the lobster fishermen's union, presided. He, after a brief talk, introduced Organizer Stuart Reid, of the A. F. of L., who sang a song with much feeling. Organizer Reid said it would be folly for him to undertake to talk about labor while the "grand old man" of organized labor movements was present.

President Gompers received an ovation when he came to speak, and it was some moments before he could begin. During his remarks he showed himself both the thorough student of the labor problem and the master of eloquent oratory. He drew the attention of his audience for an hour and ten minutes by the force of his logic and the power of his plea.

In his opening remarks President Gompers said: "I deny that there is a labor question. How can we doubt that there is a labor question as long as there are idle men in our streets and women are operating the machinery of our mills? Who will tell me there is no labor question when little children are toiling in factories and being ground to death in the mills of modern Molochs?"

President Gompers in taking up the general question of labor unions urged union men to stand together. He emphasized the value of co-operation and united purpose. In addressing himself particularly to the lobster fishermen of Vinalhaven he complimented them upon their work. He said that before they were organized they were at the mercy of the wholesalers in regard to prices. Since the lobster fishermen of Vinalhaven and elsewhere had been organized by the representatives of the A. F. of L. they were able to command better prices. As in the case of the lobster fishermen in other pursuits, and organized labor was going to make Vinalhaven a most prosperous village.

President Gompers scored the workingman who is content to work long hours for small pay. He

said such men were not the best citizens. They lived that they might work instead of working that they might live. They had no time to enjoy the comforts of home or the society of their wives and children.

Why should we fret, said he, about an open market in China, a country where men work for a few cents a day. These men can not for a moment compete with the high-paid short-hour workmen of America, who in many cases receive \$3 per day for eight hours' work.

President Gompers will speak at Kimball Hall, in Rockland, tonight. If the weather is pleasant today he will make the trip from Vinalhaven to this port in a launch. He will be met with a band, and if he can be prevailed upon to do so will make an open-air speech in post-office square in addition to the speech in Kimball Hall.—Rockland *Daily Star*.

#### MASS MEETING IN ROCKLAND, ME.

Samuel Gompers, for more than 20 years president of the A. F. of L., has been Knox County's guest for four days, in the course of which he made two speeches in behalf of the great movement which he so ably represents. The first of these speeches was delivered at Vinalhaven Friday night, and the second in Rockland Saturday night.

Prior to the meeting in Kimball Hall the Rockland military band played four selections in front of the entrance.

President Gompers spoke over an hour and a half, and said in part:

If this country is ever in danger of toppling from its high estate it will be through the corrupt methods of corporate wealth, and not from anything that the laboring man may do.

If it is ever threatened, and it is daily, it will not be by the open process of hostility, but by the corrupt and subtle influences which are ever at work to undermine a free country.

The working people of America are on the watch tonight. None but those who have honest convictions should be put on guard to defend our liberties, to see that the rights of the people are protected, and that justice prevails at last.

Our country is based on the idea that the people themselves govern, and we must see to it that the fewest possible mistakes are made. You can not have a self-governing nation based on ignorance, poverty, and misery.

You must give our masses better homes, better surroundings, and better opportunities for the cultivation and development of the arts, sciences, and literature. Until this is done our efforts will be constantly menaced by the bigotry and shortsightedness of some individuals.

We are always approached with the idea that we must work cheap in order to be nearer our European competitors. This policy is unsound and fallacious, and means dire misery and destruction.

In the countries where you find low wages degradation, ignorance, and poverty go hand in hand. Even the business men, the employers, or the financiers, you may call them, are always much poorer in countries where wages are low and the hours long.

Higher wages and shorter hours have given men more time—time to loaf, some might say—but granting even that, let's see what has resulted.

From the loafing of Watts, who watched the kettle boil, was given us the knowledge of steam's wonderful power. The time that Franklin loafed with his kites gave to the world the wonderful and far-reaching power of the electric spark.

The hours taken from the shoulders of the laboring man mean millions of golden opportunities for the creation of new ideas, new tools, and new machinery, which make labor easier and the production of wealth greater. An examination of the records at the patent office will show that there is a corresponding difference in the number of inventions which have come from states where the hours are long and those where the hours are short, in favor of the latter.

We sometimes hear it asked what men want more. The man who earns \$2 a day wants \$2.50. The man who has \$800,000 wants enough more to make him a millionaire. The man with several hundred millions wants the earth.

If I read the signs of the times aright, and I think I do, the working people are going to receive more.

Of course we have among us some impatient spirits who want to bring about the millennium in the twinkling of an eye, or sooner, and there are some who believe that the way out of the woods of industrial struggles is a royal road.

The American Federation of Labor is the crystallized expression of the wrongs of the masses. Organized labor is the best practical expression of a discontented people, who, having the rights of free assembly, free speech, and free press, are in a position to demand the best possible conditions for the men and women who have produced our wealth and made our country's greatness possible. Our movement is indelibly impressed upon the body politic.

The fair-minded employer has nothing to fear from organized labor. The danger lies in the skinflint, who "nibbles" wages.

Nothing has done more for the improvement of the laborer's condition than the movement to reduce the hours of labor. Nothing else has ever been so far-reaching in its consequences for good, with so little ill in its wake. We want to see established the ideal eight hour day and this must be done at an early date. I want you to give your sympathy and assistance to the printers' trade when it makes its demand January 1, 1906, for an eight hour day.

We must work and not restrict production, but we must not work like mules. Mules also work but the employer has some consideration for them.

The power to enforce our demands is what will bring about the desired results. A nation with no power has no rights that it can defend.

#### WELCOME TO THE CONVENTION OF METAL WORKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**T**HE sheet metal workers' organization has always had a great interest for me, and it gives me pleasure to welcome your convention. To me the organization of labor means so much. It is more than the simple getting of 25 cents per day more—it is more than a reduction in hours of labor to nine or eight—it is

more than better food and better lives for the men. It means so much to our wives and particularly for our children. It means so much for the future.

We must bear in mind we are not simply working for today. We are working that this day shall be better than the day that has gone before; that tomorrow shall be an improvement on today.

There are a number of men living entirely in an atmosphere inconsistent with human progress and success; who imagine that it is possible in one fell swoop, in one day, at a given time, to change the whole of human nature.

The history of the human family's struggles all of them demonstrate that human advancement has been gradual, that human institutions are the outgrowth of human endeavors, struggles, burdens, sacrifices that have been made so that the human family could conform to new conditions, and that whenever at any time any effort was made to advance by leaps and bounds the results have been disastrous to progress, they have brought reaction in their wake, introduced new conditions that were worse than the old.

The fastest progress that an army can make only as fast as its slowest regiments. A chain not stronger than its weakest link. Mankind only progress in conformity with the advanced intelligence of its members; so with the labor movement; so with the trade unions.

I grant that the wrongs done to us often exhaust our patience, and our souls yearn to put behind the wrongs from which the human family suffers for the rights to which the human family is entitled; but despite our impatient souls for eradication of wrong, you must bear in mind progress that the wage-earners are making on the union lines is safest, surest, swiftest that it is possible for us to make.

Any attempt to bring about the millennium maturely, and there are some who would bring about within a twinkling of an eye, simply exhausts us and takes from us what is essential to slightest progress.

If we consider the fact that in our country trade union movement is still in its swaddling clothes; if we consider that nine-tenths of the unions are scarcely more than 10 or 15 in existence; if we bear this in mind, and the wonderful advancement which has been accomplished in improving conditions of our men, when we established the eight hour day and the eight hour day is generally with near grasp of all—the opportunity that through leisure to live, to love, and to enjoy freedom.

The increase in our wages that will give opportunity of bringing sunlight in our homes and that our children, instead of working in factories, are sent to school rooms and to live in the sunshine, giving them a chance to grow.

When we realize what has already been done and that in your splendid international alliance the sheet metal workers of the country are practically organized, and so much accomplished, and with intelligence and forbearance and self-sacrifice, the great future that awaits the sheet metal workers of America, there is not only cause for great pride in your past, but hope for wonderful achievements for the future.

I would advise forbearance and self-sacrifice, and with all that that implies, for you are fully, if not better aware, that the lack of it helped to divide us a few years ago, tore asunder fraternal ties, and that workman against workman had his hand raised. I trust I may never again witness any contention connected with the labor movement of America, such as I have been called on to witness in your organization.

By a very strange coincidence this morning I was in attendance at the convention of the teamsters at Philadelphia. The coincidence exists in the fact that a division existed in the teamsters' organization, divided in two camps; not only divided, but hostile to each other, fighting until the employers could well follow the scene that Dick described in one of his works—the bystander seeing two workmen quarreling with each other and they should be working unitedly. The by-stander was the employer who "washed his hands in invisible soap in imperceptible water."

It was my proud privilege to help in bringing unity among the teamsters, and, in a way, my brief statement I have made relative to teamsters applies to you, the sheet metal men. In a lesser way, but still in a way, as my privilege to help in trying to bring about among your craftsmen, seeing your two organizations become united under the title of United Sheet Metal Workers' International and I see right in this convention men active in both, active when division and who are today active in the amalgamation.

Great struggles for right and justice, all the selfishness of the oppressors failed to crush the spirit of the movement, but my also that when the oppressor is unable to crush the movement itself, he employed a more successful device; that on issues of jealousy that divided they fought each other.

"buggie" man, or Post with his "gripe" think for a moment that either of these of our time can hurt the labor movement and issuing a "proclamation of they call their bombast, that freedom hours at the lowest wages? Freedom! who talk about freedom, I would tell the sheet metal workers, who had 14 hours 14 years ago, who had 9 hours 12 years ago, and who now telling these men that they have come through joining the union and wages.

Our time has come out of our organization, willingness to surrender the right of labor over by those who wish to our labors and willingness to our burden, gaining a new and of freedom. But all of this, good as it is, must of necessity be lost if we fail to intensely feel the necessity and carry out the principle of absolute unity.

I want you to know me, and I think I have met most all of you sometime in your home cities or elsewhere.

May I say this for myself? If the working man's interest of the labor movement was a mere matter of pay, of salary, of honor, of glory, as the world understands it, I hope I may be pardoned if I say they are not my ideals. I want, if I

can, to help my fellow workmen to have a larger conception of their rights. I wish them to have higher ideals, to love the good, to love the beautiful, and that there is nothing too good or too beautiful for the workman, his wife and children.

The more men are wedded to the labor movement absolutely, the more sure will we be of our success.

I was very glad to learn that at your last convention you had adopted a provision whereby you would look after your honored dead. Was very sorry to learn you had not made provision that you could keep this up. Some of us are so prone to make promises that they can not carry out effectively. Of course, insurance companies and some fraternal orders may indulge in high finance, but so long as they mix in the swell 400 everything goes, and promises to those who invest their little all in the insurance society may be broken with impunity.

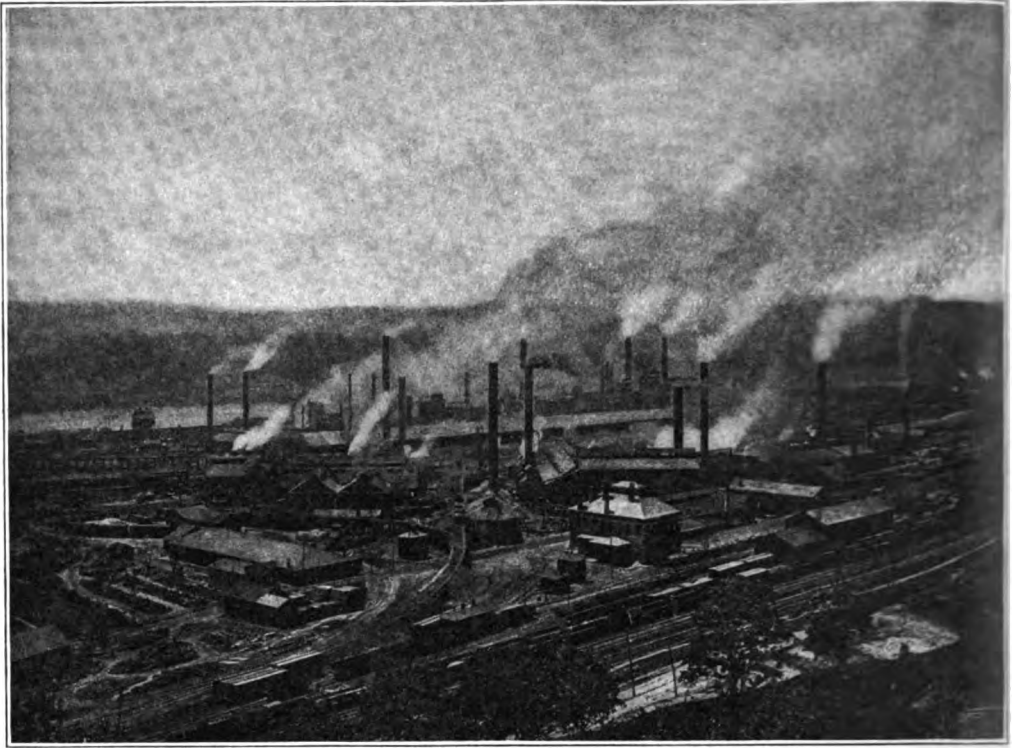
A fraternal order may close its funds by reason of not having made ample provision to keep promises, and yet every man says that it is a good order; but a labor organization making a promise and unable to fulfill it to the smallest degree arouses great condemnation.

You will observe that even the non-union man expects the union to do much for him, and demands things he would not dream of expecting from any other institution. However, this is a tribute, this unconscious recognition of the greatness of the wonderful future of the movement, which even this unthinking man perceives in the distant day, and it is for this reason we should be careful with our promises, that we may keep them.

Let us contribute something out of our increased pay brought about by the union; let us pay something into the union out of that. Let us build up our treasury and make the union the insurance society, the fraternal society of all societies, that the man who joins the union will find in it the protection to him and his that is usually divided into different channels, by other concerns, which make profits on him, that are so large that in order to hide them the managers steal so much that finally they are discovered.

Brothers, I will not detain you longer except to say I am proud of your affiliation with the A. F. of L., the great bond of fellowship that has been established in labor unions throughout the country, with its affiliation of 2,000,000 men and with the leadership of the labor movement conceding it. Through this congress here, and of all our national unions of our trades, it makes a wonderful expression of the highest and dearest sentiment of our workers.

Here and there a mistake may be made, but in the great sum total of our movement we are moving onward, forward, and there is no languishing, no halting. The working men of America and working women determined that this land of ours shall be a beacon light, and a haven of political, Ohio, and but shall be an industrial haven where, and mean an honor and pleasure, and to all that is good, true, and noble in the union, the may lead the world in that movement, every man can enlist, and give the fullest capacity, him for the real emancipation from the conditions of wrong, injustice, and established against the brotherhood of man. I wish you every, but the effect which you, yourselves, would have in their determination.



TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL PITTSBURG.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

**District No. I.—Eastern.**  
Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.  
*Organizers*, John A. Flett, Jacob Tazelaar.

**District No. II.—Middle.**  
Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.  
*Organizers*, Herman Robinson, H. L. Elchelberger, J. D. W. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braun, Thomas Flynn, Stuart Reid, Hugh Frayne.

**District No. III.—Southern.**  
Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.  
*Organizers*, James Leonard, E. J. McTighe, Emmet T. Frayne.  
**District No. IV.—Central.**  
Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

*Organizers*, P. H. Strawhun, J. J. Fitzpatrick, N. W. Evans, Cal. Wyatt, Thos. F. Tracey, M. Donnelly, S. J. Cunningham.

**District No. V.—Northwestern.**  
Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.  
*Organizer*, M. Grant Hamilton.

**District No. VI.—Southwestern.**  
Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.  
*Organizers*, H. M. Walker, C. W. Woodman.

**District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.**  
Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

**District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.**  
Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.  
*Organizers*, C. O. Young, Chas. H. Gram.  
**Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.**

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

—FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC—

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### Boot and Shoe Workers.

*C. L. Baine.*—Trade conditions good, particularly in union stamp factories. Increased membership is also noticed in the localities where union stamp is used. Have formed new unions in Portland, Me.; Berkeley, Cal.; Fond du Lac, Wis.; East Pepperell, Mass., and Kingskton, N. Y. We won strike for increased wages in Brockton, Mass. This strike affected 450 men. Our total membership is now nearly 35,000.

### Car Workers.

*James L. Tracy.*—We formed new local in Aniston, Ala., recently. The increase in membership during the month was 600, making our total membership about 5,000. Trade conditions fair.

### Cement Workers.

*T. K. Ryan.*—Trade conditions first-class and prospects are bright for the winter season. A new local was formed in Detroit, Mich., during the month. Our membership is now nearly 5,000.

### Ceramic Tile Layers.

*James P. Reynolds.*—Trade conditions in our line good throughout the country. Employment was plentiful through the early fall. We are now taking referendum vote on proposition of affiliating with Structural Building Trades Alliance of America. Our locals in New York have been reorganized since last report.

### Chainmakers.

*Curtain Miller.*—Our trade at this writing is involved in various strikes at Braddock, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; York, Pa.; St. Marys, Ohio, and Marion, Ind. Since the refusal of the employers to recognize conference committees of the union, the striking members have started independent factories, which are running at their fullest capacity, and a majority are putting additions to their plants. Injunctions have been issued against the men on strike in the various places, but the effect has only been to strengthen them in their determination to win out.

**Compressed Air Workers.**

*Matthew Moriarty.*—Trade conditions good and employment continues steady in our line. Prospects are brighter for the winter season than for some time past. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. Two deaths occurred during the month and we expended \$200 in benefits.

**Coopers.**

*J. A. Cable.*—The outlook for organization in our trade is brighter than for some time past. Formed new union in Trenton, Ill., recently. We won strike in Pittsburg for increased wages after being out nine weeks. Strike pending in Seattle, Wash. This is a sympathetic strike and 12 men are affected.

**Elevator Constructors.**

*Henry Snow.*—Business in improving steadily and all localities report trade good with the exception of New York City. We expended \$200 in death benefits during the month.

**Foundry Employees.**

*George Bechtold.*—Conditions are very good wherever the men are organized. Despite our failure to secure an advance in wages in New York City, we are still maintaining the local there and expect to have our trade in good shape before long.

**Fur Workers.**

*C. E. Carlson.*—Trade in good shape in most localities. We have no strikes or troubles of any kind to report.

**Machine Printers.**

*Chas. McCrory.*—Trade outlook bright. Fully 95 per cent of our men are employed and the prospects are that work will continue steady. We have lockout in Philadelphia, caused by a demand on the part of the employers that the men work under union rate of wages which had been agreed upon.

**Print Cutters.**

*Thos. Eastwood.*—Our slack season of the year is now about over and practically all our members are again at work. About two-thirds of our members were employed during the dull season.

**Shingle Weavers.**

*J. E. Campbell.*—The shingle market is in better shape than for some time past and all our members

are steadily employed. We recently chartered a local in Portland, Ore. In case of death of a member every member is assessed 25 cents to make up death benefit.

**Slate Workers.**

*Robt. Griffith.*—Conditions are only fair at this time. About one hundred men were thrown out of work by the suspension of work in two quarries, but they have found employment in other quarries. The cause for the depression in the slate business is too much other material in competition for roofing purposes, the price of slate being very high.

**Stationary Firemen.**

*C. L. Shamp.*—Reports to headquarters show an increase of men employed, although the use of oil as fuel is displacing a great number of our members, mostly in the southern states. The eight hour day has been established in the cold storage plants at Rochester, N. Y., and the breweries at New Orleans. These jobs were previously on the 12 hour basis and the men secured the shorter workday without any reduction in wages. Have recently formed new locals in Georgetown, S. C.; Piercefield, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J., and Akron, Ohio.

**Stove Mounters.**

*J. H. Kaefer.*—Trade conditions good, and the outlook for the coming season is bright. All members are steadily employed, there being a good demand for craftsmen in our line. We expended \$300 in death benefits in the last month.

**Travelers' Goods.**

*Chas. J. Gille.*—Lockout still continues in St. Louis but we are hopeful of victory. About 500 people are affected. We have two small strikes on hand, one in New York City and the other in Newark, N. J., where the men went out because of a reduction of wages. By referendum vote the following members were elected general officers: President, John S. Mann, Newark, N. J.; first vice-president, P. B. Kennelly, Chicago, Ill.; second vice-president, M. Milone, Oshkosh, Wis.; third vice-president, R. J. Hodge, Toronto, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Chas. J. Gille, St. Louis.

**Watch Case Engravers.**

*Geo. Weidman.*—Trade conditions are slowly but surely improving and the outlook is good for a large fall trade.

**FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.****ALABAMA.**

*Birmingham.*—J. H. F. Moseley and Edward K. Smith:

Building trades have had a flourishing season. All men in those lines have been steadily employed. Conditions are good in this vicinity. Only a small percentage of the workers are unorganized. Work has been steady all summer and fall. Plumbers and paperhangers by strike won from 20 to 50 per cent. increase in wages. There is a good demand for organized labor in all building crafts. In fact, in all lines the organized workers seem to have the advantage over the unorganized. There is considerable demand for the union labels.

*Woodlawn.*—J. E. Smith:

Work is steady for the organized. Union labor in good shape, but the condition of the unorganized workers much less satisfactory. We have secured some improvements in wages and hours have been reduced from ten to eight hours a day in most trades. There is a great demand for unskilled labor.

**CALIFORNIA.**

*Los Angeles.*—L. D. Biddle:

Paper box makers and molders are organizing. Work is steady in all lines. Laundry workers and planing mill employes are on strike and expect to secure improved conditions. Since Labor Day

ere has been renewed interest in union organization. Our labor temple fund is growing rapidly.

### CONNECTICUT.

*Derby.*—W. Sweetman:

Organized workers obtain good conditions rough united effort. Work is steady in all lines. rpenters secured increase of 30 cents per day thout strike. Central labor union has recently en formed. Butchers, clerks, freight handlers, d stationary engineers are organizing.

### FLORIDA.

*Jacksonville.*—W. J. Lowe:

The Builders' Exchange has declared for the en shop, and in consequence the building trades e locked out at this writing. The unorganized rk-rs here are not competent to do the work, d we hope to win out before long. Will have five six new unions under way as soon as trouble is tled.

### GEORGIA.

*Macon.*—N. D. May:

Industrial conditions good in this vicinity. New e seems to be infused into the trades unions in is vicinity. Work is steady. Electrical workers cured nine hour day and increased wages after a r weeks' strike. Central labor union will affiliate th the A. F. of L. All union labels are demanded.

### IDAHO.

*Boise.*—J. E. Roberts:

Work is plentiful and steady for organized men most lines. We have had no strikes. Condi- ons remain about the same; organized labor in od shape. Employers prefer union men. Govern- ment is starting a \$14,000,000 irrigation plant, which the eight-hour day will prevail. News- per writers and reporters are about to organize. bel leagues are doing good work for the labels. he labels are demanded everywhere.

### ILLINOIS.

*Allon.*—Peter Fitzgerald:

Condition of organized labor is steadily improving this vicinity. The lowest wages paid to organ- ized labor in this section is \$2 per day. Nearly all ades here are organized. Laundry workers are ganizing. Good work is done for the union bels. All unions have increased their member- ip during the year.

*Belleville.*—W. A. Eskridge:

All branches of labor are organized with the ex- pation of railroad employes and railway ex- pressmen, and there are very few of those crafts town. Organization is so thorough that in ost instances the few unorganized workers that e here receive almost the same wages as the or- ganized workers. Have two new unions under ay at this writing.

*Champaign.*—Walter E. Price:

Organized trades in flourishing condition; un- organized merely trailing after them. Work is rly steady. Printers expect the employers to sign p the eight hour day schedule without trouble. ll work on the new University of Illinois buildings e being done by union labor. The union labels are shed whenever possible.

*Evanston.*—G. E. Strom:

All building trades are organized and in good ondition. Street laborers are unorganized and in

bad shape. Work is steady and the demand for union men is such that there are not enough men to fill the places. Tinnners secured advance of five cents per hour without strike. Organized workers receive 25 per cent higher wages and work from one to two hours less per day than the unorganized workers. Barbers are organizing. The union labels receive good support from all union men.

*Masconah.*—Jerry Spegal:

All trades are steadily employed with the excep- tion of the miners, who are working two-thirds time. Organized labor is first in everything in this vicinity. Have two new unions under way. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*Pinckneyville.*—H. A. Taylor:

Employment has picked up since Labor Day. There is practically no unorganized labor in this vicinity. All possible work is done for the union labels.

*Sterling.*—H. A. Brown:

Organized labor in fair condition. Work is steady. Have no strikes to report. Wages and hours for the organized workers are superior to those of the unorganized. Union labor is given a wider recognition than heretofore. Good work is done for the union labels, particularly by the cigar- makers.

*West Frankfort.*—C. E. McCollom:

All trades are well organized with the excep- tion of the clerks, and we hope to have a strong organization of them in the future. Work is steady. Plasterers at Benton are organizing. There is a good demand for the union labels. There are no strikes or lockouts. Everything seems to be in a satisfactory condition.

### INDIANA.

*Evansville.*—P. D. Drain and Louis Fitzwilliam:

Work fairly steady in this section. The organ- ized workers secure better conditions for them- selves than the unorganized. We have had no strikes lately. The unorganized workers, realizing the advantages of unionism, are falling in line. During the month the coopers of Nashville, Tenn., mill employes and carpenters of Ft. Branch, Ind., and bartenders of Mt. Carmel, Ill., have organ- ized. Barbers of Mt. Carmel will organize shortly. The labor movement in this section is making great strides. Good work is done for the union labels and they are well patronized. Street rail- way employes have formed a union.

*Fort Wayne.*—M. B. Johnson and H. C. Hoeltje:

Work is steady in all lines. Conditions improv- ing for all organized crafts. Bakers have secured shorter hours and time and a half for overtime with- out trouble. Outside wiremen secured partial agreement to their scale with nearly all employers. The men were out on strike but a short time. All organized workers secure recognition and better hours, wages, and conditions than the unorgan- ized. Butcher workers and meat cutters have organized. Car workers and cooks and waiters are about to form unions. There is a greater demand for the union labels than formerly. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Logansport.*—Mrs. O. P. Smtth:

All organized workers obtain improved condi- tions and satisfactory wages. Work is steady in all lines. Barbers secured a reduction of hours after a short strike which involved 16 men. Tailors

won strike against the open shop. Federal union and cement workers are being organized. Good work is done by the label league for the union labels.

*Mt. Vernon.*—James K. Kreutzinger:

Organized trades are doing well and making steady progress, but the unorganized are working for low wages. Employment plentiful and steady in most crafts. Sheet metal workers have formed union. Sewing girls are likely to organize. The demand for the union labels is steadily urged by all union men.

*South Bend.*—J. W. Peters:

There can be no comparison between the conditions of the organized and unorganized workers in this section, as the union men obtain far superior conditions over those obtained by the unorganized. Work is steady in all lines. Printers are very enthusiastic over the eight hour movement. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Krebs.*—W. M. Bell:

There are only a few unorganized workers in this vicinity, and their condition is hardly worth mentioning. Organized workers secure much better conditions than the unorganized. We have established a municipal eight hour workday. Musicians of South McAlester are organizing. Good work has been done for the union labels.

*Lehigh.*—Pat O'Shea:

Employment is steady and prospects are good for plenty of work during the winter. In many trades hours have been reduced to eight a day where they formerly were 10. Wages have increased on the average about one dollar per day. The unorganized workers still work the 10 hour day for less wages than received by the organized workers. Have one new union under way.

*South McAlester.*—D. S. O'Leary:

Condition of organized labor fair, and although work can not be said to be plentiful, the union men get what there is. All organized workers secure the standard union scale of wages, but the unorganized are glad to work for anything they can get.

*Sulphur.*—S. Browning:

The organized workers are far ahead of the unorganized as regards conditions. Work has been steady during the past season. We have had no strikes. Wages have improved through union agreements with employers. Have organized one union during the month and have another new one under way. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Wilburton.*—Taylor Thomas:

Organized labor in good shape; in fact, there is no unorganized labor in this vicinity. Work has been steady for all crafts. The union labels are well patronized.

### IOWA.

*Clarinda.*—A. G. Heer:

Organized labor in fine shape. Unorganized adult laborers, in some instances, are being replaced by child labor. Thorough organization will improve conditions in this locality. Work is steady in all crafts. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

Conditions are good and work is steady for

organized crafts. The unorganized in some instances share the benefits obtained by the efforts of organized workers. Bakers gained their demand for day work and ten hour day in more than half the shops. Milk drivers are forming union. A labor paper has been started in this city and will aid the cause of organized labor. Good work is done for the union labels by the woman's label league.

*Sioux City.*—A. D. Scougal:

The workers in this section are in prosperous condition. The organized men are actively working for further improvement but the unorganized element seems entirely satisfied with what conditions they get. This city is now undergoing the greatest building boom it has ever known. Work is steady in all lines. Carpenters are greatly increasing their membership. Effective agitation is carried on for the union labels.

### KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Industrial conditions are good in this section. All jobs in the building trades are strictly union. An increase wage of twenty-five cents per day has been secured. Organized workers have also secured improved working hours. The nine hour day is universal with most trades. Good work is done for the union labels and a woman's label league will soon be formed which will further extend the work in that direction. Several new unions are under way.

*Fort Scott.*—F. E. Scott:

The condition of the organized workers shows improvement over that of the unorganized, but some good industrial agitation is needed to stir up the workers to enthusiasm. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*Lawrence.*—S. P. Byrd:

Conditions are improving for the organized workers. Work is plentiful and steady. Have organized one union recently and have another under way. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Leavenworth.*—Geo. W. Brandon:

Work is steady in most lines. The unorganized workers are in unsettled condition, and the union men have secured much the best of it as regards conditions. Have two new unions under way. Considerable work is done for the union labels.

### KENTUCKY.

*Covington.*—C. H. Sidener:

There has been a gradual increase in the wages of the organized crafts. Molders, after a strike of six weeks, secured 10 cents a day raise. The unorganized, however, are working as low as \$1.25 per day of 10 hours, while even the unskilled laborers who belong to the federal union receive \$1.75 per day of nine hours. The organized trades average \$3 per day of eight hours. Work is steady especially in the building trades line. The state federation of labor convenes here in December, and preparations are being made by the trades and labor assembly. Two new unions are under way in Latonia.

*Louisville.*—John Young and John M. Stephens:

Work is plentiful; all building trades steadily employed. The condition of the organized workers is superior to that of the unorganized, but a num

er of trades yet remain to be organized. As result of strike the barbers won an increase in wages and shorter hours. They have also gained the following holidays: New Year, Christmas, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving. The union labels are advocated and demanded by all workers.

### LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans.*—J. E. Porter:

Freight handlers and domestic helpers are organizing. Very satisfactory improvements in conditions have been gained by the organized crafts. The condition of the union men is far superior to that of the non-union workers. Work is steady. Every effort is put forth to push the union labels to the front.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Lynn.*—Horace W. Churchill:

Trade is fair and employment is steady. The unionized workers have far better conditions than the unorganized workers. The central labor union is aiding the local unions in creating a good demand for the union labels in this city, particularly the shoe workers. There are about 5,000 or 6,000 unorganized men and women who work on piece-work at very low wages. Some of the men receive 13 cents per hour while the women only get from \$3 to \$4 a week. A large number of unskilled workers here could be organized. The lasters' union of the boot and shoe workers have made a great gain, almost doubling their membership during the year. In nearly every case where the men have joined the union the prices have been increased. Street railway employes have also made good progress, having nearly all the motormen and conductors as members in their union. Waiters' alliance won a strike for an advance in pay for the women waitresses from \$5 to \$7 a week. Newsboys and a federal union have organized during the month.

*Marlboro.*—P. J. Byrne:

Traveling through the state of Maine I find in the cities of Auburn and Lewiston that the organized workers in the shoe factories in those cities have resisted reductions in wages and in the last- ing departments have increased wages. On the other hand, the unorganized have met reductions and have had to submit to them. Work is rather slack in some lines at this season. The union labels are advertised and demanded.

*Pittsfield.*—James Henchey:

Building crafts are in very good shape. Work has been plentiful throughout this section. State federation convention was held here during the month of October.

*Southbridge.*—James J. Cooney:

Conditions good for organized workers owing to union effort, but the unorganized are poorly paid and work 10 hours a day. Work is steady. Blacksmiths and loom fixers are organizing. Painters are increasing their membership. Good work is done for the union labels.

### MICHIGAN.

*Adrian.*—W. L. Baughman:

Plumbers and steamfitters are organizing. Industrial conditions good in this city. The unorganized workers share to some extent the benefits secured by organized effort. Work is steady for all crafts.

There have been no recent changes in hours or conditions.

*Grand Rapids.*—Eugene F. Gourdeau:

Work is plentiful in all crafts at this writing. Organized workers are in fair shape and have the eight hour day, whereas the unorganized workers still work the 10 hour day for lower wages, and yet the latter insist they do not see the benefits of organization. Building trades are in the lead and in good condition. Sheet metal workers have organized. Beer bottlers have increased their membership and are in good shape. All union labels are demanded. Bakers doing well in their protest against the open shop.

*Sault Ste. Marie.*—Jas. W. Troyer:

Union conditions have been established in most trades, and never before have the workers had such wages and hours as at this time. Work is steady and plentiful. Organized labor has secured decided advantages in this section and is preferred by employers. A new union of woodsmen is being formed.

*Traverse City.*—R. L. Thacker:

Organized trades are securing better wages and working shorter hours than the unorganized workers. Work is steady. Printers without trouble secured agreement for eight hour day to begin on January 1, 1906. Stationary engineers have organized. The union labels are well patronized.

### MISSOURI.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields:

Work is fairly steady. Condition of organized labor steadily improving, owing to union effort. Union men secure better wages and work shorter hours than other classes.

*Kansas City.*—John T. Smith:

There is a good demand for union men in all lines. Organized labor in satisfactory condition. Sheet metal workers are on strike, but look for an early settlement. Powder workers of Holmes Park, Mo., have formed union. Dynamite workers of same place are organizing. The union labels are continually pushed.

*Springfield.*—A. Dumaw:

The condition of various branches of organized labor in this city is good. Most trades are working steadily. The condition of organized labor is far superior to that of the unorganized, although in some instances the latter share the benefits of organized. Street railway employes, carpenters, and teamsters have reorganized. Bakers and garment workers will come in line before long. All locals are increasing their membership. We hope by constant agitation to show a large increase in the demand for union labeled goods.

### MONTANA.

*Great Falls.*—Eugene Ingram:

Work is steady and all union men employed. Organized trades in good shape. Condition of organized labor steadily improving. Good work is done for the union labels by the trades and labor assembly.

### NEW JERSEY.

*Elizabeth.*—John Keyes:

Work is plentiful and the prospects are good for the winter season. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. Unions all making steady progress. A committee is working for the union labels. Am

trying to get the unorganized workers in line. The unorganized are in a bad way, but there are so many different nationalities and competition is so great among them for employment that it is slow work to educate them.

**Orange.**—Jacob C. Taylor:

Organized labor in prosperous condition and the exact opposite is the case with the unorganized. Union men are steadily employed. Ladies' hat trimmers secured slight increase in wages without strike. Hatters also increased wages without trouble. Organized a tobacco factory during the month, the only one in the city. Effective work is being done for the union labels.

**Trenton.**—Reuben Foerker:

During the year organized labor has met many difficulties, but, taking everything into consideration, good work has been accomplished. The employers' association made a hard fight against unions, and tried to disrupt the building trades unions but failed. Considerable time was lost by workmen in the early part of the year, but the contractors were also heavy losers, by the delay of work as well as by employing incompetent non-union workmen. The firmness and faithfulness of the union workmen taught the contractors a lesson. Prospects are now good for favorable settlement of all differences. Molders have been on strike since last December, but all men, with the exception of nine, are now employed elsewhere. The company have been unable to secure any competent workmen. Cigarmakers at this writing have a strike on at a local factory which has now started to employ girls and use machines. The printing trades have an agreement extending beyond January 1, 1906, so we expect no trouble over the eight hour proposition. Horseshoers and coopers gave reorganized. Bakers expect to organize. In the pottery trades two-year agreements have been signed.

**Vineland.**—E. E. Howe:

All trades working full time. Conditions good in this city for organized workers. Clerks are expecting to form union. The union labels are discussed at every meeting. No recent changes in hours or wages.

## NEW YORK.

**Ballston Spa.**—G. W. Miller:

Conditions have improved since last report, and organized workers are in good shape. We expect considerable increase in membership as the season advances. Work is plentiful in all lines. Wages are satisfactory for the organized workers. None but the unskilled trades remain unorganized. The child labor law should be more strictly enforced in the mills.

**Cortland.**—F. W. Lanigan:

Considering the short time since the organization of trades in this city, the conditions are very flattering. The trade union movement here is coming to the front. Work is plentiful. Plumbers won their strike, gaining shorter hours and better wages. Membership in the different locals is increasing steadily. Street car men will organize in the near future. The union labels are pushed.

**Fort Edward.**—John M. Stoughton:

Work is steady and plentiful in all organized crafts at present. Union men work shorter hours than non-union. Machinists, molders, and helpers secured shorter hours and increased pay after a

strike of two days. Good work is done for all union labels.

**Little Falls.**—Thos. J. Crowley:

Organized labor making fair progress, but the unorganized workers are working all kinds of hours, and they do not seem to realize their plight. Work is steady in all lines. Good work is done for the union labels. Since our Labor Day celebration organized labor has gained in the estimation of all classes.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**Asheville.**—O. R. Jarrett:

Organized labor booming in this section. Every craft is rapidly gaining in membership. Everything is moving nicely. No trouble of any kind. The organized workers secure higher wages and shorter hours than the unorganized. Nearly all the unorganized crafts in this city are getting ready to organize.

**Salisbury.**—G. E. Brookshaw:

All trades with the exception of carpenters are organized in this city. Conditions good and work has been plentiful and steady. There is an increased demand for the union labels. There has been a noticeable improvement in wages and industrial conditions among organized men this year.

## OHIO.

**Bellefontaine.**—A. M. Armer:

Organized labor is improving conditions of the workers in this vicinity. Work is steady in all trades. Street laborers secured an increase of two cents per hour without strike. Our labor journal is in flourishing condition. The union labels are widely advertised in our labor paper. Carriage workers have organized.

**Bucyrus.**—W. A. Morrison:

Organized labor is holding its own and increasing its membership; stationary engineers and unskilled laborers are organizing. Wages are increasing in the organized crafts. Good work is done for the union labels.

**Cleveland.**—Michael Goldsmith:

Work is fairly steady in all crafts. Cloakmakers are organizing. Splendid work is done for the union labels. No strikes or lockouts.

**Columbus.**—C. F. Davis and W. B. Hartmann:

Work is plentiful in all trades. Since the organization of the carpenters' union the number of union carpenters here has reached nearly 1,000. Cement workers have formed union. Team drivers hope to soon reorganize. There have been improvements in wages and hours without strike in some trades. The retail clerks have started a movement for the shorter workday. There is a good demand for the union labels.

**Coshocton.**—E. P. Miller:

Industrial conditions are fair in this section. Every effort is being made to get the unorganized workers into line and to increase the membership of unions already organized. With the exception of painters all trades are steadily employed. Central labor union is arranging for a course of lectures. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

**Crooksville.**—S. R. Frazee:

Work is fairly steady and most trades find plenty to do. Organized labor is far ahead of

the unorganized as regards conditions. The mine operators are making threats to crush out the trade unions here, but we intend to stand our own. Have two new unions under way. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*East Liverpool*.—Chas. Kontinier:

Building trades have had steady employment. Work in potteries and factories is improving. Conditions good for organized crafts. Federal union is being organized. There is a good demand for the union labels. No recent changes in hours or wages.

*East Palestine*.—Geo. H. Allcorn:

Teamsters are organizing. All organized trades in good shape. Work is steady. Wages have increased from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day and hours have been reduced from ten to nine a day among union men. We have a committee urging the patronage of union labels.

*Findlay*.—F. C. Rummeals:

Organized labor making good progress. Union men have steady employment. On the other hand the unorganized have low wages and they do not find work so plentiful. Federal union under way at Postoria. All union labels are well patronized.

*Freemont*.—Fred M. Sultzbaugh:

The past summer has been very successful for the building crafts. All organized trades in good shape. Work is steady; have no strikes or lock-outs to report. Good work is done by all union men for the union labels.

*Newark*.—J. A. Donohue:

Organized labor in good shape, and with few exceptions is securing all demands. There is very little unorganized labor in this section, and we are steadily getting them in line. Work is steady. Printers secured the eight-hour day, beginning January 1, 1906. Wages are up to the standard, and working conditions are improving generally. Hack drivers and cement workers are about to form unions. Label committee is constantly working for the union labels.

*Zanesville*.—Fred A. Kline:

Bartenders are organizing. Work is steady in most lines. Condition of organized labor is superior to that of the unorganized. Union men work shorter hours at higher wages and have steadier employment than the unorganized workers.

## OKLAHOMA.

*Lawton*.—A. Rebey:

Work has been plentiful, and all have had steady employment. Unorganized workers are in poor shape, but we hope to get them to come in line before long. Union men have satisfactory conditions. Wages and hours unchanged in the last few months.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Altoona*.—J. H. Imler:

Conditions for organized workers are very encouraging, and work is steady in all lines. Union wages are increasing. Have several new unions under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Calasauqua*.—Harry W. Trexler:

There is a marked change for the better in the condition of the organized crafts, due to union effort. The organized men work from 48 to 57 hours per week, but the unorganized work from

60 to 90 hours. Am looking after the interests of the different organizations around Allentown and trying to build up the membership.

*Kittanning*.—W. Cunningham:

Conditions good in this locality. Work is plentiful for union men. Good work is done for the union labels. No recent changes in hours or wages.

*New Castle*.—P. S. Evans:

Union conditions are improving in this city. Work is steady. Plumbers won against a lockout of eight weeks, securing the signing of their scale. Glass factories are now running after a long suspension. Organized labor is booming. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

*Philadelphia*.—R. Schirra:

Organized labor in fair shape, but the condition of the unorganized workers is getting worse instead of better. A number of them are coming into line, realizing that organization is their only hope. Work is steady. Bakers are on strike at this writing. About thirty-eight employers have already signed their agreement, shortening hours from 108 to 60 hours a week, and increasing wages about three dollars a week. Have one new union under way.

*Pittsburg*.—H. J. Carey:

Work has been plentiful and steady during the summer and fall. Organized labor making steady progress. Have assisted in forming central bodies at Charleroi and McKeesport. A central body is under way at Greensburg. All union men are urged to demand the union labels. No recent changes in hours or wages.

*Titusville*.—John W. Hemphill:

Work has been plentiful for all trades during the fall. Union men are getting the scale of wages and hours that they asked. Condition of organized labor fairly satisfactory.

*Wilkes Barre*.—John R. Mullery:

Conditions here are good, considering the repeated attempts on the part of the employers to disrupt the labor organizations. Work has been plentiful and steady during the fall. There is a good demand for mechanics in the skilled trades. Organized labor secures better conditions than the unorganized. Four of our active workers were fined for a supposed violation of an injunction issued about a year ago. The injunction was asked for by the firm of J. E. Patterson against the building trades council for alleged "boycotting" of the material of the said firm. An appeal has been taken to higher courts by our attorneys.

*Williamsport*.—S. Herman Alter:

Work steady considering the season. Condition of organized labor is good, but the unorganized workers in some instances share the benefits secured by organized effort. Printers have about secured the eight hour agreement without trouble. The union labels are being pushed.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence*.—Lawrence A. Grace:

Coal handlers of Pawtucket and the city employes of this city are organizing. We are constantly advertising the union labels. The unorganized workers are in very bad shape and their condition could be improved if they would organize. Work has been steady during the fall.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Georgetown.*—Jos. N. Alphonse:

Organized labor in first-class condition. Work is steady and plentiful. Have no strikes or lockouts to report. Stationary firemen, teamsters, and bricklayers organized recently. Barbers, longshoremen, seamen, federal union, and clerks are likely to organize in the near future. Good work is done for the union labels. Machinists have secured increase to \$3.25 per day. Carpenters have increased wages from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day. Beginning the year of 1905 there was one local union in this town, which comprised the organized workers here. Today we have the following: Machinists, plumbers, two unions of carpenters, electrical workers, laborers, teamsters, and stationary firemen. Tailors, longshoremen, barbers, retail clerks, and federal union are about to organize. This town has about 8,000 inhabitants, and we feel this is a pretty good showing for such a short time.

## TEXAS.

*Bridgeport.*—J. C. Phillips:

All branches of organized labor in pretty fair shape. Miners are working eight hour day; other trades 10 hours. Carpenters, freight handlers, label league, and section railway hands will probably organize in the near future.

*Denison.*—Frank A. White and G. W. Pyles:

All organized trades in flourishing condition. Union men work shorter hours and receive more satisfactory wages than others. Work is steady. We have no strikes or lockouts to report. The union labels are well patronized. Building trades are working eight hour day. Butchers, retail clerks, and barbers are working under fair contracts with employers. Tanners are well organized and actively demand the union labels. Teamsters are likely to organize.

*Denton.*—H. V. Hargrove:

Carpenters, painters, and printers are well organized and in good shape. There are a number of unskilled workers yet unorganized. In some instances the unorganized workers partly share the benefits secured by the efforts of the organized. Wages have been on the increase in the organized crafts for some time. Several favorable labor measures have been passed by the legislature. Flour mill employes, blacksmiths, and teamsters are likely to organize. The farmers are rapidly organizing and their sympathy is with the trade unions.

*Ennis.*—Robert A. Higgins:

Work is steady in all lines. Condition of organized labor improving. The strong organization of the farmers here is a great aid to union labor. Printers expect to secure the eight hour day agreement on January 1st. All local unions report increased membership. The demand for the union label is increasing. The farmers patronize the union labels when purchasing.

*Fort Worth.*—C. W. Woodman and M. J. Bohan:

Demand for label continues good. Union men are given the preference in all lines of the building trades. Painters have formed union. Furniture workers, milliners, laundry workers, barbers, federal union, and farmers are about to organize. Clerks at Kress are on strike for a minimum wage scale. Their contract calls for \$5 per week where

they formerly received \$3 per week. This is the first strike of clerks in this state.

*Galveston.*—O. A. Anderson:

Work is steady and plentiful in all crafts. Conditions of organized labor good. The unorganized workers in the timber district are in very poor shape, hardly better than slavery. The printers are securing their demands. We have had no strikes of any consequence. Teamsters have formed union. The union labels are steadily advertised at all meetings.

*San Antonio.*—August Ahr:

All unions are doing well. Printers are out on strike and hope to win. Organized trades in good shape. Unorganized labor in fair shape, in many instances sharing the benefits secured by organized effort. Butchers and teamsters will form unions shortly.

## UTAH.

*Ogden.*—H. L. Gaut:

Condition of organized labor steadily improving. Work is steady. Printers won strike for the eight hour day. Label committee doing effective work.

## VERMONT.

*Barre.*—P. J. Halvosa:

Organized labor is better paid in this city and the cities of Northfield and Hardwick than in any part of the state. Montpelier comes next, as there is organization among some of the trades although not so thorough as in this city. Work has been steady and there is a good demand for labor at this writing. The state branch is putting forth special efforts to organize all crafts. Printing pressmen, bartenders, and building trades of Rutland have formed unions. Retail clerks of Northfield have organized and several other unions have reorganized. Retail clerks of Fair Haven, clerks of Montpelier, and sheet metal workers of Rutland will form unions shortly. Am working actively for the organization of all crafts. There is need of effective work among the unorganized marble workers who are in deplorable condition.

*Bellows Falls.*—Thos. Haverly:

Brewery workers have reorganized. Painters have secured the shorter workday. Condition of organized trades fairly good. Our organizer from the state branch is doing good work.

## VIRGINIA.

*Alexandria.*—Howard T. Colvin:

All building trades mechanics have had a good season. Organized trades in fine shape and making good progress. Wages have steadily increased since the union movement started in this city. We have no strikes to report. Blacksmiths and helpers have formed union.

*Lynchburg.*—R. H. Young:

Work has been plentiful during the fall. Wages have improved somewhat without strike and hours have been reduced since the trades organized. The unions are steadily increasing in membership and prestige.

*Norfolk.*—C. H. Perry:

Organized labor is in better condition than it has been for years. Have organized painters and carpenters. Have the following unions under way: Sheet metal workers, slate and tile roofers, barbers, and tile setters. Nearly every building craft has secured increased wages and decreased

hours without strike. Plumbers recently secured 10 cents a day increase without strike. Tanners and dressmen are about to form unions. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Portsmouth.*—Thos. Nolan:

Prospects are bright for all organized crafts. All unions report increased membership. The Jamestown Exposition will create a demand for labor in the building trades. Work is steady. All organized crafts have increased wages slightly. Industrial conditions are steadily improving. There is a good demand for the union labels.

*Richmond.*—James Brown:

Organized trades in fair condition, while the unorganized work long hours for low wages. Work is steady. Printers are on strike at this writing but have signed the agreement with seven shops and expect to win out. The union labels are pushed.

### WASHINGTON.

*Aberdeen.*—W. C. Judson.

Conditions are fair and steadily improving. Good demand for union labor is noticed in all branches from the unskilled laborer to the most skilled mechanics. Mill workers, after a three days' strike, secured 25 cents a day increase in wages. Mill workers organized recently. Cooks, waiters, and bar porters are organizing.

*Laurier.*—Frank Sherwood:

Condition of organized labor good. Miners, meltermen, and railroad employes have reduced

hours. They now work from eight to ten hours a day and at increased wages. On the other hand, the unorganized work from 10 to 12 hours at less wages. Printers have secured eight hour day and satisfactory wages through conciliation. Effective work is done for the union labels.

### WISCONSIN.

*Ashland.*—Frank Gauthier:

Have organized lathers and shingle weavers during the month. Cooks and waiters will form union shortly. All organized trades in good shape, and fair wages are paid to union men.

*La Crosse.*—William Panke:

Work is steady for all crafts. We have had no recent strikes. Organized trades in good shape. A new printing office has started, which will use the printers' label. The union labels are always demanded. Boxmakers will organize shortly.

*Milwaukee.*—Frank J. Weber.

Building trades have had a good season. Organized labor is surely gaining ground. Employment has been steady. All union men employed. Wages of the unorganized are 25 per cent less than the wages of union men. Steamfitters are on strike for increased wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Boilermakers are out for the nine hour day and increased wages for helpers. Glove cutters on strike for slight increase in wages. Sheet metal workers are still out in some shops. Woman's label league is doing good work for the union labels, and there is a good demand for them.

## DOMINION NOTES.

### CANADA.

*Montreal, Que.*—Joseph Ainey:

This has been the most prosperous year in the history of our city. Organized workers have gained shorter hours and better pay. The unorganized till work long hours for small pay. As result of strike the carpenters increased wages from 22½ cents to 30 cents an hour. Builders' Exchange tried its utmost to disrupt the carpenters' union,

but utterly failed in its attempt. Good work is done for the union labels by all trades.

*Vancouver, B. C.*—J. Birch:

Have garment workers and brewery workers' unions under way. Organized labor in pretty fair shape. All building trades are steadily employed. Iron trades are organized and have steady employment. Plumbers still on strike, but prospects are good for favorable settlement. Condition of the unorganized workers poor.

The wanderers of earth turned to her—outcast of the older lands—  
With a promise and hope in their pleading, and she reached them pitying hands;  
And she cried to the Old-World cities that drowse by the Eastern main:  
"Send me your weary, house-worn broods and I'll send you Men again!  
Lo, here in my wind-swept reaches, by my marshaled peaks of snow,  
Is room for a larger reaping than your o'ertilled fields can grow.  
Seed of the Main Seed springing to stature and strength in my sun,  
Free with a limitless freedom no battles of men have won."  
For men, like the grain of the corn-fields, grow small in the huddled crowd,  
And weak for the breath of spaces where a soul may speak aloud;  
For hills, like stairways to heaven, shaming the level track,  
And sick with the clang of pavements and the marts of the trafficking pack.  
Greatness is born of greatness, and breadth of a breadth profound;  
The old Antæan fable of strength renewed from the ground  
Was a human truth for the ages; since the hour of the Eden birth  
That man among men was strongest who stood with his feet on the earth!

SHARLOT MABRIDTH HALL.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.  
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JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.  
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.  
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FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.



### Abstract of Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting, Held at Washington, D. C., September 18-22 (inclusive), 1905.

[For convenience the abstract of these minutes is not necessarily published in the order in which the business was transacted.]

Executive Council called to order at 10 o'clock, September 18, President Gompers in the chair. Present on roll call: Gompers, Duncan, Morris, Kidd, Hayes, Keefe, Spencer, Lennon, and Morrison.

A letter was read from Vice-President Mitchell, in which he stated that it would be impossible for him to attend this meeting of the E. C.

The following telegram was received from Vice-President O'Connell:

"Owing to our convention being in session impossible for me attend council meeting on 18th. Please express to colleagues my best wishes for successful meeting."

It was decided that sessions of the E. C. should be held from 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., and 8 to 10 p. m.

Secretary Morrison was authorized to arrange hours for the hearing of all those who desired to appear before the E. C.

Mr. John Coleman, representing the central body of Buffalo, N. Y., appeared and requested copy of minutes submitted by John R. O'Brien at the E. C. meeting at Scranton, Pa., in his appeal against the action of the central body.

Mr. Coleman also requested information concerning the letter forwarded by President Gompers to a union of office building employees of Buffalo, informing them that the charter of the International Union of Building Employees of America had been revoked. Mr. Coleman was informed that the E. C. had revoked the charter of the Building Employees' International Union, and that President Gompers had been authorized to issue charters to local unions that had charters from that body, the international to be again formed when in a position to maintain itself.

President Rickert and Secretary-Treasurer Large, of the United Garment Workers of America, requested that financial assistance be given to aid in tiding over its present difficulty. The E. C. complied to the extent of its opportunity.

President Richardson, of the International Association of Car Workers, appeared in behalf of this organization and related the history of its effort to secure an amalgamation with the Brotherhood of Car Workers. In substance he stated that his organization was willing to amalgamate, providing such amalgamation carried with it affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The Brotherhood of Car Workers had a larger number of delegates than the International Car Workers' Union, which only had delegates representing 2,000 members, but 30 bodies were not represented. He said the total membership of his organization is 15,000. The Brotherhood of Car Workers refusing fraternal relations with the labor movement, his international could not join hands with such a body. He requested financial aid of the A. F. of L. the appointment of an organizer for two months or more, and issuance of instructions to A. F. of L. organizers to make a special effort to organize and strengthen the International Association of Car Workers. President Gompers was authorized to confer or communicate with the officers of the International Association of Car Workers and arrange to comply with the requests to the fullest extent at the command of the A. F. of L.

Three organizations made application for an appropriation of a sufficient sum from the funds of the A. F. of L. to relieve them from the payment of the three-cent assessment per member levied at the San Francisco convention in aid of the textile workers of Fall River. The E. C. decided it had no such power, particularly as the money would have to be taken from the funds of the A. F. of L. for the payment of the same. The following resolution was then adopted by the E. C.:

*Resolved*, That the E. C. in its report to the Pittsburgh convention recommend that all international, national, and local trade and federal labor unions be required to furnish to the secretary of the A. F. of L. a quarterly report containing a statement as to their total membership.

Fraternal greetings as follows were wired to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in session at Philadelphia, Pa., to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Louisville, Ky., and to the International Association of Machinists at Boston:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1905  
FRANK BUCHANAN,  
Convention Bridge and Structural Iron Workers,  
Philadelphia, Penn.:

The E. C., A. F. of L., in session, sends hearty congratulations and earnest hopes for harmony and success of your convention.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1905.

**I. W. SHERMAN,**  
Convention International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Louisville, Ky.:  
The E. C., A. F. of L., in session, sends hearty congratulations and earnest hopes for harmony and success of your convention.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1905.

**JAMES O'CONNELL,**  
President, Convention International Association of Machinists, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.:  
The E. C. of the A. F. of L., in session, expresses regret your duties deprive us of your attendance and assistance in our work, but realize your first duty is with International Association of Machinists convention. E. C. also requests you convey to convention earnest congratulations and best wishes for success.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

The wage scale and application for strike benefit of Telephone Operators' Union No. 9887, of Des Moines, Iowa, was approved.

Upon the application of the machine printers and color mixers of Toronto, Can., for a charter, it was decided to issue charter. The application had been referred to the International Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers, who in convention decided that it would be impossible to change their charter from national to international, and thus grant this local a charter. They stated, however, that they would have no objection to be A. F. of L. granting them a charter.

In accordance with the previous action of the E. C., he following telegram was forwarded:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1905.

**Mr JAMES M. LYNCH,**  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
E. C., A. F. of L., in session, sends fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations to the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union upon successes already achieved in the enforcement of the eight hour workday, and earnestly hopes for complete victory in the entire trade.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

**Mr. J. F. Fitzgerald** entered complaint against federal labor union of Madison, Me., for retaining members in their union that properly belonged in the papermakers' local union of that city. He requested that the federal labor union be directed to turn over all members in their organization eligible to the papermakers' union. It was decided that the request be complied with.

Secretary Morrison submitted a financial report, of which the following is a summary:

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1904 .....	\$108,017 84
Receipts from all sources for 11 months .....	183,088 89
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$291,106 73</b>

## EXPENDITURES.

Total expenses for 11 months .....	\$182,728 49
Balance on hand .....	\$108,323 84
General fund .....	\$9,860 84
Defense fund .....	98,988 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>108,823 84</b>

The itemized statements of all moneys received and expended are published monthly in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

## ASSESSMENT.

The receipts from the textile workers' assessment up to and including September 18, 1905, were .....	\$40,283 10
aid to the United Textile Workers .....	\$33,880 00
aid to the United Garment Workers .....	2,000 00
aid to the United Cloth, Hat, and Cap Makers .....	2,000 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>87,880 00</b>
Balance on hand September 1, 1905 .....	\$2,808 01

## DEFENSE FUND.

The following statement will show the disbursements from October 1, 1904, to August 31, 1905:

Stablemen 8760, San Francisco, Cal., 1 week .....	\$748 00
Federal Labor 10923, Steece, Ohio, 2 weeks .....	196 00
Poultry Dressers 9050, San Francisco, Cal., 1 week .....	20 00
Annealers' Prot. 8721, Salem, N. J., 5 weeks .....	216 00
Federal Labor 10904, Suffern, N. Y., 1 week, \$16 refund .....	160 00
Optical Workers 11831, New York, N. Y. 6 weeks .....	880 00
Federal 7231, Sparta, Ill., 1 week .....	96 00
Federal Labor 10851, Bar Harbor, Me., 1 week ..	499 18
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,755 18</b>
Appropriation to International Union Building Employees .....	150 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,905 18</b>

Received up to and including August 31, 1905 ..	\$15,701 23
Paid out up to and including August 31, 1905 ..	2,995 18

Excess up to and including August 31, 1905. \$12,796 05

## APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations have been made during the past 11 months:

United Garment Workers of A., for strike .....	\$2,000 00
United Garment Workers of A., for per capita tax .....	2,727 50
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of A. ....	2,000 00
Amal. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of A. ....	1,148 00
International Association of Car Workers .....	425 00
Texas State Federation of Labor .....	150 00
International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union .....	150 00
International Union of Building Employees of A. ....	150 00
International Glove Workers of A. ....	100 00
New Hampshire State Federation of Labor .....	50 00
Metal Trades Council .....	25 00
Central Labor Union, Ponce, P. R. ....	12 50
Laborers Prot. 11,417 .....	2 10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$8,988 10</b>

## CHARTERS ISSUED.

October 1, 1904, to August 31, 1905.

National .....	3
State Branches .....	1
Central Bodies .....	65
Local Trade .....	129
Federal .....	70
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>268</b>

## SUPPLIES AND LITERATURE FORWARDED FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

October 1, 1904, to August 31, 1905:	
Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post .....	3,024
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers, secretaries, and others .....	14,854
Official and circular letters in 2-cent envelopes .....	70,918
Circulars and circular letters in 1-cent envelopes .....	154,067
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>242,663</b>

Figuring 280 working days during the period of time makes an average of 866 letters, circular letters, and packages per day.

President Gompers and Vice-President Duncan made a report in regard to their interview with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay relative to labor legislation.

President Gompers was requested to draft a special circular to the officers of affiliated unions and the labor press and write an editorial in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, calling attention to the efforts of labor's opponents trying to induce Congress to modify the law covering the admission of Chinese into this country and the desirability of labor having the present law amended so as to include Japanese.

In the case of the Amalgamated Wood Workers vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters controversy relative to jurisdiction, it was decided that copies of the communications received from secretaries of both organizations, in response to a letter ordered forwarded at the Scranton E. C. meeting, which urged a conference, be forwarded to the secretary of each organization, with request for earnest and careful consideration thereof.

with the view of holding a conference between representatives of the two organizations.

Messrs. Prescott Hall and Robert D. Ward, representing the Immigration Restriction League, appeared before the E. C., urging the co-operation of the labor organizations of the country with their league to secure the passage of amendments to the immigration laws that will further restrict migration to this country. The entire subject-matter was discussed and final action deferred.

Upon the complaint of the engineers and firemen against the International Union of United Brewery Workmen for violation of the decision of the San Francisco convention, and upon which complaints Adolph Strasser was appointed by the E. C. to make an investigation and report his findings, the E. C. adopted a recommendation to be reported to the Pittsburgh convention.

Upon the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, official communications having been received from both organizations, giving copy of an agreement entered into extending the time of the present trade agreement existing between them to January 1, 1904, it was decided that that fact be communicated to the convention in the E. C.'s report.

In the controversy between local unions of wood workers and carpenters of Baltimore, Md., relative to jurisdiction in a plant operated by the brewers of that city, in which they manufacture, repair, and set up all of their own bar room fixtures, which controversy was submitted to President Gompers to arbitrate, both parties in interest agreeing to abide by the decision, it was decided that inasmuch as the grievance was submitted by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and the parties in interest had agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, that President Gompers notify all parties in interest that they are morally bound to abide by the decision rendered.

Upon the complaint of the International Union of Coopers that the brewery workers are not abiding by the decision of the A. F. of L., it was decided that inasmuch as a decision had been rendered by the San Francisco convention, and the constitution plainly states that no grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by previous convention, excepting on the recommendation of the E. C. Inasmuch as the Louisville convention decided that three years must elapse before a convention could consider the case, except the reopening of the case was recommended by the E. C., and that recommendation only could be given upon the introduction of new evidence, it was moved and adopted that inasmuch as no new evidence had been offered, that the E. C. recommend that the controversy between the International Union of Coopers and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen be not reopened.

The protest of the International Longshoremen's Association against the action of the International Seamen's Union in insisting that the local unions of longshoremen on the Pacific Coast should surrender their charters, or until such time as the longshoremen would issue charters under the title of "International Longshoremen's Association," thus eliminating the words "marine and transport workers," was discussed at some length, and communications were read from J. A. Madsen, secretary of Joint meeting of Pacific Coast locals, at Portland, Oreg., to Daniel J. Keefe, president, and J. C. Webber, Bellingham, Wash., to Henry C. Barter, secretary of International Longshoremen's Association.

Communication was also read from Secretary Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union of America, that complaint was received too late for him to be able to make reply at this meeting of the E. C., as certain information must be had from the Pacific Coast before he could do justice to himself or the organization and formulate a reply.

Upon the protest of the International Longshoremen's Association against the action of the seamen of the Pacific Coast, in insisting upon the local unions of the International Longshoremen's Association returning their charters to that body, the following resolution was, after considerable discussion, adopted:

The E. C. approves and endorses the letter of President Gompers sent to the unions on the coast on July 7, 1903, stating the position of the A. F. of L. upon the controversy between the seamen and longshoremen on the Pacific Coast; and we declare as unwarranted and

contrary to trade-union principles and policy the demand of anyone or anybody that longshoremen unions on the Pacific Coast or elsewhere surrender their charters received from their international union; and we request all unions on the coast to protect the longshoremen's unions in their right to maintain their affiliation with their own international union.

Letter was received from Mr. Wm. J. Spencer enclosing list of local unions chartered by the united association, whose membership is composed partially or wholly of steam-fitters and steam-fitters helpers, in opposition to the report circulated that the National Association of Steam-Fitters has increased in membership since the revocation of its charter by the A. F. of L.

Upon the request of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union for a decision as to whether or not that organization should allow a local union of the National Association of Steam and Hot-Water Fitters representation, on motion it was ordered that Secretary Morrison should mail to the secretary of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, as the decision of the E. C., a copy of circular issued under date of June 14, 1904, and signed by the members of the E. C.

Upon the protest of the Central Labor Union of Tampa Fla., against the Painters and Decorators' Local No. 88, for refusal to accept the colored painters to membership, and for protesting against the issuance of a separate charter to them by the brotherhood, it was moved and adopted that the matter be referred to the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers for action.

Mr. Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, complained that the International Union of United Brewery Workers failed to comply with the decision rendered by direction of the E. C. at the Soranton meeting; that it has "boycotted" one of the brewers in Philadelphia, Pa., who has complied with the decision, and the central body of its part has determined to "boycott" two of the brewers that refuse to comply with the decision. He requested that a communication be sent to the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, reciting the decision rendered by direction of the E. C., urging them to aid in enforcing it. It was also stated that, notwithstanding the decision, the local union of Brewery Firemen, No. 298, is still allowed representation in the Central Labor Union.

It was decided that a letter should be sent to the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia commending the efforts they have made and are making to enforce the decision of the E. C. containing the additional information that the E. C. has learned that the brewery workers have "boycotted" one of the brewers who has complied with the decision, and looks upon such action with disfavor, and expresses the hope that the central body, in its efforts to carry out the decision, shall not fall into the same mistaken policy that has been adopted by the brewery workers of placing a "boycott" upon a fair firm. The E. C., after viewing carefully the whole question, takes the position that it is a mistaken policy for one organization to place a "boycott" on a fair firm because of a difference it may have with another organization.

Upon the protest of the metal lathers against the bridge and structural iron workers for issuing charter to a local in Baltimore, composed of seceding members of wood, wire and metal lathers, it was moved and adopted that as soon as a reply is received from the bridge and structural iron workers relative to the protest, the subject-matter, with copy of reply, be submitted to the E. C. for their consideration and action.

In the controversy between the wood, wire, and metal lathers and the bridge and structural iron workers regarding jurisdiction in the Baltimore case, it was decided that President Gompers notify the organizations to carry out the decision rendered by Vice-President O'Connell as arbitrator.

Upon the application of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers for jurisdiction over cement burners, it was decided that no action can be taken. If the local union of cement burners, No. 8767, of Glens Falls, New York, transfers its affiliation, voluntarily, to the brotherhood the A. F. of L. will enter no objection.

Upon the protest of the Steam Engineers' International Union against the quarrymen taking into their organization engineers in quarries, it was decided that a conference not having been held between the two organizations, as required by the constitution of the A.

of L., before protest could be considered, that both organizations in interest be communicated with and requested to arrange for a conference to be held at Pittsburg, during the time that the A. F. of L. is in convention, for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory adjustment.

Upon protest of the United Association of Plumbers against the Chicago Federation of Labor for violating a constitution of the A. F. of L. by permitting an independent local of steam fitters and helpers to be represented, it was moved and adopted that Secretary Tilden communicate with and requested to furnish a statement as to whether or not M. H. Madden, of the steam fitters and helpers' organization, is a member of the United Association of Plumbers, and that he also furnish a similar statement from the local unions of plumbers located in Chicago.

President A. B. Grout, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union, appeared, requesting A. F. of L. to endorse a boycott upon the Wehrle Stove Co., Newark, Ohio, and Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago. It was moved and adopted that upon receipt of an application in writing from the officers of the metal polishers, buffers, etc., giving a concise statement of why "boycott" was declared, that the application would take the usual course.

Upon the appeal of the Beer Pump Workers, No. 8671, against the decision of the Boston convention, authorizing revocation of its charter for failure to affiliate with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union, it was moved and adopted that in accordance with the action of the last meeting of the E. C., we recommend to the convention that the case be opened.

It was decided at the Scranton meeting that the E. C., in its report to the next convention, would recommend that it be the fixed policy of the A. F. of L. that disputes between organizations would not be considered unless organizations at interest had first made an effort to adjust same and would agree to abide by the decision rendered.

Upon the resolution of the San Francisco convention recommending that the E. C. be instructed to draft a constitution for the government of central labor unions and submit the same to the next annual convention for approval, disapproval, or amendment, it was moved and adopted that carrying out of the instructions be referred to President Gompers, with authority to cure the services of an assistant to compile a general constitution for the guidance of central bodies for submission to the Pittsburg convention for its approval, disapproval, or amendment.

President Gompers reported he adjusted the differences of the various factions and that a charter had been issued to the Pavers and Rammermen's International Union.

Upon the wage scale submitted by the Asphalt Pavers' Union, No. 11914, of Philadelphia, it was moved and adopted that the scale be endorsed.

The following report was submitted of wage scales of recently affiliated local unions enforced without strike action as employers were informed that the A. F. of L. had endorsed their applications:

From October 1, 1904, to September 18, 1905.

Derrickmen's Union #499, Milford, Mass.  
 Pastemakers' Union 10587, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Federal Labor Union 10928 Steece, Ohio.  
 Optical Workers' Union 10094, Chicago, Ill.  
 Federal Labor Union 7479, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Stablemen's Protective Union 10011, Chicago, Ill.  
 Tin, Steel, Iron, and Granite Workers' Union #33, Granite City, Ill.  
 Federal Labor Union #428, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Controversies in regard to wage scales, hours, etc., reported to A. F. of L. office. Adjustment without strike through assistance of A. F. of L. organizers or by correspondence.

Printers' Rollermakers' Union 10638, Chicago, Ill.  
 Cement Workers' Union 11082, Wellston, Ohio.  
 F. L. U. #837, Roanoke, Va.  
 F. L. U. 11838, Wilmar, Ark.  
 F. L. U. #327, Little Falls, N. Y.  
 F. L. U. #820, Trenton, Ill.  
 Other controversies have been reported to this office.

Some are now being handled by correspondence. Final reports on others have not been made by the unions interested.

Upon the application of the Chainmakers' International Union for financial assistance, which organization has 335 men on strike out of a total membership of 600, and had a 50-cent-a-week assessment upon the 275 members that were at work, it was moved and adopted that if, upon investigation by President Gompers, he found it advisable and necessary an appropriation be made to the organization to support it in the effort to sustain the scale of wages.

Upon the matter of securing amendment to the immigration law satisfactory to the A. F. of L., the subject was referred to President Gompers with instructions to request suggestions from the members of the E. C., and after receiving such suggestions, to draft a report in conformity with action of E. C. and the suggestions received for report to the convention.

Upon the controversy relative to having the amalgamated glass workers change its title, it was moved and adopted that action be deferred.

It was moved and adopted that as soon as found practicable, and funds permitted, an organizer of the A. F. of L. be instructed to organize plate glass workers under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L.

Upon the proposition of a reissuance of the *Union Label Bulletin*, it was moved and adopted that action be deferred until after the meeting of the convention of the A. F. of L. at Pittsburg.

Upon the proposition to prepare and print uniform laws for local, federal, and trade unions, it was decided that the report submitted by Secretary Morrison be turned over to the person selected to draft a constitution for central bodies, and report to the next meeting of the E. C.

Upon the proposition to extend organization work into the Philippine Islands, it was decided that President Gompers should correspond with all international organizations that have local unions in the Philippines, and that he submit a report and recommendation to the next meeting of the E. C.

In the matter of the establishment of health farms, for the care of members suffering from tuberculosis, it was moved and adopted that when President Gompers requests suggestions from members of the E. C. relative to this proposition at the same time request suggestions as to what recommendation, if any, the E. C. should make to the Pittsburg convention.

Messrs. Rudolph F. Bartle and George W. Glading appeared, representing the American Society of Plate Engravers' Union, No. 4003, for the purpose of securing the assistance and co-operation of the A. F. of L. to have the Plate Printers' International Association recognize the plate engravers. He read the following as the result of a meeting held, which was considered a preliminary and tentative agreement:

- "1. That the men should be organized in the respective craft organizations as thoroughly as possible.
- "2. That both organizations should aid each other to the fullest extent of their opportunity and ability.
- "3. That the union label and the union punch be encouraged and aided wherever possible, provided that the same does not involve the matters of either organization in strike."

It was moved and adopted that the local independent unions of plate engravers in New York, Philadelphia, and other points be extended an invitation to affiliate with the A. F. of L. under a local charter, preparatory to the formation of an international plate engravers' union.

Messrs. Bartle and Glading also called the attention of the E. C. to the fact that the Geological Survey were still importing engravers from foreign shores, and requested the A. F. of L. to enter protest to President Roosevelt. They were informed that the matter had been brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, by President Gompers and Vice-President Duncan, and the President had stated that he would investigate the complaint.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from James J. McKee, secretary of convention committee, at Pittsburg, Pa., which contained the information that the committee of arrangements had decided to issue a souvenir book and solicit advertisements for the same;

that they had been informed that the E. C. of the A. F. of L. did not approve of issuing souvenir books, and requested that a telegram be sent to him giving the position taken by the E. C. upon the proposition.

It was moved and adopted that Secretary Morrison wire James J. McKee, 440 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., that the issuance of souvenir books is in direct violation of resolution adopted by the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L. in 1896, and that the souvenir book should not be issued.

Upon the protest of the Brotherhood of Painters against the action of the Baltimore Federation of Labor in expelling their local unions from that organization for their refusal to become affiliated with the Building Trades Alliance recognized on the part of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, it was moved and adopted that reply be made to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators that it was inconsistent on their part to make such request of the E. C., inasmuch as they were affiliated to the A. F. of L. and to the Structural Building Alliance, both of which were the regular organizations of Baltimore, making the complaint; also to state that when affiliated central bodies created building trades councils (in this instance the Structural Building Trades Alliance, of which the painters are a component part) it was constitutional for building trades locals to be parts thereof, by virtue of their affiliation in the central body, and, therefore, we request the international officers of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to notify their local unions in Baltimore to reaffiliate with the central body and to become part of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of that city.

Upon the complaint of the American Federation of Musicians against an action of the Central Trades and Labor Union of Parsons, Kansas, it was moved and adopted that the matter be referred to President Gompers for further correspondence with the central body, and that he report upon the complaint to the next meeting of the E. C.

It was moved and adopted that itineraries or itineraries be prepared for organizer or organizers in the State of Vermont, and they be directed to take up the organizing work at as early possible date as opportunity offered.

Upon a request to seat Dr. Charles Steizle, superintendent of department of church and labor as fraternal delegate from Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, it was moved and adopted that an invitation be extended to Dr. Charles Steizle, who is a member in good standing of the International Association of Machinists, to be present at the next convention of the A. F. of L. at Pittsburg and make an address covering a period of thirty minutes; that he be also informed that the constitution of the A. F. of L. will not permit the admission as delegate of other than representatives of affiliated unions.

Upon the application of a cooperative association for endorsement by the A. F. of L., it was decided that the request be not granted.

Upon the proposition of the Associated Labor Press to hold a convention in December and then make application to the A. F. of L. for a charter, it was moved and adopted that the organization be notified advising it against making application, for the reason that only organizations of wage-earners are eligible to representation, and a charter could not be issued to their association. Also that labor press has the best wishes of the E. C. for success.

Upon the application of the Die and Hub Cutters' Mutual Association for charter, it was decided that President Gompers should write for full information as to the work performed, and if it did not conflict with organizations now in existence that the charter be issued.

Mr. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, appeared before the E. C. and discussed matters of interest to both the brotherhood and the A. F. of L.

A number of organizations having grievances against particular firms which have been declared unfair made application to the E. C. for indorsement of their action. The following is a list of the organizations and firms, with the action taken:

International Printing Pressmen's Union vs. Philadelphia Inquirer. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths vs. American Holst and Derrick Company, St. Paul, Minn. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths vs. Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y. Approved.

United Association of Plumbers, Gas-fitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada vs. F. Cappel, Dayton, Ohio. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment, and that a copy of the injunction issued against the members of the plumbers' union in Dayton, Ohio, be secured, and, if it contained any unusual features a copy of it be forwarded to each member of the E. C., and with it all other information received in the meantime for their consideration and action thereon.

Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' International Union vs. New York Knife Company, Wadsworth, N. Y. Deferred for further correspondence and effort at adjustment.

United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America vs. Remington-Martin Paper Company, Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymondville Paper Company, of Raymondville, N. Y., and J. L. Frost, Norwood, N. Y.). Approved.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. Denton Milling Company of Denton, Tex. Deferred until President Gompers can correspond with the secretary of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees as to the status of the Denton Milling Company, so far as it affects that organization; the application will then take the usual course.

Adjourned at 4.30 Friday afternoon, September 2, to meet at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, November 11, 1906, at Pittsburg, Pa.

### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union, similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

#### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

Flour.—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Meats.—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Pipes.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

#### CLOTHING.

Buttons.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Klementz & Co., Newark, N. J.

**clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.  
**gloves.**—J. H. Townie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
**hats.**—J. B. Watson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**shirts and collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cusett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James K. Kaiser, New York City.  
**shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**underwear.**—Oneta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.; Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**newspapers.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

**every and brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**carriage and wagon builders.**—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**general hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Etina Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Dighton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**iron and steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Garney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.  
**machinery, architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.; Germer Glove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**cabinets.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
**chairs.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.  
**coffins and caskets.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.  
**crates.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**garage.**—Northwestern Coopers and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Coopers Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
**sewing machines.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.  
**tables.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Warner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell

Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.; (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.); J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, New Harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Burlap.**—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

**Bill Pastors.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.

**Railways.**—Atchafon, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.  
 Of the 1,578 unions making returns for August, 1905, with an aggregate membership of 38,497, there were 58 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 924 unions, with a membership of 84,553, reported 4 per cent without employment.

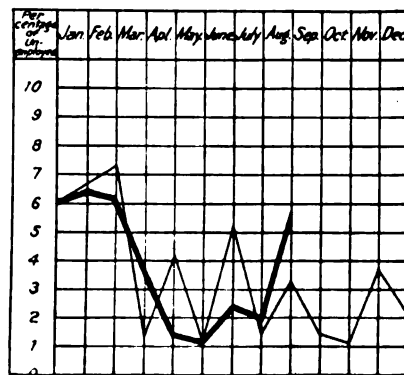


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the light line for 1904.

## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 702 unions making returns for September, with an aggregate membership of 41,148, there were 8.7 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,576 unions, with a membership of 138,467, reported 5.8 per cent without employment.

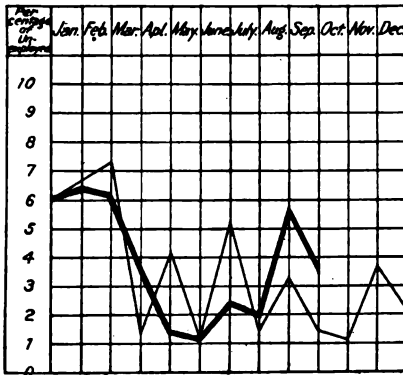


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the light line for 1904.

## Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1905.

## To All Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concerns have been declared UNFAIR:

ST. PAUL AND TACOMA LUMBER CO., Tacoma, Wash.  
GRAY'S HARBOR COMMERCIAL CO., Cosmopolis, Wash.  
PECKHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Kingston, N. Y.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of September, 1905. (The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand September 1, 1905.....	\$103,323 84
Carriage and wagon workers intl, tax, a, m, j.....	46 50
Federal labor 6115, tax, j, j, a, \$7.10; d f, \$7.10.....	14 20
Federal labor 9133, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Central labor union, New Orleans, La, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Cincinnati, Ohio, tax, may, '05, to and incl apr, '06.....	10 00
Trades and labor assem, Carlinville, Ill, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Laborers prot 10191, sup.....	1 00
Steel plate transferers asso of A 8958, tax, June, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Trades council, Benton, Ill, sup.....	5 00
Labor and trades assem, Litchfield, Ill, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 1311, sup.....	20
Federal labor 7479, sup.....	2 00
2. Federal labor 11823, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 9701, tax, j, a, s, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10.....	10 20
Federal labor 9383, tax, j, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 7087, tax, j, a, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50; sup, 50c.....	25 50
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
Suspendermakers 9650, sup.....	16 00
Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers intl, sup.....	2 75
Cigarmakers intl of A, tax, m, j, j.....	618 94
Machinists helpers 9713, sup.....	1 00

5. Agricultural workers 11901, tax, bal June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	5 00
Agricultural workers 11874, tax, aug, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	4 00
Vegetable ivory button makers 7544, tax, aug, \$1.63; d f, \$1.65.....	1 2 00
Newsboys 10414, tax, j, j.....	0
Printers roller makers 10638, tax, aug, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	1 00
Postoffice clerks 8718, tax, July, \$15; d f, \$15.....	20 00
Artisan well drillers and levermen 11614, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	1 00
Assorters and packers 8316, tax, aug, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Suspender workers 9480, sup.....	7 50
Federal labor 11747, tax, j, a, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 50c.....	1 00
Sawmill employes 10089, sup.....	1 00
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, aug, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10; sup, 50c.....	4 70
Federal labor 11158, tax, sept, \$6; d f, \$6; sup, 40c.....	1 00
Laborers prot 11893, tax, bal, j, bal a, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Drain layers 9995, tax, a, m, j, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 00
Laborers prot 11872, tax, bal j, bal j, bal a, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 00
Federal labor 11845, tax, aug, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	1 00
Federal labor 8080, tax, sept, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15.....	4 15
Federal labor 11802, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	1 25
Federal labor 10928, tax, sept, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55.....	2 55
Federal labor 11008, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	3 75
Federal labor 8426, tax, j, a, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....	3 80
Federal labor 9886, tax, j, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	1 05
Federal labor 11579, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2.....	2 00
Central labor union, Ada, I T, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	1 00
Trades council, Dayton, Ohio, tax, m, j, j, a, Central labor union, Stamford, Conn, tax, m, j, j.....	2 00
Central labor union, Jefferson City, Mo, tax, m, j, j.....	2 00
Central trades and labor council, Jacksonville, Fla, tax, a, m, j.....	2 00
Central labor union, Burlington, Vt, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Arkansas state fed of labor, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	1 00
Shippers and packers 8238, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 50
United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, aug.....	20 00
Intl of slate workers, tax, July.....	4 00
United textile workers of A, tax, a, s, o.....	150 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, July.....	750 00
Intl typographical union, tax, aug.....	250 00
Brushmakers intl union, tax, j, a.....	5 00
Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, aug.....	11 00
Intl asso of fur workers, of U S and Can, tax, June.....	1 00
6. Federal labor 8371, tax, aug, 35c; d f, 35c.....	7 00
Federal labor 10837, tax, m, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 50
Federal labor 11470, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	2 50
Stone pavers, sidewalk layers, and carb setters 11359, tax, aug, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Lobster fishermen 11886, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	3 00
Trades and labor council, Pocatello, Idaho, tax, j, f, m.....	2 00
Central trades and labor council, Bridgeton, N J, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Piano and organ workers intl of A, asst, Marble, mosaic, and terrazzo workers 10333, tax, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.50.....	7 00
7. Federal labor 10824, tax, June, 70c; d f, 70c.....	70 00
Intl bro of papermakers, tax, oct, '04, to and incl sept, '05.....	30 00
Central labor council, Oakland, Cal, tax, m, a, m.....	2 00
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, oct, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Federal labor 10334, tax, a, s, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	1 75
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 50
Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	1 80
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10327, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	3 00
Trades and labor assembly, Mt Vernon, Ill, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Federal labor 11014, tax, j, j, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 8c.....	1 00
Federal labor 11913, sup.....	2 00
Federal labor 8097, sup.....	1 00
Stove mounters intl union, sup.....	10 00

Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.....	\$3 00	11. Federal labor 11858, tax, a, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	\$10 00
Federal labor 11782, tax, aug, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 30c.....	8 20	Federal labor 11519, tax, j, a, s, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Sheet joggers 11931, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 8281, tax, j, a, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00
The granite cutters Int'l asso of A, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 9626, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Trades and labor council, Oneonta, N Y, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50	Sewer diggers 8662, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 9461, tax, aug \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 70	Cut nail workers 70.9, tax, aug, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Federal labor 11661, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Cloth spongers and refinishers 10854, tax, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 8 39, tax, j, a, \$6; d f, \$6.....	10 00	Chemical workers 10983, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 1152, tax, j, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	Baseball makers 10929, tax, aug, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Federal labor 11716, tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Alsea Bay fishermen's prot 11022, tax, sept, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	8 50
Federal labor 103.7, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Telephone operators 9887, tax, sept, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65.....	5 20
Lehr tenders and shove boys 7383, tax, j, a, a, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00	Nail mill employes 9907, tax, a, s, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Stone pavers 11394, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; assec, 9c.....	3 90	Horse-nail workers 10582, tax, j, a, s, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	8 40
Fibre pressmen 9831, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Tri-City labor congress, Rock Island, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Stoneware potters 8802, tax, j, j, a, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	10 80	Central labor union, Auburn, N Y, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Telephone operators 10795, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60	Trades and labor assem, O'Fallon, Ill, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Bootblacks 11623, tax sept, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Trades and labor assem, Charleston, S C, tax, a, m, j, acct.....	3 00
Fishermens prot 9690, tax, j, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	Lobster fishermen's 11843, tax, sept, \$5.55; d f, \$5.55; sup, \$1.....	12 10
Laborers prot 11002, tax, j, j, a, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50	Central labor union, Lorain, Ohio, tax, m, j, j, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	3 00
Federal labor 9576, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 8583, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 50c.....	4 50
Federal labor 1087, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Suspender workers 10083, sup.....	16 00
Federal labor 10816, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Central labor union, Ashland, Wis, sup.....	1 00
Carbonated water workers 11845, sup.....	3 00	Ice mens prot 9254, sup.....	50
Federal labor 11423, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90; sup, 90c.....	4 70	Trades council, Marinette and Menominee, Wis, sup.....	2 45
Lobster fishermen's 11887, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60	Central labor council, Seattle, Wash, and vicinity, sup.....	1 00
Int'l slate and tile roofers of A, tax, j, a, a, o, n, d.....	16 05	12. Natl bro of operative potters, tax, j, a, s.....	85 25
Central trades and labor council, New Orleans, La, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50	Coopers Intl of N A, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	188 00
Labor council, Kern Co, Cal, tax, a, m, j, j, a, a, o, acct u.....	6 00	United haters of N A, tax, a, s.....	85 00
Labor council, Galveston, Tex, tax, m, j, j, a, a, o.....	5 00	Federal labor, 10821, tax, m, j, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Central trades council, Mobile, Ala, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 60	Federal labor 11478, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Central labor union, Athol, Mass, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Federal labor 9713, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 60
Federal labor 8283, tax, j, j, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60	Federal labor 10746, tax, j, j, a, \$9; d f, \$9.....	18 00
Federal labor 10483, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50		
Federal labor 9762, tax, m, j, j, a, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50		
Derrickmens 9489, tax, aug, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$1.50.....	12 50		
Stone masons 7049, tax, aug, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00		
Ice mens prot 10176, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	8 70		
Drainlayers and helpers 10836, tax, aug, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00		
Laborers prot 10642, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80		
Lobster fishermen's 11923, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40		
Needle straighteners 11791, tax, sept, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40		
Twine stringers 11632, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00		
Federal labor 9873, tax, a, s, \$5.5; d f, \$5.50.....	7 00		
Bro of painters, decorators, and paper-hangers of A, tax, aug.....	261 95		
Monongahela valley central trades council, Charlestown, Pa, sup.....	10 00		
Horse-nail workers 7180, tax, sept, \$5.65; d f, \$5.65.....	11 30		
Federal labor 10651, tax, july, \$15; d f, \$15; sup, 50c.....	80 50		
Aluminum workers 8281, tax, aug, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50; sup, \$25.35.....	50 35		
Federation of labor, Sedalia, Mo, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50		
Trades and labor assem, Covington, Ky, tax, m, j, j, a, a, o.....	5 00		
Wood, wire, and metal lathers Intl, tax, a, s.....	44 00		
Central trades and labor council, Rochester, N Y, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00		
Labor council, San Francisco, Cal, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50		
Federal labor 11477, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60		
Federal labor 11006, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
Federal labor 9185, tax, a pt, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	2 60		
Federal labor 7274, tax, aug, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10		
Federal labor 11124, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 20		
Federal labor 8769, tax, aug, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20		
Federal labor 6877, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50		
Federal labor 11514, tax, j, a, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40		
Federal labor 11585, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00		
Federal labor 11831, tax, m, j, j, \$21.15; d f, \$21.15.....	42 30		
Federal labor 7187, tax, June, \$4.25; d f, \$1.25.....	8 50		
Federal labor 8 39, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	9 00		
Federal labor 9079, tax, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00		
Federal labor 11837, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00		

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# ROYAL



# BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure**

## HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

12. Federal labor 7155, tax, m, j, j, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	52 70
Central labor union, Worcester, Mass, tax, a, m, j, acct j	8 00
Federated trades council, Madison, Wis, tax, may, '6, to and includ, apr, '6	10 00
Central trades and labor, St Augustine, Fla, tax, m, j, j, acct a	8 00
Central trades council, Little Rock, Ark, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Central labor union, Iola, Kans, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Agricultural workers 11702, tax, july, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Agri-cultural workers 11902, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	00
Agricultural laborers 11873, tax, aug, \$2 50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Women's prot 11846, tax, july, 7 c; d f, 7 c	1 50
Agricultural workers 11822, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.5	00
Suspenders makers 10312, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Agricultural workers 10008, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Back tenders and rollers 11987, tax, aug, \$3.10, d f, \$3.10	6 20
Undertakers 9049, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.5	8 00
Agricultural workers 11906, tax, july, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1	8 00
Federal labor 8336, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 50c	2 00
Federal labor 9650, tax, sept, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; sup, \$18	
Grain handlers 7415, tax, j, j, a, \$4.05; d f, \$1.0; sup \$1	9 10
Laborers prot 8249, tax, j, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$1.60; sup, \$1 75	0 75
Federal labor 8398, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 25c	2 65
Federal labor 11684, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$1.4	4 25
Federal labor 10829, tax, aug, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25; sup, 50c	7 00
Central trades and labor assem, Oklahoma City, O T, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, d	5 85
13. Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers Intl, tax, a, s	17 53
Amal lace currt-in operatives of A, tax, a, s	7 60
Intl alliance of theatrical stage employes, tax, nov, '64 to and incl oct, '65	893 00
Journeyman tailors of A, tax, a, s	180 00
Gardeners and florists 10615, tax, july, \$1.40; d f, \$1.4	2 80
Coal handlers 9022, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1	10 00
Music engravers 11809, tax, aug, \$1.65; d f, \$1 65	8 80
Lobster fishermen 11834, tax, j, j, a, \$2.80; d f, \$2 80	4 60
Boothblacks prot 9923, tax, a, m, \$1; d f, \$1	2 0
N Y transfer co employes prot 11824, tax, sept, \$1.2; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Spring filters 11811, tax, sept, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	4 40
Laborers prot 8656, tax, sept, \$1.3; d f, \$1.33	70
Federated trades council, Orange, N J, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Trades and labor federation, New Brunswick, N J, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Federal labor 7281, tax, j, a, \$5.90; d f, \$5 80	10 60
Federal labor 9104, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50
Federal labor 9875, tax, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 10181, tax, m, a, m, j, j, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	5 30
Federal labor 11781, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Federal labor 11581, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1	3 00
Horse-nail makers 8638, tax, j, j, a, s, \$6; d f, \$6; sup, \$1	17 00
Federal labor 11270, sup	1 00
Federal labor 11912, tax, aug, 6 c; d f, 60c; sup, 50c	1 70
14. Trades and labor assem, Marietta, Ohio, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Virden, Ill, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 8620, tax, sept, \$2 d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 8770, tax, sept, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15	2 80
Federal labor 11871, tax, aug, \$1.8; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Federal labor 11991, tax, j, a, s, \$4.20; d f, \$1.20	8 40
Federal labor 11925, tax, sept, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Boothblacks prot 11516, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10338, tax, sept, \$1.7; d f, \$1.75	8 50
Fibre workers 7185, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Fire dept employes asso 10416, tax, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00

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THE DAVID B. CROCKETT COMPANY,  
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

14. House movers 10720, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c	91 2
Icemens prot 9254, tax, a, s, \$4.5; d f, \$4.5	1 0
Last makers 11924, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1 0	4 0
Laborers prot 11878, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	9 0
Asphalt pavers 10513, tax, july, \$3; d f, \$3	1 0
Shipkeepers prot 8671, tax, m, j, j, \$1.80; d f, \$1.0	1 0
Stable employes 10041, tax, june, \$2.50, d f, \$2 50	1 0
Lobster fishermen 11924, tax, aug, \$1 10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 40c	1 0
Granite workers 9259, tax, sept, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, 50c	1 0
Milkers prot 8861, tax, sept, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50; sup, 50c	25 1
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11551, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, \$1	1 2
Millmens prot 10297, tax, sept, \$4.75; d f, \$4.75; sup, \$1 50	15 0
Federal labor 11741, tax, may, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 50c	1 0
Lobster fishermen 11854, sup	10 0
Central trades and labor council, Cape Girardeau, Mo, sup	1 0
Granite cutters Intl asso of A, tax, j, a, s	16 2
Quarry workers Intl of N A, tax, aug	2 0
Intl compressed air workers, tax, j, a	2 0
Am fed of musicians, tax, sept	15 0
Intl wood carvers asso of N A, tax, j, a	15 0
Intl bro of blacksmiths, tax, bal m, j, j, on acct a	10 1
15. Marcelino Ramirez, Fajardo, P R, sup	10 1
Intl of the journeyman horsehoers of U S and Canada, tax, m, j, j, a, s	10 1
Stove mounters Intl, tax, j, a, s	2 0
Amal asso of street and electric ry employes of A, tax, j, a, s	2 0
Nail alliance bill posters and billers of A, tax, j, a, s	2 0
Intl microtypers and electrotypers union, tax, aug	2 0
Central labor union, Hartford, Conn, tax, a, m, j	2 0
Federal labor 11900, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	1 0
United labor congress, Mahoning co, Ohio, tax, m, j, j	1 0

# CHARACTER

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## Wiener Beer

—But there's something else: an indescribable element that gives to Wiener its striking individuality. In a word, it is Character. There's a most satisfying, grateful flavor that is always a distinct Blatz quality.

**Val Blatz Brewing Co.**

**MILWAUKEE.**

Always the Same Good Old "Blatz."

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Central trades and labor assem, Corinth, N Y, tax, m, j, j ..... \$2 50  
Central trades and labor assem, Beaumont, Tex, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j ..... 5 00  
Central trades and labor council, Pendleton, Jr., tax, d, '01, j, f, m, a, m ..... 5 00  
General labor 7424, tax, a, s, 80c; d f, 80c ..... 1 60  
General labor 11 87, tax, m, a, \$1.45; d f, \$1.85 ..... 2 70  
General labor 11419, tax, aug, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65 ..... 5 80  
General labor 11722, tax, aug, 6 c; d f, 65c ..... 1 30  
General labor 1161, tax, sup ..... 10 00  
General labor 9710, tax, aug, 83; d f, 83 ..... 6 00  
General labor 1161, tax, m, j, \$1.90; d f, \$1.91 ..... 3 80  
Inspectors 8706, tax, j, a, s, \$24.60; d f, \$1.60 ..... 49 20  
Examiners and spongers 11880, tax, dec, \$7.10; d f, \$7.10 ..... 14 20  
Sawmill workers 11251, tax, sept, 40c; d f, 4c ..... 80  
Whys 11564, tax, aug ..... 48  
Merry employees 10681, tax, sept, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50 ..... 15 00  
Wanders 7294, tax, aug, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35 ..... 2 70  
Sawmill workers 7721, tax, sept, 45c; d f, 45c ..... 90  
Sawmill and tunnel workers 7819, tax, aug, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50 ..... 15 00  
Sawmill and gardeners 10728, tax, aug, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, \$1.25 ..... 3 95  
General labor 9418, sup ..... 10  
Sawmill workers 11095, tax, m, j, j, a, s, d f, \$2 sup, \$1 ..... 9 00  
General labor 11934, sup ..... 10 00  
General labor 1085, tax, a, s, 70c; d f, 70c ..... 1 40  
General labor 11790, tax, aug, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30 ..... 4 0  
Shoe polishers and laborers 1076, tax, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55 ..... 5 10  
Shoe employees 11288, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c ..... 90  
Shoe handlers 11474, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75 ..... 3 50  
Shoe workers 8144, tax, a, s, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10 ..... 6 30  
Shoemakers 9580, tax, aug, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25 ..... 16 50  
General labor 8170, tax, j, j, a, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60 ..... 3 00

16. Federal labor 9504, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c ..... \$1 00  
Federal labor 9914, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50 ..... 3 00  
Federal labor 10361, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c ..... 90  
Federal labor 10888, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05 ..... 2 10  
Federal labor 10019, tax, a, s, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10 ..... 6 20  
Federal labor 11020, tax, j, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20 ..... 2 40  
Federal labor 11418, tax, aug, \$7.55; d f, \$7.55 ..... 15 10  
Federal labor 11811, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70 ..... 3 40  
Central trades and labor council, Coshoc-ton, Ohio, tax, a, m, j ..... 2 50  
Trades and labor assem, Jacksonville, Ill, tax, m, j, j ..... 2 50  
Trades and labor assem, Ogden, Utah, sup ..... 2 00  
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11891, tax, aug, \$3.25; d f, \$3.20; sup, 60c ..... 7 00  
Metal polishers, buffers, platers, etc, tax, m, j, j, a ..... 200 00  
Federal labor 9720, sup ..... 50  
Central labor union, Rockland, Mass, tax, tax, f, m, a, \$1.30; sup, 5 c ..... 3 00  
Central trades and labor, Cairo, Ill, sup ..... 50  
Federal labor 11793, tax, j, a, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30; sup, 25c ..... 4 05  
18. Stoneware potters 11588, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c ..... 1 60  
Flesh dressers prot 10063, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, \$4.50; d f, \$1.0 ..... 9 00  
Boomers 9414, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50 ..... 3 00  
Tlemakers 11239, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 75c ..... 1 50  
Machin bands 11883, tax, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, \$3 ..... 11 00  
Wax and plaster model makers 11488, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c ..... 1 30  
Hospital nurses and employees 10577, tax, aug, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 60c ..... 9 80  
Pile drivers 9611, tax, j, j, a, \$4; d f, \$3 ..... 6 00  
Gas workers 10678, tax, aug, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45 ..... 8 90  
Metro asco of double drum holsters runners 11275, tax, j, j, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70 ..... 7 40  
Sugar workers 10519, tax, aug, \$15; d f, \$15 ..... 30 00  
Fire dept employees 11425, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25 ..... 2 50  
Stablemen prot 10018, tax, j, a, \$6; d f, \$6 ..... 13 00  
Agricultural workers 11885, tax, July, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10 ..... 4 20  
Agricultural workers 11885, tax, aug, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85 ..... 4 70  
Sawmill workers 11826, tax, sept, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80 ..... 2 60  
Bottle sorters and handlers 11756, tax, a, s, 90c; d f, 90c ..... 1 80  
Cooks and waiters 10968, tax, sept, \$9.80; d f, \$9.80 ..... 18 00  
Pavers, curbers, and rammers 9381, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50 ..... 7 00  
Postoffice clerks 8708, tax, aug, \$15; d f, \$15 ..... 30 00  
Horse-nail makers p and b 8170, tax, a, s, \$18; d f, \$18 ..... 26 00  
Agricultural laborers 11874, tax, bal aug, 70c; d f, 70c ..... 1 40  
Plumbing and steamfitting supply house workers 10210, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50 ..... 3 00  
Laborers prot 9779, tax, j, a, \$11.55; d f, \$11.55 ..... 23 10  
Brewery laborers 11877, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1 ..... 2 00  
Laborers prot 11417, tax, j, j, a, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95 ..... 3 90  
Federal labor 9891, tax, m, j, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2 ..... 4 00  
Federal labor 9445, tax, a, s, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80 ..... 6 00  
Federal labor 9445, tax, j, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50 ..... 9 00  
Federal labor 10818, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50 ..... 5 00  
Federal labor 11189, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1 ..... 2 00  
Federal labor 11185, tax, sept, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80 ..... 3 60  
Federal labor 11984, tax, aug, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05 ..... 2 10  
Federal labor 11984, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25 ..... 2 50  
Federal labor 11491, tax, j, a, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30 ..... 2 60  
Trades assembly, Eldorado, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s ..... 5 00  
Central labor union, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a ..... 5 00  
Central labor union, Plymouth, Pa, tax, a, o, n ..... 50  
Central labor union, Rockford, Ill, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o ..... 5 00  
Federation of labor, Springfield, Ill, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o ..... 5 00  
Central labor union, Vineland, N J, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j ..... 5 00  
Georgia state fed of labor, tax, dec, '04, to and incl nov, '05 ..... 10 00  
Indiana state fed of labor, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o ..... 5 00  
Amalgamated glass workers intl asso of A, tax, j, j, a ..... 25 11  
Intl of state workers, tax, a, s ..... 9 00  
The order of railroad telegraphers, tax, j, a, s ..... 225 00  
Watch case engravers intl asso of A, tax, j, a, s ..... 4 00



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Condensed Milk  
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Evaporated Cream.

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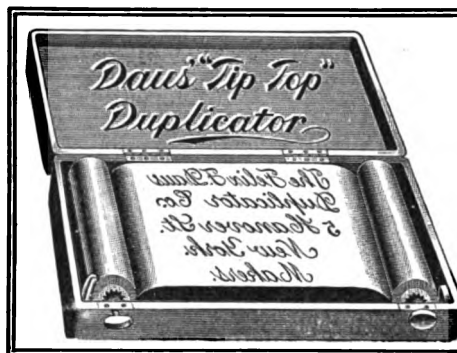
18. Intl brick, tile, and terra cotta workers alliance, tax, j, a, e.....	\$43 00	20. Federal labor 10488, tax, sept, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05; sup, 50c.....	10 00
Women's prot 11953, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 88051, tax, a, a, 90c; d f, 90c.....	10 00
Federal labor 11857, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 10917, tax, aug, 40c; d f, 40c.....	10 00
Federal labor 11968, sup.....	10 00	House shorers and movers 7417, tax, a, a, e, n, d, \$5; d f, \$5.....	8 50
Foremen blasters 11955, sup.....	1 00	Pipe cutters asso 11697, tax, j, a, \$10; d f, \$10	5 00
Intl glove workers of A, sup.....	9 80	Park employes prot 11820, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	1 25
Assorters and packers 8818, sup.....	3 20	Horse-nail makers 9558, tax, sept, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	3 20
Laborers prot 11581, tax, sept, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, \$3.50.....	4 10	Crown cork and seal workers 10673, tax, July, \$4; d f, \$4.....	5 25
O E Applegate, Trenton, N J, sup.....	6 00	Central labor union, Alliance, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	3 00
Federal labor 8583, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85; sup, 50c.....	5 95	Trades and labor assem, Keokuk, Iowa, tax, m, j, j.....	60
Federal labor 11833, tax, sept, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, \$1.....	4 20	Trades and labor assem, Little Falls, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Federal labor 11648, tax, a, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 25c.....	1 00	Central labor union, Alliance, Ohio, tax, j, a, s.....	5 95
Federal labor 11856, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	80	Federated trades and labor council, Fresno, Cal, tax, a, m, j.....	1 00
Federal labor 11459, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.....	4 20	Suspender workers 11294, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 00
Federal labor 11812, tax, sept, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95; sup, 50c.....	1 00	Trades assem, Logansport, Ind, tax, j, j, a.....	5 00
Federal labor 10834, sup.....	1 00	Trades and labor assem, Cortland, N Y, tax, m, j, j, a, s.....	3 00
19. Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11807, tax, aug, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	9 00	Central labor union, Skowhegan, Me, tax, a, m, j.....	80 00
Cemetery employes 11848, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	8 00	Central labor union, Washington, D C, tax, m, j, j.....	3 00
Grain workers 11407, tax, j, j, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	10 00	Central trades and labor council, Roanoke, Va, tax, a, m, j.....	5 00
City firemens prot 11431, tax, sept, \$15; d f, \$15	3 00	United mine workers of A, tax, aug.....	3 00
Pavers prot 8846, tax, sept, \$1.4; d f, \$1.50.....	2 50	Joemans 9980, tax, a, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2	2 50
Laborers prot 9115, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	2 50	Intl photo engravers, tax, aug.....	2 50
Federal labor 6998, tax, j, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	2 50	Iron molders of N A, tax, j, a, s.....	10 00
Federal labor 8227, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	2 50	Intl bro of blacksmiths, tax, bal, a, s.....	2 50
Central labor union, Brockton, Mass, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, m, j, j, a, s.....	10 00
Trades and labor assem, Ft Madison, Iowa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	Trades and labor assem, Pontiac, Ill, sup.....	2 50
Central labor union, Omaha, Neb, tax, m, j, j.....	10 00	Central labor union, Portsmouth, Va, tax, m, a, m, \$2.50; sup, \$2.50.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Des Moines, Iowa, tax, nov, '01, to and incl oct.....	10 00	Trades and labor assem, New Athens, Ill, tax, j, j, a, s, \$3.34; sup, 6c.....	10 00
Federation of labor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, tax, a, m, j.....	10 00	United textile workers of A, sup.....	2 50
Washington state federation of labor, tax, may '05, to and incl apr, '06.....	1,500 00	Central labor union, Middletown, N Y, tax, m, j, j, \$3.50; sup, \$1.....	4 95
Retail clerks intl prot asso, assem.....	28 00	Boo! blacks prot 11981, sup.....	10 00
United gold beaters natl union of A, tax, j, a, s.....	8 00	Suspender workers 10881, on acct sup.....	8 00
Upholsterers intl of N A, tax, a, s.....	05	21. Laborers, excavators, and rockmen 11673, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Agricultural workers 11935, sup.....	22 50	Laborers prot 8549, tax, a, s, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	5 00
Mill workers 119 6, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$5	5 00	Federal labor 10881, tax, j, a, s, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	22 50
Federal labor 8306, sup.....	5 00	Federal labor 8862, tax, j, a, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90.....	5 00
20. Laborers prot 9558, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 8116, tax, a, a, c, \$3.73; d f, \$3.73.....	5 00
Federal labor 8384, tax, j, a, s \$11.25; d f, \$11 25	1 20	Lobster fishermen 11881, tax, aug, \$1.40; d f, \$1 40.....	1 20
Federal labor 10762, tax, m, j, j, a, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....			
g, 60c; d f, 60c.....			

# ROCHESTER STAMPING COMPANY, ROCHESTER NEW YORK

## TEA AND COFFEE POTS

## High Grade Metal Specialties

Embossers prot 10821, tax, m, j, j, a, a, \$17.50; d f, \$17.50		22. Amalgamated society of carpenters and joiners, tax, j, a, s	\$75 00
Hair spinners 10899, tax, july, \$1; d f, \$1	\$85 00	Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.	16 00
Newsboys prot 9077, tax, j, a, s	2 00	Federal labor 10655, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$3; sup. 50c.	10 50
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	5 40	Plaster material workers 11877, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$5; sup, \$3.50	13 50
Stone pavers 11394, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	Federal labor 108 7, tax, a, a, \$1; d f, \$1; sup. 5 c.	2 50
Pipe layers 9741, tax, aug, \$1.5; d f, \$1.50	8 00	Federal labor 11414, tax, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 50c	2 90
Suspender workers 1-088, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	Printers roller makers 10898, tax, sept, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$2	4 80
Federal labor 11833, tax, june, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80	Federal labor 10851, tax, a, a, \$30; d f, \$30; sup, 50c	60 50
Mineral water bottlers 11829, tax, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Hotel and restaurant employees, etc, sup	61 20
Gravel, composite, and waterproof roofers 9806, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	23. Boot and shoe workers, tax, a, s	368 28
Trades and labor assem, Ottawa, Ill, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00	Paper bag workers 11757, tax, sept, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, m, j, j	2 50	Hat fur blower and mixers 11867, tax, j, a, a, o, n, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Central trades and labor council, Zanesville, Ohio, tax, may, '05, to and incl apr, '06	10 00	House wreckers and second-hand building material handlers 9969, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Trades council, Cumberland, Md, tax, m, j, j	2 50	Federal labor 8279, tax, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Decatur, Ill, tax, f, m, a	2 50	Federal labor 8198, tax, a, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Central trades and labor council, Fort Smith, Ark, tax, a, m, j	2 50	Federal labor 8194, tax, june, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Central labor union, Pottsville, Pa, tax, j, j, a	2 50	Central labor union, Tiffin, Ohio, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Central labor union, Waltham Newton, Watertown, Mass, tax, m, j, j, a, a, o	5 00	Central labor union, Salisbury, N C, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N. Y., tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00	Central labor union, Hanover and Mo- Sherrytown, Pa, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Trades council, Crawfordsville, Ind, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00	Federation of labor, Baltimore, Md, tax, dec, '04, to and incl nov, '05	10 00
Central labor council, Hartford, Ark, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	5 00	Central labor union, Mattoon, Ill, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Tobacco workers intl union, tax, oct, '04, to and incl sept, '05	328 28	Central labor union, Canton, Ohio, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, aug	750 00	Federal labor 9862, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$2.50	8 50
Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, sup	25	Federal labor 9710, sup	4 85
Federal labor 10279, tax, aug, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, \$1	6 80	Federal labor 11748, tax, aug, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, 50c	1 40
Weil drillers and helpers 11952, sup	9 25	Federal labor 10190, tax, sept, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80; sup, \$2.90	10 50
Newsboys 11840, tax, j, j, a, \$1; sup, \$1	2 00	25. Coal handlers 8255, tax, j, j, a, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Federal labor 9174, tax, m, j, j, a, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, 20c	3 00	Watch workers 9961, tax, aug, \$4.35; d f, \$1.35	8 70
Fed trades council, Waukesha, Wis, tax, m, j, j	2 50	Sugar workers 11155, tax, a, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Trades and labor council, Ionia, Mich, sup	2 50	Riggers prot 11248, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Intl bro of foundry employees, tax, j, a, s, \$14.75; sup, \$1.35	20 11	Stablemen prot 10948, tax, j, a, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
1. Hat shop laborers 8530, tax, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	Laborers prot 9784, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Labor council, Cadillac, Mich, tax, j, j, a	2 50	Laborers prot 11888, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 50c	8 50
Trades and labor assem, Breese, Ill, tax, j, j, a	2 50	Federal labor 6854, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Central labor union, Bellows Falls, Vt, tax, j, a, s	2 50	Federal labor 6796, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 10098, tax, sept, 65c; d f, 65c	1 30	Federal labor 8094, tax, aug, 85c; d f, 95c	1 90
Federal labor 9449, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40	Federal labor 9991, tax, sept, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25	8 50
Stone planers 10004, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1	8 00	Federal labor 10087, tax, j, a, 70c; d f, 70c; as-as, 21c	1 61
Gas workers 11633, tax, aug, 85c; d f, 85c	1 70	Federal labor 11977, tax, a, a, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Bottle caners 10635, tax, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Trades assem, Ft Worth, Tex, tax, m, j, j, a, a, o	5 00
Curstone cutters 8612, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, \$24; d f, \$24	48 00	Trades council, Greensboro, N C, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Gliders prot 8980, tax, aug, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	8 20	Tri-city central trades council, Granite City, Ill, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Ordnancemens 9165, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00	Central labor union, Holyoke, Mass, tax, a, a, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, s, '05	7 50
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11788, tax, aug, \$4.35; d f, \$4.35	8 70	Central labor union, Knoxville, Tenn, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Rammermen 9120, tax, j, a, a, \$3; d f, \$3; as- essment, 75c	6 75	Central trades and labor council, Provi- dence, R I, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00
Trades and labor council, E Liverpool, Ohio, tax, a, m, j	2 50	Trades and labor council, St Cloud, Minn, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Marietta, Ill, tax, jan to and including dec	10 00	Central labor union, Toledo, Ohio, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Local 2, ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers, etc, sup	50	Central labor union, Westerly, R I, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00
Intl bro of teamsters, tax, sept	244 89	Cotton mule spinners asso, tax, j, a, s	33 00
Table knife grinders natl, tax, a, s	2 79	Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, sept	25 00
Intl ladies garment workers, tax, a, m, j, j, a	88 88	Intl asso of car workers, tax, aug	25 00
Amal leather workers of A, tax, m, j, j	15 00		
Patternmakers league of N A, tax, j, a	36 50		



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25. Intl bodcarriers and building laborers of A, tax, oct, '04, to incl sept, '05	\$379 12	27. Central labor union, Beloit, Wis. tax, j, a, a	
Commercial telegraphers of A, tax, j, a, s	30 60	Trades and labor congress, Dubuque, Ia, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	
Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, etc, tax, aug	175 19	Central labor union, Elkhart, Ind, tax, m, j, j	
Federal labor 11431, sup, \$1; assess, 90c	1 96	Central labor union, Rockland, Mass, tax, m, j, j	
Telephone operators 10785, tax, oct, 45c; d f, 45c; sup, 25c	1 15	Trades assembly, Marselles, Ill, tax, jan, to and incl sept	
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, sept, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, \$1.50	5 70	Central trades council, Chicopee, Mass, tax, j, j, a	
Intl shingle weavers of A, tax, j, a, \$10.41; sup, \$7.40	24 21	Labor council, Evansston, Ill, tax, j, j, a	
26. Laborers prot 11065, sup	10 00	American wire weavers prot asso, tax, j, a, s	
Federal labor 8217, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00	Patternmakers league of N A, tax, sep	
Federal labor 8971, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	Frank Atwell, Rio Dell, Cal, sup	
Federal labor 11778, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	28. United garment workers of A, tax, oct, '04, to and incl sept	
Agricultural laborers 11888, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	Laborers prot 10961, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	
Federal labor 11780, tax, aug, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00	Laborers prot 10944, tax, m, j, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50	
Federal labor 11851, tax, aug, \$7.60; d f, \$7.60	15 20	Intl asso of glass house employees, tax, j, a, s	
Federal labor 11164, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Federal labor 7481, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	
Federal labor 9577, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00	Federal labor 10236, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4	
Mill workers and laborers and helpers 11486, tax, j, a, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40	Federal labor 11046, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	
Riggers 11578, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00	Federal labor 8724, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	
Gas workers 9916, tax, a, s, o, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40	Stone ramblers 7219, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	
Lime trimmers 11836, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Granite pavers 7134, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00	Wire and cable workers 9902, tax, a, m, j, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	
Pipe caulkers and tappers 7848, tax, aug, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00	Agricultural workers 11896, tax, bal aug, \$c; d f, 50c	
Trades and labor assem, Mankato, Minn, tax, m, j, j	2 50	Trades council, Ann Arbor, Mich, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d	
Central labor council, Santa Rosa, Cal, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00	Trades and labor assem, Council Bluffs, Ia, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	
Federated trades and labor council, San Diego, Cal, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00	Trades assem, Denton, Tex, tax, m, j, j	
Trades assem, Fostoria, Ohio, tax, j, a, s	2 50	Trades council, Herrin, Ill, tax, bal m, j, j, socia	
Trades assem, Ft Edward, N Y, tax, j, j, a	2 50	Central labor union, Ithaca, N Y, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	
Central labor union, Columbia, Pa, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00	Central labor union, Madison, Me, tax, m, j, j	
New York federation of labor, tax, may, '05, to and including apr, '06	10 00	Lake co trades and labor council, Painesville, Ohio, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	
Agricultural workers 11447, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, '04, \$11.55; d f, \$11.55	23 10	Trades union assem, Williamsport, Pa, tax, j, j, a	
Intl union of flour and cereal mill employees, tax, j, a, s	18 80	Lohster fishermen 11408, sup	
Central trades and labor council, Cape Girardeau, Mo, sup	9 00	Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9905, sup	
Agricultural workers 11022, tax, aug, \$6.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$6	17 50	Intl glove workers of A, sup	
Messenger boys 11444, tax, a, s, \$1.60; sup, 85c	2 45	Laborers prot 10236, tax, sept, \$6.00; d f, \$6.00; sup, \$1	
Agricultural workers 11897, tax, July, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, \$5	10 50	Assorters and packers 6916, sup	
Agricultural workers 11906, tax, aug, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Federal labor 11794, tax, July, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, \$1.50	
27. Federal labor 8162, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	29. Federal labor 9481, tax, a, s, \$10; d f, \$10	
Federal labor 10722, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Trades assem, Ballston Spa, N Y, tax, a, m, j	
Federal labor 11867, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00	Federal labor 7178, tax, a, s, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	
Federal labor 10185, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	Federal labor 9183, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	
Laborers prot 11400, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Soap, soda, and candle workers 10855, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	
Federal labor 11811, tax, j, a, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60	5 20	Carbonated water workers 11845, tax, a, s, 70c; d f, 70c	
Federal labor 11585, tax, j, j, a, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9128, tax, sept, 5c; d f, 5c	
Cloth and stock workers 10181, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Stabliemans prot 10860, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	
Scale workers prot 7592, tax, j, a, \$18.90; d f, \$18.90	27 30	Gas lamp lighters and trimmers 11894, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2	
Riggers prot 11561, tax, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00	R R transfer messengers and clerks 11609, tax, a, s, \$2; d f, \$2	
Central labor council, Alameda co, Cal, tax, j, j, a	2 50	Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8884, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c	
Trades assembly, Bradford, Pa, tax, j, j, a	2 50		

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The Union our Men's Clothing Stands for is:

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1. Sand cutters 10047, tax, sept, 45c; d f, 45c. ....	
Pipe and drain layers 11882, tax, a, o, 90c; d f, 90c. ....	
Federated trades council, Eureka, Cal, tax, June, '05, to and includ acct feb '06. ....	
Trades and labor assembly, Marietta, Ohio, tax, a, a, o. ....	
Trades and labor assembly, Sioux city, Ia, tax, j, j, a. ....	
Central labor union, Newport, R I, tax, oct, '04, to and includ sept, '05. ....	
Labor council, San Francisco, Cal, tax, a, a, o, n, d, '05, j, '06. ....	
Trades and labor assembly, Denver, Colo, tax, j, j, a, a, o, n. ....	
Central labor union, Fremont, Neb, tax, j, j, a. ....	
Laborers prot 9878, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c. ....	
Intl seamen union of A, tax, j, a, s. ....	
Intl bro of stationary firemens, tax, july. ....	
Cigarmakers intl union of A, tax, a, s. ....	
Glass bottle blowers asso of U S and Can, tax, j, a, s. ....	
Suspender workers 10838, bal supplies. ....	
Machine printers and color mixers 11967, sup. ....	
2. Gas workers 10086, tax, j, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50. ....	
Machinists helpers 9713, sup. ....	
Central labor union, Sherman, Tex, tax, n, d, '01, j. ....	
Central trades and labor council, Durham, N C, tax, j, j, a. ....	
Central labor union, Beaveroo, New Brighton, Pa, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s. ....	
Federal labor 11624, tax, j, a, \$11.20; d f, \$11.20; sup, \$2.10. ....	
Hospital employees 10708, tax, july, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05. ....	
Asphalt pavers and helpers 11914, tax, j, a, \$12.00; d f, \$12.00. ....	
Lea-menders 8151, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$25; d f, \$25. ....	
Marble mosaic workers 11808, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50. ....	
Small supplies. ....	
Pavers and rammers 10818, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50. ....	
Premiums on bonds. ....	

30. Subscriptions AM FED. ....	\$24 25
Advertisements AM FED. ....	6,672 00
Return of organizing expenses, E J Lynch. ....	100 00

\$127,707 07

### EXPENSES.

1. Month's rent in advance, G G Siebold, secy..	\$175 00
2. Organizing expenses: J D Pierce, \$6; J Ay- barr, \$3; S. Iglesias, \$182.50; J. D. Pierce, \$100. ....	347 50
3. Stamps: 300 3-c; 300 4-c; 300 5-c; 300 6-c; 300 8-c; 300 11-c; 100 specials; P O dept. ....	118 00
Organizing expenses, Frank McCarthy. ....	20 95
Ice, American ice co. ....	8 10
Clippings Nat press intel co. ....	5 00
Organizing expenses, Thos I Kidd. ....	80 00
Expenses as delegate to Canadian trades and labor congress, Frank Feenev. ....	100 00
6. Organizing expenses, T H Flynn, \$100; W H Roberts, \$22.50. ....	122 50
Translating, B H Lane. ....	18 00
Telegrams, Postal telegraph cable co. ....	28 18
7. Organizing expenses, R A Higgins, \$15.70; E J Lynch, \$100; J Fitzpatrick, \$2. ....	197 70
8. Charter and outfit returned by servants prot 11888, D D Driscoll. ....	10 00
Refund for ledger returned by firemens prot association 1143, Edwin Farmer, secy. ....	3 50
Balance on printing bill: 440 list of paid or- ganizers, \$7.50; corrections list of organ- izers, \$7.50; 250 letter circulars, \$3.50; 150 placards, \$8; 400 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; corrections, list of organizations, \$11.25; 5,000 gummed labels, \$4.25; 17 special notices, \$2; 2,000 Spanish working cards, \$20; 180 typewriter letters, \$2.25; 200 special notices, \$8; corrections, list of organizers, \$8; 2,000 organizers letter heads, \$6; correc- tions, list of organizations, \$11.25; The Trades Unionist, \$110; by cash, \$50. ....	80 00
Stamps, 2,100 1-c, 1,500 2-c, P O dept. ....	51 00
Stamps, 100 4-c, 110 1-c, 200 2-c, P O dept. ....	10 00
15. Telegrams, Telegraph co. ....	40
2 ribbons, \$5; 1 box carbon, \$2.75; 4 brushes, \$1; Smith premier typewriter co. ....	4 00
5,000 1-c stamps, P O dept. ....	50 00

15. Cleaning windows and doors, Natl window and office cleaning co	\$6 00
Organizing expenses, F G R Gordon, \$12; H Grossman, \$50	62 00
2 oak bookcase sections, Typewriter and office supply co	6 50
Supplies retd by central labor union, Rockland, Mass; Abraham Lelyveld, secy	8 00
Supplies retd by federal labor 11745; Thos G Reddish, secy	75
16. Organizing expenses, T F Tracy, \$50; S Reid, \$150; J W Stoughton, \$30; M Donnelly, \$150; T F Tracy, \$150; R Braun-chweg, \$100; J A Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$150; M G Hamilton, \$150; J Leonard, \$150; J Sexton, \$50; P H Strawhun, \$150; J Tazelaar, \$100; W E Terry, \$100; H M Walker, \$50; C Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; H L Elcheberger, \$100; H Frayne, \$150; N N Evans, \$18 41	2,118 41
18. Expenses attending convention of cement workers at Springfield, Ill, John B Lennon Strike benefits to coal handlers 9022, for 2 weeks ending sept 18, '03, Patrick Campbell and J J Sullivan	192 00
Commission on advertisements	1,061 75
Printing sept AM Fed, Law Reporter co	1,411 70
Printing 503 sept bulletin, Law Reporter co	5 00
Printing 100 cards, mounting 4 cuts, Law Reporter co	2 25
Telephone service, Chesapeake and Potomac tel co	174 86
20. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$60; W J Mallett, \$10; E Padillo, \$15; D L Hoffman, \$250; T H Flynn, \$100	177 50
21. 5,000-10 stamps, P O dept	50 00
Expenses trip to Pittsburg, Pa, and return, Frank Morrison	80 00
22. Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, James Duncan	90 00
Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, Max Morris	189 00
Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, Thomas I Kidd	79 00
Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, D A Hayes	51 00
Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, Daniel J Keefe	108 00
Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, William J Spencer	95 00
Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, Frank Morrison	10 00
Expenses attending carmen's convention at Buffalo, N Y, Thomas I Kidd	88 75
1 doz eight hour badges, returned by federal labor 5561, A E Cole, secretary	5 00
8. Towel service, Fowler mfg co	7 00
Repairing and cleaning Standard adding machine, W E Weatherby	8 00
Expenses attending steam engineers convention at Toronto, Can, Frank Morrison	50 45
25. 4 rolls punching tape, The Elliott co	1 00
Organizing expenses, S D Fodick	38 00
Contribution to AM Fed, Hugh McGregor	10 00
26. Organizing expenses, S Iglesias, \$150.75; J Leonard, \$100	250 75
27. Expenses attending E C meeting, Washington, D C, John B Lennon	117 80
Organizing expenses, R Braunschweig, \$100; H Robinson, \$100; J E Jones, \$3.85; F H McCarthy, \$10.58; J A Henderson, \$10; P J McCormick, \$3.29	284 73
Cleaning and repairing Burrough's adding machine, E S Newman	7 00
115 1-c stamps, 115 5-c stamps, P O dept	6 90
Express, U S. Express co	40 97
Appropriation by E C to pay per capita tax United Garment Workers of A, B A Langer, genl sec	1,916 78
Organizing expenses, M Grant Hamilton, \$150; Hugh Frayne, \$50; H M Walker, \$100	300 00
28. 5 weeks salary Bookkeepers: J W Lowe, \$109; (4 weeks), W Bernhardt, \$71.24; F C Alexander, \$87.87; (3 weeks), C H Roderick, \$54.23. STENOGRAPHERS: J Kelly, \$105; R L Guard, \$105; (4 weeks), N L Balnes, \$64; L McAllen, \$79.28; L L Bradley, \$73.75; A L McCoy, \$75; (3 weeks), A G Russell, \$51; L A Gaver, \$85; F L Faber, \$75; (4 1/2 weeks), J Galaher, \$73.35; (4 weeks), G L Witter, \$67.15; J T Shier, \$75; (4 weeks), Maud Sinclair, \$60; (2 weeks), E Mullican, \$50. TYPEWRITERS—(3 weeks), I M Rodier, \$50; (4 weeks), A S Boswell, \$52. CLERKS: D J Nielsen, \$62.70; B S Thomas, \$54.00; D F Manning, \$63; L A Sterne, \$77.45; J S Alexander, \$50.47; J T Swan, \$44.25; (4 weeks),	



**HUNTER**  
BALTIMORE RYE  
BOTTLED BY  
W. LANAHAN & SON, BALTIMORE.

**UNIFORM EXCELLENCE.**

The highest standard of quality in what is best is uniform excellence. That of

## Hunter Baltimore Rye

is out of reach of competition. Popular preference, here, there, everywhere has but one verdict for this whiskey, viz:

**There is no Fault to Find**

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Laura Black, \$42.40; (2 weeks), M C Hatch, \$18.81	\$1,200 00
28. One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	200 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy	20 00
Supplies: 1 Harpers' weekly, 10c; 1 Harpers' weekly, 10c; 1 Current Litature, 25c; 1 copy Inland Printer, aug, 30c; 6 penholders, 25c; 1 R-m ribbon, purple copy, \$1; 1 magazine \$3c; 1 doz pads, 75c; 1/2 gross pencils, \$2.25; 1/2 gross erasers, \$1.50, 1,000 envelopes, \$2; 1 doz photo envelopes, 60c; 1 Everybodys, 15c; 1 Harpers weekly, 10c; 1 McClures, 10c; 2,000 sheets mimeograph paper, \$8.75; 1 Century magazine, 35c; 1 dater, 25c; 1 Harpers weekly, 10c; Law Reporter co.	17 00
Organizing expenses, Thos I Kidd	20 00
R R fare and expenses from aug 21 to sept 30, Samuel Gompers	23 00
Postage on AM Fed, P O dept	25 00
Approp to Intl pavers and rammermen, Harry McClosky	100 00
29. Organizing expenses, W C Hahn, \$17.20; H Grossman, \$33	50 00
30. Organizing expenses, Thos H Gram, \$100; S Reid, \$30; P H Strawhun, \$50; C O Young, \$100	230 00
Postage due, 15c; baggage, 75c; hauling, 25c; soap, 30c; fee, m o, 23c; express, \$1; newspapers and magazines, 70c; car tickets, \$6.50; J W Lowe	10 00
Hauling AM Fed, J W Lowe	1 00
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison	2 00
	\$1,441 00

RECAPITULATION.	
Balance on hand September 1, 1905	\$10,123 24
Receipts for month of September	24,300 71
Total	34,423 95
Expenses for month of September	12,144 00
Balance on hand October 1, 1905	22,279 95
General fund	22,279 95
Defense fund	0 00
Total	22,279 95

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary A. F. of L

# Rasner & Dinger Co.

Architectural  
Sheet Metal Works

Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices

**FIREPROOF**

**Sheet Metal Window Frames and Sash**

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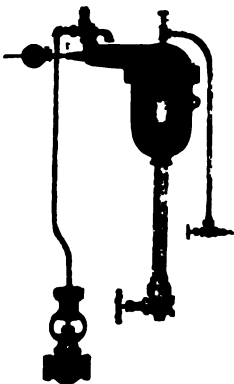
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Galvanized Iron Pipe Work

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Is King. Superior to All Others



No Floats, No Expansion Tubes, No Failure  
Perfect Water Level a Continual Certainty  
Saves its Purchase Cost in Less Than a Year

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When a Dry Battery Motor Will  
Do the Work?



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Clothing is one of the 70 departments of this store. The Clothing we have made for men is so vastly different from the ordinary sort of Clothing that it appeals to men on sight.

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We Make a Specialty of Handling RAIN COATS,  
now acknowledged to be the most practical everyday coat a man can own.

GOOD WISHES FROM



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A chapped face  
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Keep your face  
smooth by using  
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**Shaving Soap.**

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**Milk, Cream, Butter and Eggs**

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**White Laundry SOAP**

Makes white clothes  
and soft hands

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in the world. :: :: :: ::

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**300,000**

PEOPLE BUY

— THE —  
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it prints all the news and tells  
the truth about it.

## The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co. Offices, Hamilton Building, Akron, Ohio.

This Company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in November, 1902, as successor to The Northern Ohio Traction Company, which was formed on July 1, 1899, by a consolidation of The Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Railroad Company and The Akron Traction and Electric Company. Later the Company purchased The Akron and Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Company. These properties are now known as the A. B. C. Division, the Akron Division, and the Barberton, Kent and Ravenna Divisions of The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company.

The A. B. C. Division extends from the city of Akron to the boundary line of the city of Cleveland, a distance of about 24 miles. This Division has about 12 miles of double track and the balance of the line will be double tracked as soon as construction can be completed with reasonable economy.

The Company has a traffic agreement with The Cleveland Electric Railway Company for the operation of its cars from the city limits to the public square, Cleveland.

The Akron Division covers practically the entire business and residential part of the city of Akron.

The Barberton, Kent and Ravenna Division extends from Akron to Barberton, Akron to Cuyahoga Falls, Kent and Brady's Lake, and Ravenna, covering a distance of about 28 miles.

The Company also furnishes all the electric lights for both Akron and Barberton, being under contract with both cities for all the street lights used.

Cars on the A. B. C. Division leave Public Square, Cleveland, at 5.00 a. m., 6.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 8.00 a. m., and every half hour until 10.00 p. m. and at 11.10 p. m. Limited cars at 7.50 a. m., 1.50 p. m., and 6.00 p. m.

Cars leave waiting room, Hamilton Building, Akron, at 5.40 a. m., 6.40 a. m., and every half hour to 7.40 p. m., 8.40 p. m., and 10.30 p. m. Limited cars leave at 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

The Company has recently inaugurated limited car service between Akron and Cleveland, making the trip in 1 hour and 40 minutes to Public Square in Cleveland, a saving of 30 minutes.

This Company is especially noted for the large number of pleasant and popular resorts which its lines touch. Principally among these are Bedford Glens, Boston Ledges, Silver Lake, Brady's Lake, Lakeside Park, and Mummitt Lake Park. The above resorts are the means of attracting many visitors, and furnish cheap and desirable recreation for the citizens of the towns reached by the Company's lines.

There is, perhaps, no place in the State more picturesque than the Valley of the Cuyahoga River, extending from Cuyahoga Falls down the river to the Gorge. This beautiful spot is located directly on the Company's line, as is also Silver Lake and Boston Ledges.

Silver Lake is one of the most popular resorts in Ohio, and is located one mile north of Cuyahoga Falls, and can be reached by cars on the A. B. C. Division, and also the Kent and Ravenna cars. This beautiful resort has a lake of 100 acres in extent, has a fine bathing beach for bathing, has scores of row boats, electric launch, and steamer. The grounds are provided with all modern conveniences and all sorts of amusements. During the past year the dancing pavilion has been doubled in size and contains 15,000 square feet of floor space, and is undoubtedly the largest and best dancing pavilion in the State.

Boston Ledges are about 12 miles south of Cleveland, on the A. B. C. Division, and but a short ride from Cleveland or Akron. The natural scenery at this popular place is unsurpassed and an ideal spot to spend a hot summer day in quiet and rest.

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For Carpenters, Coopers, Ship Builders, Coach Makers, Turners, Butchers, Pump Makers, Wood Carvers, Etc., the most complete and extensive line of strictly fine and superior edge tools made in this country.

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If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send to us for catalogue, not failing to mention what kind of tools you use, as we issue separate catalogues, and state where you saw this "ad."

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Brown Race,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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We are now equipping boilers in steam plants with a system for improved combustion, and the economical generation of steam for all purposes. Can be applied to any boiler. We make installations at our own cost, payment according to agreement, when our guarantees have been fulfilled.

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***The New York  
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*In the design of our Machinery  
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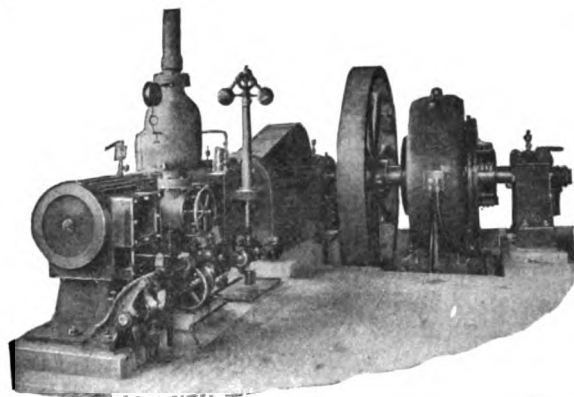
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Throttling and Automatic Steam Engines, Simple and Compound, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Sprocket Wheels, Chains, Sheaves, Elevator Buckets, White Lead Machinery, Distillery Machinery. Headquarters for Mill Gearing of all Kinds and Sizes. Steam-Power Plants Complete.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

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AND OIL**

**ARE THE BEST**

Special Gasoline Stove Features { **Safety Overflow Tank  
Blue Flame Lighter  
Gasoline Conveyor  
Separator, Dirt Catcher**

**We also Manufacture  
GAS HOT PLATES  
AND OVENS**

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DAYTON, OHIO.**

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*Manufacturers of*

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***Capacity, 50,000 Pounds, 24 Hours.***

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operates within the borders of the State over 55,000 exchange stations, and about 25,000 miles of toll lines for the local business and of Wisconsin alone.

The Wisconsin Company is an ally of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, offering facilities from any of its stations to any other affiliated exchanges throughout the United States. It employs over 1,000 people at the present time, and its exchange subscribers are increasing at the rate of 10,000 per year.

Thirty thousand telephones are being planned for in Milwaukee in the near future, and to meet this development an eight-story building to accommodate 20,000 subscribers is being constructed on Fifth street as its central exchange; and this in addition to its five other independent exchange buildings. Seven of the principal cities have ornate Exchange Buildings. The Bell Telephone interest is the second largest real estate holder in the United States.

The aim of the Wisconsin Company is to develop its business to 10% of the population in the next decade.

***Colonial Hotel      Annex Hotel***

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***The Largest Commercial Hotel in the State of  
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**ACADEMY**

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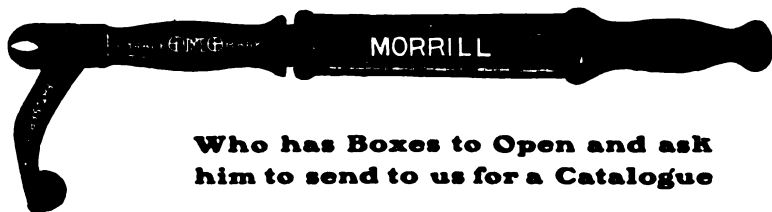
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That the Makers are Willing to  
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We want to send—free to try—to every rheumatic sufferer in the land, a pair of **Magic Foot Drafts**, the great Michigan external cure for rheumatism of every kind no matter where located or how severe. Send us your name today. The Drafts will come prepaid by return mail. If you are satisfied with the relief they bring you, then you can send us One Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. This is the only way we sell the Drafts. Nobody pays until satisfied, and you can see that we couldn't afford to make such an offer if the Drafts didn't cure, and cure to stay cured.



The Drafts are worn as illustrated, and cure by absorbing acid impurities from the blood through the pores of the tender foot soles, and also acting on the important nerve centers there. We will gladly show any one who calls the thousands of testimonial letters we have received from cured chronic cases in all parts of the world. Our free booklet (in colors) on Rheumatism contains a number of these testimonials, with photographs. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 536A, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of Drafts on approval and our free book. Do it now.

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FRED DREW.

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**Signature  
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**FOOD PRODUCTS**

**GIVE SATISFACTION.** Save the signature found on every package—it is redeemable. The following goods are to be found in Signature Brand Packages: Baking Powder, Breakfast Food, Boneless Codfish, Bird Food, Catsup, Canned Vegetables, Canned Salmon, Canned Fruit, Condensed Milk, Cocoa, Chocolate, Crackers, Coffee, Extracts, Evaporated Fruit, Flour, Matches, Mince Meat, Molasses, Oats, Olives, Olive Oil, Pop Corn, Rice, Spices, Saleratus, Sliced Beef, Sliced Bacon, Soap, Syrup, Teas, Tapioca. Ask your Grocer or write us.

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# WARNING TO ADVERTISERS!



Protect yourselves from being defrauded.

## READ THE FOLLOWING

Report of the Executive Council and action of the Convention of the

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

At Scranton, Pa., on December 14, 1901,

In reference to

#### DECEPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

A number of souvenir books have been published in which the name of the American Federation of Labor has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the American Federation of Labor or its officers. The good name of our movement is thereby impaired, the interests of our low-workers injured, and fair-minded business men imposed upon and deceived. During the year we have endeavored to impress upon all that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official monthly magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST; and we have also endeavored to influence more straightforward course by those who have transgressed in the direction indicated. In this particular we have not been as successful as we should be pleased to be enabled to report to you. However, we are more concerned with the future than the past; and in order to be helpful in eliminating the cause of grievous complaint, we make the following recommendations:

First—That we shall insist that no body of organized labor, nor shall any person issue a souvenir book claiming that such book or any other publication is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the American Federation of Labor to hold the convention following shall not directly or indirectly through its Central Labor Union or otherwise issue a souvenir book claiming that such book is issued for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir book being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by the Central Labor body in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of these recommendations, the Executive Council may change the city in which the convention is to be held to the one which received the next highest number of votes for it honor.

Fourth—That the Executive Council is hereby directed to prosecute any person or persons in the courts who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories or other publications in which the name of the American Federation of Labor is used as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—That it be again emphasized that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

### Report of Committee to Convention on the Above Report.

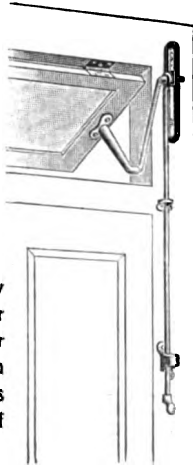
Perhaps there has been no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books. Unscrupulous projectors have victimized merchants and other friends of the movement in a most shameful fashion, and your committee heartily agrees with the strictures of the Executive Council upon the subject. We emphatically agree with the suggestions offered as a remedy and recommend their adoption. As an additional means to this end we would recommend that there be published in a conspicuous place in each issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST a notice to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is not sponsor nor interested in any souvenir publication of any kind.

Adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, December 14, 1901.



## The "Reading" Transom Lifter

Self-locking. Requires only one hand to raise or lower the transom. Same lifter works transoms hung in nine different positions without changing any of the parts.



SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MADE BY  
**READING HARDWARE CO.**  
READING, PA.

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ALTON  
RAILWAY**  
"THE ONLY WAY"

**THE CHICAGO & ALTON**  
runs the largest passenger engines  
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They keep the trains on time  
Between Chicago,  
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Peoria  
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D. C. MURRAY,  
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ESTABLISHED 1830.

F. B. HART,  
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Manufacturers of

WILLIAMS STANDARD WIRE HEDDLES  
AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE HEDDLES  
For All Kinds of Plain and Fancy Weaves  
**Cotton Harness, Varnished Twine, and Mending Eyes**

Iron or Wood End Harness Frames. Power Loom  
Shuttles, Reeds, Bobbins, Spools, &c. &c.

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**NOT MADE BY A TRUST**

The first brand of Union  
Tobacco ever produced

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**LINEN COLLARS  
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ARE STAMPED  
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IF SEAMS RIP OR  
BUTTONS COME OFF

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR  
MARKET BRAND  
DON'T TAKE  
"JUST AS GOOD"

**M. OPPENHEIMER & Co.**

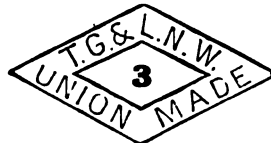
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**Union Made  
Clothing**



**Pittsburgh, Pa. 811 Penn Ave.**

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be sure to have this stamp on inside of  
your Leather Belts.

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Havemeyer Building,  
28 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. Y. Telephone 4061 Cortlandt  
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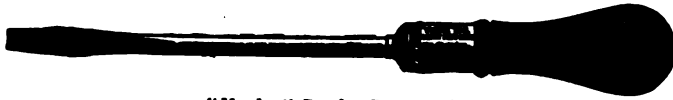
A SCIENTIFIC point in the construction of boilers for heating buildings will be appreciated by a scientific man. If the point is simple, it will be understood and appreciated by one who is not an expert, but has only a passing interest—such as the average man who is going to build a home. Many of the great inventions from which we are benefiting today, are, in the last analysis, simple devices. Under this class come ROYAL Heaters—40 years widely known because of their complete efficiency—an efficiency obtained through scientific simplicity of construction.

In the last year the Feather Edge device has been introduced in our entire line, and ROYAL Heaters have made one more great step forward.

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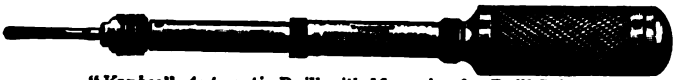
"Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver.



"Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver with finger turn on blade.



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are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better.

"Yankee" Tools are sold by all leading dealers in tools and hardware everywhere. Ask your dealer to see them.

OUR "YANKEE" TOOL BOOK TELLS ALL ABOUT THESE AND SOME OTHERS, AND IS MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION TO—

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Strictly High Grade  
Rank in Superiority Far  
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It is covered with SANITAS, the new Washable Wall Covering. Applied to the wall like ordinary paper. Can be washed any time with soap and water. The handsome prints, plain colors and tile effects, dull finish or glazed, with oil colors, make it an appropriate covering for kitchen, bath, or any other room. A closet lined with SANITAS is moth proof. If your Decorator, Dept. Store, Dry Goods or Oil Cloth Dealer does not keep it, write to us and we will send you samples.

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Ask Your Jeweler for  
**S. O. BIGNEY  
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Gold-Filled Chains.  
They are Reliable.

Factory:  
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It doesn't cost any more to have a good chuck—like the PRATT, in which drills can not slip—than it does for very ordinary ones.

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Mills on Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad.

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of Glue  
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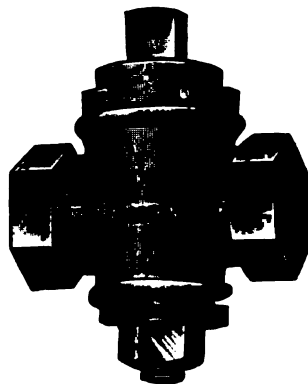
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provides for self and dependent ones. It is the duty of every man to care for his family, and a savings account earning Four per cent. compound interest extends the best protection in adversity.

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Fine and Medium Grade  
**SOFT HATS**

For the Jobbing Trade



## THE GRAND PRIZE

for superiority in the Workmanship and style of the Clothing exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition was awarded to

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The cut shown herewith is from a photograph of the medal that accompanies this award.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

*Corset Covers, Ladies'  
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THIS CIRCULAR TRADE MARK



MUST be stamped on inside of every

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**RAIN COAT**

RAIN WILL NEITHER WET NOR SPOT THEM.

# USE COBB PRESERVING CO.'S CANNED GOODS.

IF YOUR GROCER DOES NOT KEEP THEM, WRITE US AT  
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ESTABLISHED 1866.

**JOSEPH BECK & SONS,  
DISTILLERS AND BLENTERS OF FINE WHISKIES,  
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"The Pickles and  
Table Condiments  
prepared by  
The Williams Bros. Co.,  
Detroit, Mich.,  
are the very best.  
For Sale by  
the wholesale trade  
all over the  
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THE OLDEST, PUREST AND MOST  
RELIABLE BAKING POWDER MANU-  
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*THE BEST BEER  
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MADE IN FORT WAYNE, IND.



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A Beer of unsurpassed  
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New Phone 1432.

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#### ***Some of the Buildings Erected of SAND-LIME BRICK:***

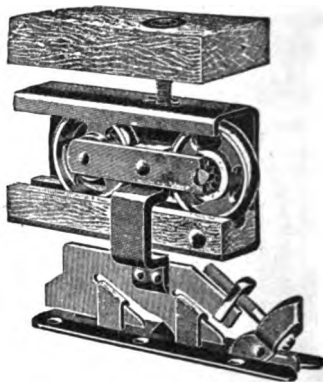
Standard Brewing Co.'s Plant, Scranton, Pa.  
Nay Aug Lumber Co., 9 houses, Scranton, Pa.  
Myrtle St. M. E. Church, - - Scranton, Pa.  
Chas. Wartowsky, ap't house, Scranton, Pa.  
I. F. Megargel, bank, - - - Scranton, Pa.  
John Gibbs, for store, - - Carbondale, Pa.  
Peckville Bank, - - - - Peckville, Pa.  
Nicholson Bank, - - - - Nicholson, Pa.  
Loughran & Hagerty, 6 houses, Scranton, Pa.  
Fred. J. Hug, apartment house, Scranton, Pa.  
Brookside Coal Co., boiler house.

Factory was erected in 1904.

No. 22.

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**Ball-Bearing Trolley  
HOUSE DOOR HANGER  
PERFECTLY NOISELESS**



Wheels run  
on hard  
maple,  
adjustment  
in hanger  
and track.  
Track can  
be easily  
taken down  
after walls  
are  
plastered.  
Four sets  
of balls in  
each hanger

*Write for 88-page Catalog of the Best  
Hangers in the World.*

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## ***The Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls***

The  
Oneida Steel  
Pulley

BEST IN THE WORLD

The  
Oneida  
Combination  
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Manufactured  
by  
Oneida Steel  
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ONEIDA, N. Y.  
U. S. A.

**B. C. WILLSON & CO., Proprietors.**  
**B. F. SHREFFLER, Manager.**

# Seventh Avenue Hotel

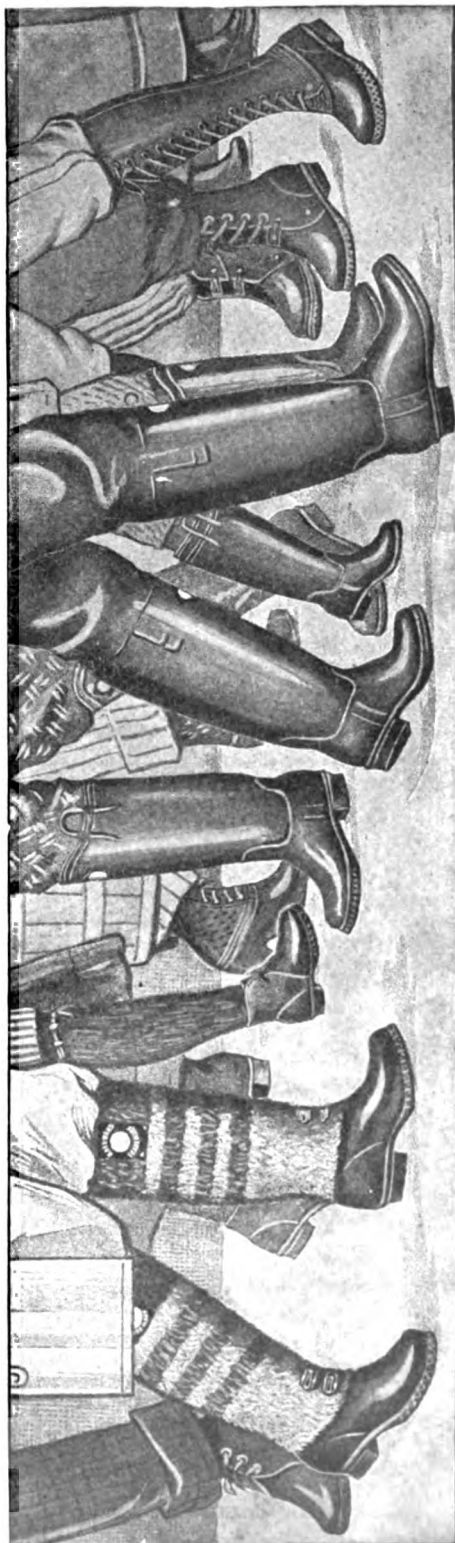
Three Blocks from  
Union Station

Cor. Liberty and Seventh Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

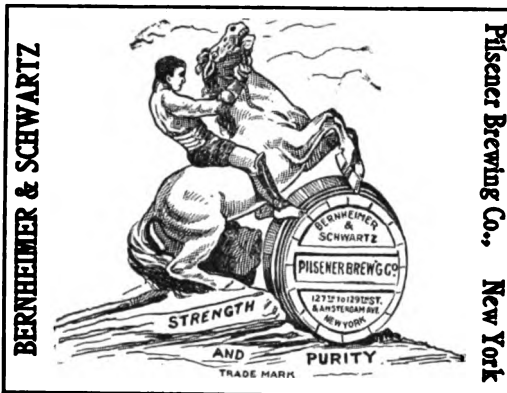
**Largest Hotel in Pittsburgh**

IF THEY'RE "BALL-BAND" THEY'RE ALL RIGHT.



Our entire factory (40 acres of floor space) is devoted to supplying comfortable footwear for cold and wet weather. Our wool goods are decidedly superior to other makes, and no rubber boots or shoes are made anywhere else which equal ours as to wear and comfort. When you buy, be sure they have the "BALL-BAND" trade-mark on and you will be sure to get more value for your money than if you purchase any other make. See them and get information on their superior merits from your dealer.

Manufactured by MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Mishawaka, Indiana.



TELEPHONE 1346 FRANKLIN.

Mail Orders Taken. Banners, Badges, Buttons,  
Regalia for Societies, Etc.

**S. BLACK**

Union Outfitter for Outings and Parades  
55 Mott St., New York

Special Attention Paid to all Labor Organi-  
zations in the United States

**KNOX Union-Made SOAPS**

AND

Toilet Articles, Extracts,  
Tea, Coffee, Spices

**CLUB PLAN**

Manufacturer to Consumer

Send 16c. and get a 50c. American Beauty Sugar Shell,  
and catalogue of 2,000 premiums.

**COLLEGE CITY SOAP WORKS**

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This ad. should bring a thousand answers  
Mention the Federationist.

**Used in a Million Homes**



and every owner of a **Demorest**  
well pleased with her investment. Nothing but a DEMO-  
REST will satisfy that daughter  
whose mother *always* found it equal  
to her requirements year after year.  
What it has done for others it will  
do for you, and the price is reason-  
able. If your local dealer does not  
keep the DEMOREST machine in stock, write us direct.

**Demorest Manufacturing Co.**

Williamsport, Pa.



**R E X**

**Mandolins, Guitars, and Banjos  
ARE THE BEST**

IMPORT.

TECHNICAL WEAVINGS

COMMISSION

**LOUIS GEHLERT**

**Felts, Blankets, Textiles, Etc.**

Foreign and Domestic

**204 EAST 18TH STEEET**

**NEW YORK CITY**

Use **Hayden's Sponge Floor Cleaner  
and Felt Duster**

**PRICE, 50 CENTS**

Ask your dealer or write

**Hayden Implement Company**

46 Duane Street

**NEW YORK**



**ELEVATORS**

**A. Kieckhefer Elevator Co.**

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

**ELEVATORS**

**MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

# I. W. Harper Rye

ON EVERY TONGUE

## Has Stood the Test of Time

and won universal popular approval. Oldest and most famous in the world. Best for all uses. Sold by leading dealers everywhere

**GRAND PRIZE** Highest Award

**St. Louis World's Fair**

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BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF

## LAGER BEER AND ALES

ELMIRA - - - N. Y.



F. JAMES REILLY, Treas.

Wm. F. REILLY, Manager.

# James Reilly's Sons Co.

Formerly the American Electrical and Maintenance Co.

## General Electrical Repairs,

122-130 CENTRE STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Maintenance of Dynamos, Motors and Elevators by Yearly Contracts; Armatures Rewound, Commutators Refilled, Electrical and Engineers' Supplies, Plants Installed. Electric Light Wiring and Bell Work, Elevators Repaired and Cables Strung, Mechanical Repairs, Work of All Descriptions.

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R. G. BROOKS, Vice-President.

A. B. EYNON, Cashier.

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No. 109 North Main Avenue  
SCRANTON, PA.

General Banking Business. Accounts Solicited.

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits from One Dollar Upward.  
Dimes Received on Deposit in Dime Department.  
Drafts on England, Ireland, and Wales For Sale.

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John H. Williams.

W. T. Davis.

Richard Nicholls.

M. J. Williams, M. D.

## Do Not Replace Your Worn Carpet With a New One.

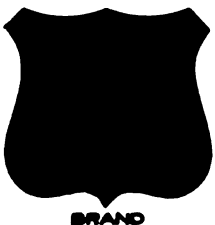
The new one will harbor dust and germs and will wear out just the same as the old one did. Our Parquetry, or Hardwood Floors, are beautiful, clean, sanitary, and will last as long as your house. Free Catalogue No. 15.

## Wood-Mosaic Flooring Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

New Albany, Ind.

STARUNION



# STARUNION OVERALL

*You Buy the  
Starunion  
you Buy the  
Best.*

**H. R. Stoepel, Maker, Detroit, Mich.**

Send for circulars if not on sale in your city.

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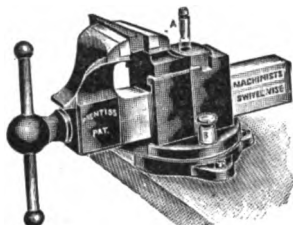
**STRATTON BROS'. NEW No. 1-D LEVEL, BRASS BOUND**


Sold by all  
Dealers, or  
sent express  
paid on  
receipt of  
**\$3.25**

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**R. O. STETSON, GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**


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**PRENTISS PATENT VISES**


**PRENTISS VISE COMPANY,  
NEW YORK.**

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**BESSEMER COKE COMPANY**  
 Manufacturers of

**Connellsville Coke**

Furnace, Foundry, and Crushed Coke

Mines and Ovens in Connellsville Region

Direct Connections with all the  
Railroads Entering the Region

OFFICES :

LEWIS BLOCK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capacity, 2,500 Tons Daily.

Individual Cars.

CHARLES CALMAN

HENRY L. CALMAN

**EMIL CALMAN & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**VARNISHES AND JAPANS**

299 PEARL STREET,  
Between Beekman and Ferry Streets  
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FRED BUSSE,  
Pres. and Treas.

M. DANZIGER,  
Vice-President.

JOHN E. GOULD,  
Secretary.

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**THE  
UNITED STATES VARNISH  
COMPANY**

Manufacturers

**FINEST VARNISHES**

2616-2618 Colerain Avenue,  
CINCINNATI.

Telephone West 359.

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**THE "OLD STOCK" BEER**

Bottled at the Brewery by the

**Stroudsburg Brewing Company**

of Stroudsburg, Pa.,

**HAS NO EQUAL**

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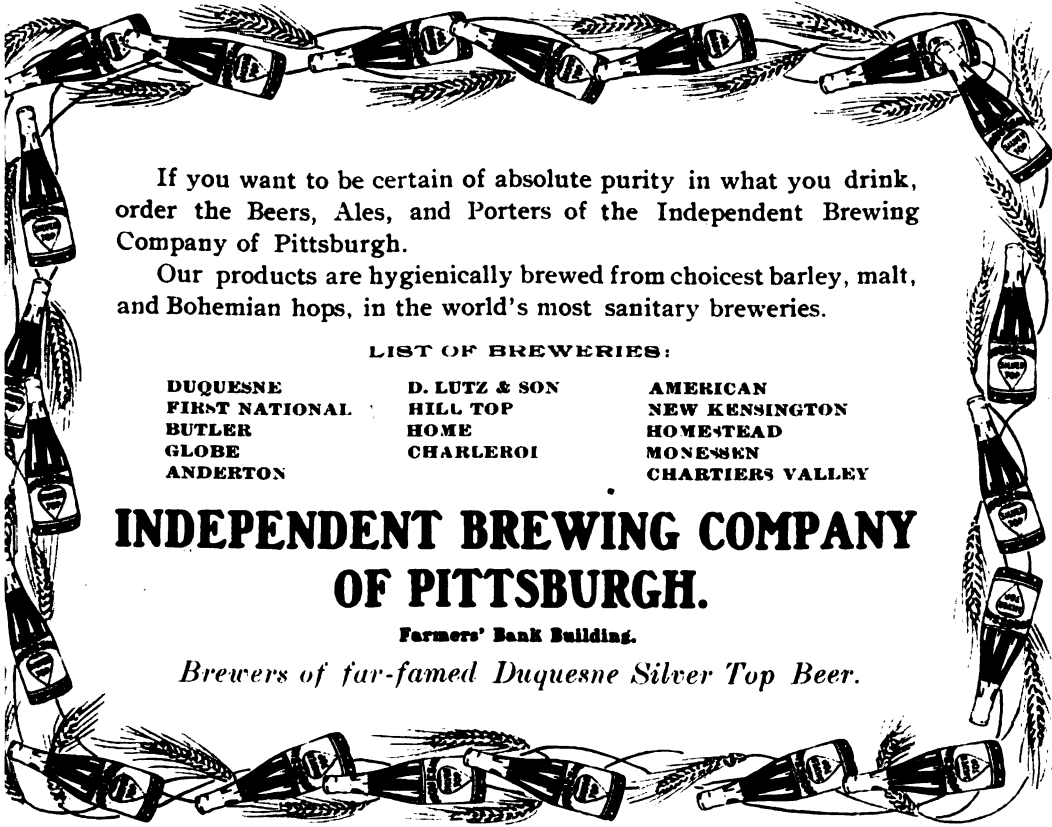
**POWHATAN CLAY MFG. CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CREAM WHITE AND SILVER GRAY BRICKS**

1123 BROADWAY, Cor. 25th Street, Rooms 507-8, NEW YORK.

Telephone No. 497 Madison Square.



If you want to be certain of absolute purity in what you drink, order the Beers, Ales, and Porters of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh.

Our products are hygienically brewed from choicest barley, malt, and Bohemian hops, in the world's most sanitary breweries.

**LIST OF BREWERIES:**

DUQUESNE  
FIRST NATIONAL  
BUTLER  
GLOBE  
ANDERTON

D. LUTZ & SON  
HILL TOP  
HOME  
CHARLEROI

AMERICAN  
NEW KENSINGTON  
HOMESTEAD  
MONESEN  
CHARTIERS VALLEY

## INDEPENDENT BREWING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

*Farmers' Bank Building.*

*Brewers of far-famed Duquesne Silver Top Beer.*

## THE WORKMAN'S BEER

The man who takes the hard knocks of life, and doesn't let small trifles stand in his way—the man who makes his hands obey the commands issued from his brain—the rough and ready “workman” also prefers “the honest brew.” He favors truth. He looks for solid worth in the things he buys for his food and drink.

Long-headed workmen look for this trade-mark. They know, when they see it, that good drink is dispensed within.

sign of  
Beer Excellence.



**PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY PRODUCT.**

# MILLER

## The BEST Milwaukee BEER

THE RESULT OF YEARS OF CAREFUL BREWING. Pure and wholesome. Cleanliness is a cardinal feature at every stage. It is aged just right and pronounced perfect by a million good judges.

**S O L D E V E R Y W H E R E**

## *Hotel Henry*

*Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street  
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

*European Plan    Modern Fireproof  
Rates, \$1.50 and Upwards.*

*E. E. Bonneville  
Manager*



# ANTLER HOTEL



Fifth Avenue, Opposite Grand Opera House,

PITTSBURG, PA.

## Pittsburgh Construction Company

Diamond Bank Building

PITTSBURGH



### General Contractors



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Timber Work

Shops

Bridge Erection

## JULIAN KENNEDY

### Mechanical Engineer

PITTSBURG, PA.



**Rivets****Bolts****PITTSBURGH RIVET CO.****PITTSBURG, PA.****Forgings****Upsets**

What is more annoying  
than telephone troubles?  
Satisfactory telephone ser-  
vice can not be had if in-  
ferior batteries are used.

**THE 1900 DRY  
BATTERY**

is made on purely scientific  
principles and is especially  
adapted for telephone use.  
It is used all over the world  
where telephones are, and is  
giving universal satisfaction.

Are you using it, or are you still having  
telephone troubles?

Sold by leading dealers and jobbers in all  
parts of the world.

**The Nungesser Electric Battery Co.  
Cleveland.**

**General Sales Offices,  
128 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.**

**The Metropolitan  
Area**—Northern New Jersey,  
Staten Island, and Long Island, ad-  
joining Manhattan—has shown a  
marked telephone development in the  
past several years. The New York and  
New Jersey Telephone Company,  
working under traffic arrangements  
with the New York Telephone Com-  
pany, operating the central metro-  
politan section, provides most excel-  
lent service at moderate and popular  
charges for local and toll service  
throughout the two systems, having  
a combined listing of nearly 300,000  
stations.

Telephones :  
Fisk 313 Lawrence 213

Thoroughly Equipped for Hauling Structural Steel,  
Stone, Machinery, or Monuments of any size,  
shape, or weight PROMPTLY.

# **JAMES MCKIBBIN**

## **GENERAL HAULING CONTRACTOR**

**We Aim and Claim to Give the Best Service**

**3014-3030 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.**



# HIGH SPEED—LIGHT RUNNING

**WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES**

**Sew all Grades of Cloth and Leather.**

These machines are great wage earners, without overworking the operators.

The Magic, Silent W. & W.,

**FOR FAMILY AND FACTORY USE.**

**WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,** Factory and Head Office,  
**BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.**

## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH

Is the only Newspaper in its Territory Employing Union Labor in all its Departments.

It reaches the millions of that thriving, purchasing class who have made the name Pittsburg synonymous with prosperity.

**IF YOU WANT TO MAKE THE BEST INVESTMENT EVER OFFERED YOU IN ADVERTISING, USE IT**

## IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

FROM ST. LOUIS TO

## HOT SPRINGS, ARK. SAN ANTONIO



AND POINTS IN  
**MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA**

ELEGANT THROUGH CAR SERVICE - DINING CARS  
MEALS A LA CARTE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ADDRESS COMPANY'S AGENTS OR

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., ST. LOUIS.



# MENNEN'S

BORATED TALCUM

## Toilet Powder

Delightful After Bathing. A Luxury After Shaving.  
Beautifies and preserves the complexion. A positive relief

### For Chapped Hands, Chafing

and all skin affections. Mennen's face on every box. Be sure that you get the original. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 Cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet Talcum

CORRUGATED PATTERN.

## CAPEWELL HORSE NAILS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THEY ARE THE SAFEST TO USE

THEY DRIVE THE BEST

THEY HOLD THE BEST

THEY ARE THE MOST PERFECT IN FORM AND FINISH

Made by the **CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL CO., Hartford, Conn.**

BRANCHES:

New York  
Philadelphia

Baltimore  
Buffalo

Chicago  
Cincinnati

Detroit  
New Orleans

St. Louis  
Denver

San Francisco  
Portland

City of Mexico  
Toronto, Canada

1905 Calendar and Complete Catalogue Free upon Application.

PLATE PATTERN.

**BLOCH**  
**BROS.**  
WEST VIRGINIA.

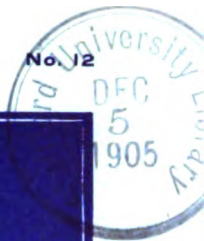


**PRONOUNCED**  
**THE BEST.**

# MAIL POUCH TOBACCO.

REGULAR HEAD.

CITY HEAD.



# AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

CONTAINING

## For Practical Things We Organize

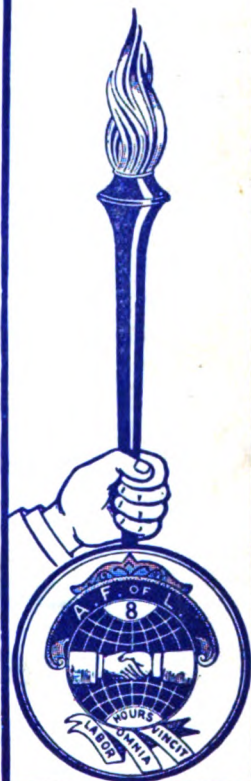
By P. J. McGUIRE

## Women in Unions

By ESTHER TABER

## Value of Federated Effort

By WM. J. GILTHORPE



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

# THE WORKING MAN

AND HIS FAMILY

CAN GET EVERYTHING TO SATISFY THEIR WANTS ALL THE  
YEAR ROUND AT

## THE BIG STORE

Everything for Housekeeping  
Everything for Pleasure.

Everything to Lighten Labor.  
Everything in Clothing.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETBOOKS.  
QUALITIES TO SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.



**WE PAY 4% INTEREST ON SAVINGS AND  
DIVIDE PROFITS ON TIME DEPOSITS**

### Clock Savings Bank Free To Every Depositor of \$1.00 or More

WE will send free to you, anywhere in the world, prepaid, a handsome clock savings bank, 5½ inches high by 3¼ wide warranted to keep accurate time, if you deposit One Dollar or more in the Lincoln Bank.

Banks often pay 20 per cent on their stock and only 3 per cent on deposits. We pay 4 per cent interest on savings deposits.

We own one of the best office buildings in Cook County, four blocks from Chicago's city limits, where we make Chicago profits without Chicago expenses.

Mail us a Dollar today  
It grows while you sleep

Start a savings account today and get a clock bank free. Our "Safe Banking by Mail" is sent free.

**Lincoln Bank  
WORTON PARK, ILL.**

We are members of the American Bankers' Association, carry burglar insurance and have the latest improved burglar-proof safes and vaults with time locks and electric protection.



U.S. MAILS  
MAKE US NEIGHBOR  
TO ALL THE WORLD.

**FLEISCHMANN'S**  
**VEGETABLE**  
**COMPRESSED YEAST**  
**HAS NO EQUAL.**

# DO YOU WANT GOOD RELIABLE RUBBERS?

If you want Rubber Boots and Shoes of High Quality and Established Reputation, Rubbers that will Wear and Satisfy, ask your Dealer for any of these Brands:

AMERICAN  
MEYER

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE  
WALES-GOODYEAR

CANDEE  
WOONSOCKET

These are all Famous Old Brands. Most of them have been on the market over fifty years, and every pair is stamped with its name. They are sold by the

## UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

And by 100,000 Shoe Dealers all over the United States.

# ELEVATORS

Elevators for the home, place of business, or apartment house are operated more efficiently by electric power than any other motive force.

The most exact automatic safety devices enables a child to operate the house elevator. Freight elevators in business houses are operated for as little as \$60.00 per year. Would you like to have data?

**In Philadelphia Consult**

**The Philadelphia Electric Co.**  
**Tenth and Sansom Streets**

EGG-O-SEE 10¢

EGG-O-SEE

Every

Every  
Package of  
EGG-O-SEE  
Carries  
The Union Label  
We are the only  
Cereal Company  
That places the  
Label on their  
Goods



# Chew————KIS-ME GUM



## "KIS-ME"

CHEWING GUM.

"Do Kiss me, dear,"  
The youth insisted  
As 'round her waist  
One arm he twisted.

"I will," she laughed,  
"If you'll agree  
To get some 'Kis-Me'  
Gum for me."

American Chicle Co.

Kis-Me Gum Factory,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

*The Popular*

*Favorite*

*Chewing Gum*

*The Purest and Cleanest Gum Ever Made*

# Among Your Tools

the most important is your  
own body. Do you care  
for it properly? If so, you  
eat the perfect food—

# Quaker Oats

THE WORK FOOD

# *The John Mitchell*

## **\$ 3.00 Shoe**

**MADE IN BROCKTON**



**NONE BETTER ~ WHY PAY MORE**  
**ALL STYLES** **ALL LEATHERS.**



---

## THE WORKINGMAN'S BEER

The man who takes the hard knocks of life, and doesn't let small trifles stand in his way—the man who makes his hands obey the commands issued from his brain—the rough and ready “workman” also prefers “the honest brew.” He favors truth. He looks for solid worth in the things he buys for his food and drink.

Long-headed workmen look for this trade-mark. They know, when they see it, that good drink is dispensed within.

Sign of  
Beer Excellence.



PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY PRODUCT.

---



# Gillette Safety Razor

## The Appreciation of Time

by busy men is shown in the ever increasing popularity of the **Gillette Safety Razor.**

One can save at least 20 minutes a day—by renouncing the barber habit. This means a good many days in a year. It's not only *time* saved, but *money* as well; for with a "Gillette" a shave costs but about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent.

The man who owns a "Gillette" (and there are now hundreds of thousands in use) also has the satisfaction of knowing that he has a smooth, clean shave. He takes pride in the fact *he did it himself with a "Gillette,"* and that only his *own* hands and his *own* implements came in contact with his face. He rejoices that he is immune from cuts and scratches. If you have a friend who is not the fortunate possessor of a "Gillette," you will find it to be an

### IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFT.

Standard Set—Triple Silver-Plated Holder

Special Set—Quadruple Gold-Plated Holder

IN VELVET-LINED CASES



Exact size of a Gillette blade

Each razor set has 12 thin, flexible, highly tempered, and keen double-edged blades. These blades are sharpened and ground by a secret process.

**12 New Double-Edged Blades, \$1.00**

24 Sharp Edges. Each Blade giving from 20 to 40 Smooth and Delightful Shaves.

## NO HONING—NO STROPPING

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette." *Accept no substitute.* He can procure it for you.

**WARNING!** The Gillette Patent No. 775,134 covers all razors having a thin detachable blade requiring means for holding and stiffening, but not requiring stropping or honing by the user. *Beware of Infringements.*

Write to-day for our interesting booklet which explains our 30-day Free Trial Offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours does not, we will.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 1180 Times Building, 42d Street and Broadway, NEW YORK



# "I'm Well Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find some one who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

## What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

## Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma  
Abscess—Anæmia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Bowel Troubles  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
Contagious Diseases  
Cancer—Catarrh  
Dysentery—Diarrhoea  
Dyspepsia—Dandruff  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Fever—Gall Stones

Gout—Gout  
Gonorrhoea—Gleet  
Hay Fever—Influenza  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhoea  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Piles—Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Scrofula—Syphilis  
Skin Diseases  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:  
Kidney Troubles  
Stomach Troubles  
Liver Troubles  
Women's Diseases  
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—Impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.  
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing remarkable results.

## 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

M 337

Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.  
Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will gladly supply for a test.

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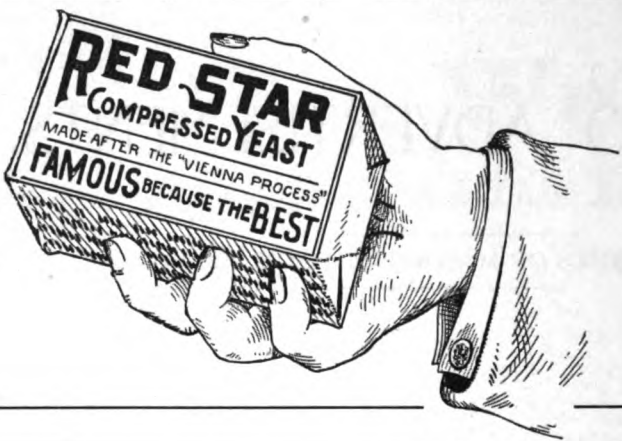
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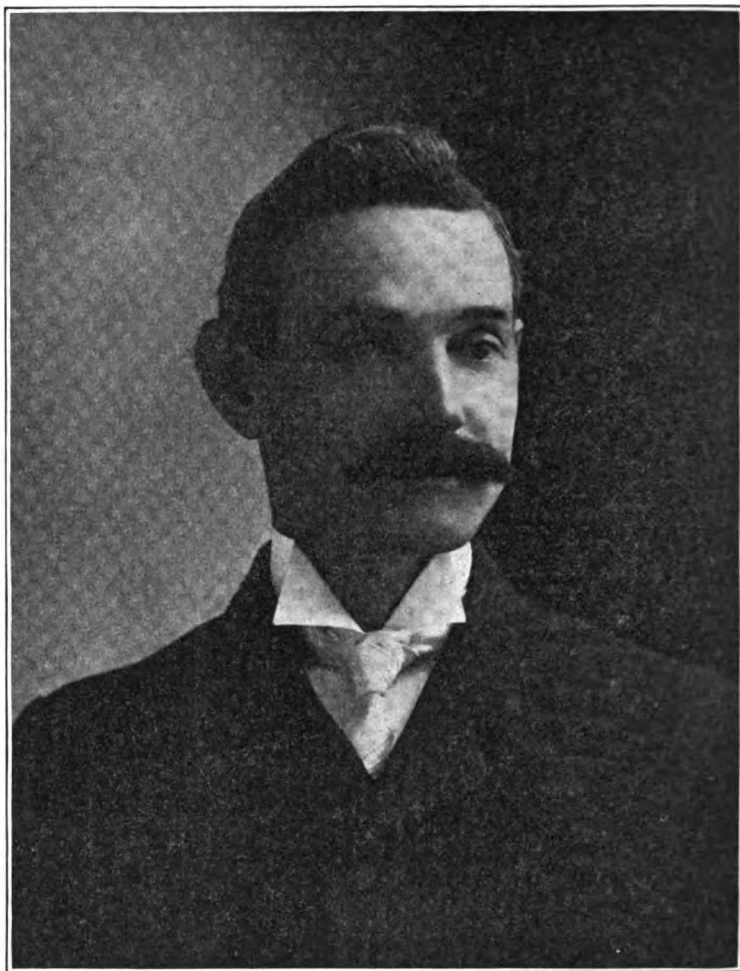
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

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**JAMES O'CONNELL.**

The above is a fine likeness of Mr. James O'Connell, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and president of the International Association of Machinists. Mr. O'Connell was elected president of the I. A. of M. in 1893, at which time the organization consisted of about six thousand members, was practically unknown as an international organization, and was financially embarrassed, having scarcely funds enough to maintain the organization and keep an officer in the field. He succeeded in building up one of the strongest trades organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor, and securing for the craft a reduction in the hours of labor, increased wages, and many improved conditions of employment.

**DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT**

Vol. XII. DECEMBER, 1905. No. 12

FOR PRACTICAL THINGS WE ORGANIZE.

By P. J. McGUIRE.

**WORKINGMEN** organize for individual advancement and mutual help. By associating together they protect their individual rights and promote their collective welfare. Left alone, each to struggle for himself against the brutality of the labor market, the tendency of wages would be ever downward. To partly make up for the shortage in pay, which would be the inevitable consequence, the hours of labor would be greatly increased in order to satisfy the greedy. Thus, with more work per day and less wages, the number of unemployed would continually increase and the ever-expanding cycle of lower conditions would find no limit.

In this way the public welfare would be impaired by lessening the home market and domestic consumption of the necessities of life. In such unhealthy competition both the inferior and superior workmen alike suffer. The merciless and cruel rule of competition among employers on jobs or contracts leads them to seek the cheapest labor at the longest hours of toil. Excepting a few instances, no consideration of justice, equity, or philanthropy enters into their dealings with those who toil without

organization. At a haphazard rate they estimate on work wherever there is no trade union to check them. In a slipshod manner, by "rule of thumb," they take work at rates which are perilous to the best business interests of the community. As it is at present, they must pay trust prices for all raw materials and for structural iron, brick, stone, lumber, nails, paint, and countless other materials, and in so doing they yield to the demands of the organized money power.

But how stands it with unorganized labor? Beggarly, with hat in hand, it seeks the privilege to toil. With bent shoulders and submissive head, humble and plain, it oftentimes sinks its manhood for the sake of a job. When at work each strives to outstrip the other to keep favor with the "boss." Some grow so menial under such depraved conditions that they become toadies and lickspittles and play the "sucker" act with the "boss."

With the organization of labor, however, the scene changes. Manhood is asserted, the weak are upheld by the strong; the individual workman is no longer left alone to make his own bargain with the employer, or contractor, under depressing disadvantages. By organizing with his fellows in a

union of his trade, collective bargaining for the mutual good becomes the rule. Then the "boss" can no longer say, "Take what I give you or you can go!"

Workmen in a union have the power, when conservatively and discreetly used, to make joint agreements with their employers and avoid strikes, lockouts, and all unpleasant feeling. That such is not the case is largely the fault of the men who remain outside of a union, who hamper the unions' efforts and trust to their own insignificant personality or meretricious chance to pull them through. This latter class invariably are aids and abettors to Parry, the Citizens' Association, the Anti-Boycott Association, and the other organizations of employers, who masquerade as upholders of "individual liberty" and are the industrial debauches of the workers.

In these days of gigantic industrial strides with machinery, electricity, and other labor-saving forces, with combination of monied men and trusts, with the machinery of law and the subtle influences of manifold political corruption in varied forms, the workman who travels in the old stage coach of individualism is certainly an indecipherable back number.

We organize trade unions for a higher manhood; for protection of the lowly and the humble; for better homes and longer and happier lives; for the possession of the full fruits of our toil, and against all forms of industrial robbery, social injustice, and political despotism.

The trade unions are far from perfect, but they are an agency for good, ever eager and more eager to attain perfection. In some cases they have undoubtedly made lamentable mistakes. They have at times entered into hasty and heedless strikes, but with age and discipline they enter into fewer strikes; again, occasionally, they

have indulged in sympathetic strikes. So did France when it took the side of our infant republic against the British government; so did the northern states when they took up arms against the south for the freedom of the slaves.

Where the workers are well organized and dealt with collectively by fair trade agreement honorably respected, sympathetic strikes have no place.

In the past the trade unions were ephemeral, formed for the time being in a shop or a locality to ask more pay or strike in good times, or to resist a reduction in wages in hard times. From that, in time, they expanded to national proportions and finally into a gigantic power, such as the American Federation of Labor. They are not autocratic nor obedient to any one-man power. Their officers are elected by the majority. The membership has the power to remove any officer who exceeds his authority or who is not suitable. In this they exercise the purest form of democracy. Though at first ridiculed, misunderstood, and combatted, they are rapidly gaining in public favor, educating the public press, winning the pulpit, and courting the help of the thoughtful and the humane.

At present the trade unions are in their primary growth, in some cases crude and eager for conflict. With time and patience they will become more powerful, more cautious, better disciplined, and command still greater respect. With high dues and well-filled treasuries they can take care of their sick and disabled members; they can have their funeral benefits, and other forms of cheap mutual insurance, under their own control.

For these practical things we organize, and those who remain outside of our ranks stand in their own light and act as a clog on all of our worthy endeavors.



# WOMEN IN UNIONS.

## THROUGH TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION WAITRESSES HAVE SECURED MARKED IMPROVEMENTS IN CONDITIONS.

By ESTHER TABER.

[Fourth Article in this Series.]

**T**HE organization of women workers in the hotels and restaurants is recent, and the trade is but partly organized.

The waitresses' local unions are under the national jurisdiction of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their platform is stated in the preamble quoted below to the international constitution, which is a reiteration of the old plea on which the United States was formed: "In union there is strength."

Recognizing the fact that organization is necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, therefore, we have organized the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

We declare: (1) That labor creates all wealth, but the laborer does not receive his due share of the wealth he produces; therefore,

(2) To enable him to secure his full share he must unite with his fellow workers, so as to accomplish by united action what is impossible by individual effort.

As typical of the growth of the work, however, the following record of the Chicago Waitresses Union, Local 484, is given.

The union was organized by the women themselves in November, 1902, with 28 charter members.

The object was to provide better working conditions, shorter hours, and a minimum wage scale. A charter was granted them by the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employes. The secretary and business agent of the local at once started to organize the women in the trade. The prevailing conditions in the city at that time were very bad. There was no regular stated time for work. A day lasted sometimes 14 hours. The wages were low, often \$5 or less for seven

days' work. The food was unwholesome and the facilities for changing uniforms inadequate. Furthermore, the waitresses met their own bills for uniforms, aprons, and laundry.

At the end of six months' effort at organization they were rewarded by having 1600 names on their membership list, so organized in the main competing restaurants in certain localities that they felt justified in asking for a union scale and union conditions.

This request was met by a refusal on the part of the employers, which led to a strike lasting two weeks and resulting in the recognition of the union.

Wages were raised \$2 a week for a 10 hour watch, and 90 cents for the short hour watch, with a decrease of two to three hours per week actual time on duty. It was also stipulated in the new trade agreement that uniforms and linen should be laundered at the expense of the establishment.

The work of the waitresses is divided into three distinct watches or "shifts" as they are called—the ten hours a day, which forms the steady employment; the "lunch and supper shift," which lasts six hours; and the "dinner shift," which is only three hours. Each class is covered by contract for a maximum number of hours' work and a minimum wage scale, with proper provisions covering the working conditions.

Since the strike the union has had its ups and downs when membership would fluctuate; on the whole, however, the growth has been steady.

Neither nationality nor color are recognized as a bar to membership. There are not enough colored women working steadily to form a union of their own, and very few colored waitresses have been unionized as yet. The dues of local 484 are 50 cents per month.

✓ A sick benefit fund has been established by the local, which allows \$3 per week to any member in good standing who applies for its use while ill. The extra dues for this insurance are 15 cents a month.

An arrangement has been made with the National Hospital Association by which members of the union are entitled to admittance and treatment, the cost being covered by the sick benefit fund. This arrangement has proved of great value, as the hospital is situated in a quiet part of the city and affords patients the necessary care and skilled attendance at a modest charge to the union.

✓ The international has had a death benefit fund in operation since February, 1903, which pays the usual sum of \$50 upon the death of a member who had been in good standing for a period of six months to one year. The local union must also be in good standing and must have been continuously so for six months prior to the death of the member whose claim is presented.

A local union upon organization pays an initiation fee of \$10 into the treasury of the international union for charter and outfit. The per capita tax in vogue is the sum of 15 cents for each member. An initiation fee of 25 cents for every new or reinstated member is paid to the international, which includes the per capita tax for the first month.

The clause in the international constitution relating to the dues of the waitresses' unions places a minimum of one dollar initiation and twenty-five cents per month dues. A maximum is set when the local comprises less than 70 per cent of the total number of workers in that particular craft. ✓ Any local having more than 70 per cent is free to set its own maximum dues and fee. The per capita tax is divided as follows: Seven cents for the general expenses fund, five cents for the burial fund, and three cents for the defense fund.

Waitresses' locals are in existence in Seattle, Wash., St. Louis, Cleveland, Marietta, O., New York, and Chicago. There are several culinary locals where waitresses are admitted, notably in Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and Cleveland. The number of women belonging to these is not definitely known.

The comparative wages of the men and women engaged in this trade is interesting.

In 1896 the average wage for a man employed in a restaurant was nine dollars a week, as compared with five and a half dollars for the woman putting in the same number of hours and doing equal work. In places where the union scale has been adopted the men now receive \$10 a week and the women eight for an equal number of hours.

One result of organization of women in this calling has been that the number of hours have been limited in each division of the work to a maximum of 66 a week where the women are employed seven days in the week, with every alternate Sunday afternoon off; and to 60 when they are on duty only six days, a reduction of two and three hours per week.

The wage scale has been fixed at a minimum and has risen from five to eight dollars.

Overtime is charged at the rate of 25 cents per hour or any fraction thereof.

In hotels the hours of work are limited to ten per day and the wage scale to \$20 a month with room and board, \$30 without.

In summer resorts and clubs, girls steadily employed receive \$25 a month, with room and board. Extra girls two dollars a day and car fare both ways. Hours limited to ten.

The minor improvements are the laundering, done by the firms, no charge for breakage, except through carelessness, and then at cost price, and the general improvement in the conditions of comfort for the union working woman.

It is hoped by the national officers that after the convention of 1905, an organizer can be put into the field who will give her whole time to the work, and help install the principles of true unionism among these women who work at such a difficult calling.

If women have the power to endure beyond men, they also answer quicker to encouragement. The shop which is half open and half closed can not stand, and a trade only half organized can never secure fair conditions. If women are working side by side with men in a trade where the men are organized and the women are not, in the time of adversity the union will fall.

The laborer, to secure his full rights, must unite with his fellow workers, so as to accomplish by united action what is impossible by individual effort.

# VALUE OF FEDERATED EFFORT.

By WM. J. GILTHORPE,

National Secretary Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

**I**N SOME industries such radical changes have taken place in the last 40 years that the workers would not know it was the same business if they had this work to do today. Notably is this so in the iron and steel industry. So it is in nearly all modes of living, whether it be manufactures, railroad, shipping, or social affairs. Changes come quick, and hard it is to keep up with them.

We, very naturally, look with satisfaction on the improvement in the methods and the great success of the labor movement, being composed, as it is, of the toilers and those who have not had the benefits of a college education. The strides in advance made by organized labor are as wonderful as those in any of the great industries of this country. I, in my humble way, can look back with pride to my first connection with a labor organization. At that time, young and frolicsome, not caring what came, and strong in young manhood, I took pride in the indentures, having just been given them the year previous. Naturally, feeling that unity was strength, I joined our craft organization that was then contemplating a move for the benefit of the trade, the same as all others connected in a similar manner with a trade union.

The boilermakers of New Orleans at that time went into the movement for the attainment of the eight hour day, not to a man, but to the last boy in every shop in the city, and it is doubtful if such a number has congregated since in any organization of boilermakers in that city. But the day came and the boilermakers and boys, every one connected with the business, were out. One shop out of the whole city signed the demands. The writer of this quit his employment and the bosses he had served his time under, and took employment with the only shop that gave the eight hour day.

Today we see how crude our methods were at that time, because if a man in this age should tell us that New Orleans could ever make such a move without having the surrounding country or the greatest portion of this country to work those hours.

we feel sure it would not succeed because of the geographical position of the city. But in those days we were not educated in the movement and did not realize the necessity of being in close touch with every portion of this great country.

Trade autonomy soon became an important question, but coming all the way down through the several years, we note with unbounded pleasure, which must be convincing to the most skeptical, that the very acme of science has been injected into the trade labor movement under this precious system known as trade autonomy. It has been well defended in these late years by men who have given it a study second to no other of their lives. We have seen the American Federation of Labor grow. We have reasoned why it has grown, and why it has stood the attacks of all who didn't agree with the statements laid down in its declaration of principles. Many of those who differed were sincere, many differed because they saw their own selfish hopes shattered.

It is well known to the older members of organized labor that the American Federation of Labor is the only labor movement that has achieved open success, success that is seen, that is felt, and that is positively known by the employers as well as the members of the several crafts that are represented under it. We see it come along down from 1881, growing stronger, and stronger as the years go by, and with no formidable rival in these latter years. It has had continuous successful existence and he would be an unwise man who from the present indications would prophesy a decadence of the American Federation of Labor.

One great strength of the American Federation of Labor lies in its organizers. My own organization, the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, has been greatly benefited by their exertions, and it is not too much to say that every craft has profited proportionately.

It is a matter of impossibility for any one of the great international or national organizations in this country to accomplish

much without being part of a compact body, and represented in the central or national organization.

The labor movement receives its nourishment and its strength, by federating and centering thoughts and ideas in a central government, that is known by the name of the American Federation of Labor. This is the grandest idea conceived by men in the movement or outside of it, for that matter, as without a central or national federation the individual achievements of any organization, whether national or state or city, would not amount to much. Therefore, the great cause of labor is benefited by all the unions being federated under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. There, where co-operation can be

successful, there where it is directed by intelligence and sincerity, there is where the results are obtained, as they are today published to the world at large.

In accordance with this proposition our friends in England, France, and Germany have what they are pleased to term the Trade Union Congress, which is similar to our movement in this country and productive of great good in handling the affairs of each one of those countries in a systematic manner.

So it will be seen that not only have the great industries of this magnificent country advanced, but likewise the labor movement and methods of attaining success. No doubt, taking the past as a criterion, still better results will be obtained in the future.

## TRADE UNION UPLIFTING INFLUENCE.

By JOHN B. LENNON.

**I**N MANY of the debates held between students of various colleges throughout the country and in a goodly number of articles written by professors or would-be professors of sociology, much has been said as to whether the tendency of the labor movement is or is not favorable to the moral and intellectual progress of the human race. Of course both sides of this question have had their innings, but in the comments that have generally been made by a part of the press of the country there has seemed to be a strong inclination to put forward the idea that the tendency of the trade union movement is degrading and really injurious to the people as a whole.

To me it seems strange how any one who has given any investigation to the work done by the trade union movement can possibly attempt to maintain the position that the tendency of that movement is not uplifting. It is asserted that some trade unionists are guilty of crimes. Nobody will deny that the statement is at times true, though I assert that what degree of truth there is, is exaggerated a thousandfold; but can not it also be truthfully claimed that masons, that members of the different churches, are guilty of crime, murder among the number?

We do not decry these institutions, as in-

stitutions, because of the failure of individual members to live up to the principles enunciated by the organizations. The crime charged against a trade unionist and which he may be guilty is really a demonstration to those who will give the matter any study, that it is because of the departure from the principles of the trade union that the crime has been committed and that if the member was loyal to trade union principles such things would not occur.

How easy it is for the critics of any movement to overlook the good therein and see only that which they believe to be evil.

They say nothing about the effort made by the trade union movement to take the children out of the factory, the mine, and the mill and give them an opportunity for education and physical development that is impossible while they are kept at work.

They have no praise for the successful effort that the trade union has made to place the wages of working women who perform the same labor as men on the same basis. No other society has ever accomplished this, and while it is not universal with the trade unions it is only where women are members of the unions that they receive the same pay as men for the same work.

Neither the churches nor any philanthropic societies on earth pay their women workers the same as they pay the men, but we have a number of international unions who maintain for their women members exactly the same wage rate as for their men. For this the trade union movement is given no credit by those who antagonize it.

For the reduction of the hours of labor that has been accomplished through organized efforts of the working class no commendation is to be had from those desirous of its destruction.

The increase of wages amounting to millions of dollars a year, which means a better life for the working people, appears to be of no consequence in the estimation of those who are so continuously talking about the degenerating tendency of the trade union movement.

The truth is, that the very success of the trade unions in advancing the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of their members incites our opponents to dwell upon their mistakes or alleged mistakes that are made by the union members. This is done

in order to place an obstacle in the way of further progress. It is because they know as a rule that substantial progress in every direction is being made by the labor organizations of the world that its opponents are so anxious to cry, "stop thief!" in order to divert public attention from the facts and to try if possible to create a public opinion sufficiently strong in its antagonism to the trade union movement to nullify, if not to entirely stop, its further success.

Our detractors have not succeeded, and so far as a man can afford to attempt to be a prophet there appears no indication that they are likely to succeed in the future. All over the world the working people are awakening to the fact that they are entitled to enjoy the world and the fullness thereof; that they are entitled to live lives that are worth living. Since the dawn of history substantial progress has been continuously made and it has always been made by the working class. I apprehend there is no cause for apprehension that there is to be a change and that the working class are to go backward.

---

## LIFE OF AGES.

Life of Ages, richly poured,  
Love of God, unspent and free,  
Flowing in the Prophet's word  
And the People's liberty!

Never was to chosen race  
That unstinted tide confined:  
Thine is ev'ry time and place,  
Fountain sweet of heart and mind

Breathing in the thinker's creed,  
Pulsing in the hero's blood,  
Nerving simplest thought and deed,  
Fresh'ning time with truth and good,

Consecrating art and song,  
Holy book and pilgrim track,  
Hurling floods of tyrant wrong  
From the sacred limits back—

Life of Ages, richly poured,  
Love of God, unspent and free,  
Flow still in the Prophet's word  
And the People's liberty!

—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

# EDITORIAL SECTION.

## Report of President Samuel Gompers to the Twenty-fifth Annual Conventon of the American Federation of Labor, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, PA., November 13, 1905.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

**FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS:** In this great historic city, where in 1881 was laid the groundwork of our great Federation, fellow delegates and friends, representatives of the organized workers of America, I bid you welcome. Turning back our mental gaze to these years of work, and pain, and travail, the hardships endured, the sacrifices made, and the burdens borne, the advantages secured, the proud position attained, despite the lukewarmness of friends and the antagonism of foes, must cause us the deepest gratification and the keenest pride.

Here was made the effort to bring into some general, comprehensive form of organization or federation the fragmentary branches of what then constituted the isolated and divergent factions of the labor movement of America. All of those then assembled were not friends or advocates of federation. Indeed, some there were who prayed, hoped, and worked for its failure. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the hardships borne and the sacrifices made by the few men who devoted their energies and abilities to uphold, maintain, and work for its success. Lest we forget, I may be pardoned if I mention the names of William H. Foster, Robert Howard, Samuel Leffingwell, Lyman A. Brant, and a few others, to whom the merest appreciation compels me to pay the meed of honor and praise due them for securing for that effort the veriest recognition and type of a federated trade union movement.

The mere statement that there were 114 delegates at the Pittsburg convention when our Federation was formed, and that therewere but 17 delegates at the succeeding convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882, will convey to all the conditions of the labor movement which then obtained. But be it said that at least those 17 men there assembled were true trade unionists and friends of federation, and unhampered they proceeded to their task.

It is not my purpose here to become reminiscent of historic events in the labor movement of that day. The fact of our meeting in great industrial Pittsburg impelled me to recall what I have, for we are now in the home of our friends and our fellow trade unionists. Their hearts now beat in unison, their hopes and aspirations are one, with the great movement of the workers of our entire continent, upon the broad platform and under that benign banner of the American Federation of Labor, our Federation whose watchword is "Onward and Upward," whose hope and work are for humanity, whose incentive is *labor omnia vincit*.

As times goes on, more and more is expected from the deliberations and results of our work; heavier and greater become the responsibilities which rest upon us; more and more do the tolling masses look to you, yearning and praying that their hopes for relief, for right, and for justice may be fully realized.

The labor movement represents in concrete form the discontent of the masses of labor with the unjust burdens they are compelled to bear; and though we must all be more concerned in those who participate with us in the duties and responsibilities of our movement, as well as the advantages accruing from our associated effort, yet we dare not and do not fail to appreciate our duty to our fellow workers, even though they manifest indifference to their own welfare and the welfare of their fellows.

To the American Federation of Labor is conceded the hegemony of the American labor movement. We must prove true to our trust, true to the confidence, the hope, and the good will reposed in us.

With pride and love for our own land, we may yet assume for ourselves the declaration that the world is our country; to do good, our religion.

From my experience of the growing intelligence and intense, faithful devotion of the men of previous conventions of our Federation, I am justified in expressing the conviction that the delegates to this convention will prove themselves equal to every requirement, and at the close of our proceedings shall have earned and deserved well from their fellows now and hereafter.

Custom and law provide that your president shall submit to you a report of his work, the standing and condition of our movement, the progress which has been made, and such other

matters which may be deemed to affect labor in all its phases. How insufficient such a report necessarily must be, and how utterly inadequate is this one which I shall submit to you, I am as fully conscious as anyone can be. In this report I have, however, endeavored to present to you a fair reflex of the labor movement of our continent, its work, its achievements, and its aims, and have made such recommendations as, after mature deliberation and the best judgment of which I am capable, I feel should receive your careful consideration and action.

#### OUR FEDERATION, ITS COMPONENT PARTS AND MISSION.

From October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions.....	8
State Federations.....	1
Central Labor Unions.....	67
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	216
Total.....	287

Two of these international unions were organized by us during the past year from formerly affiliated chartered local unions. Several other international unions became amalgamated with their kindred trades. At the end of this fiscal year, September 30, 1905, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

International Unions.....	*118
State Federations.....	88
Central Labor Unions.....	599
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	1,046
Total.....	1,796

My last report stated that "we shall no doubt be confronted with the keenest opposition in the near future." This prediction has been fully verified. Despite the more general understanding that the trade union organization of the working people is essentially necessary to them and is of general advantage to all our people in the great work for the betterment of their material, moral, and social condition, yet we can not but deplore the fact that ignorant, vicious, and bitter antagonism has been leveled against our humanizing movement by a number of so-called employers' associations and citizens' alliances. These men, for their own immediate and temporary greed of gain, associate themselves in organization for the purpose of depriving workmen of that right and benefit.

We should all devote ourselves more thoroughly than ever before to organizing the yet unorganized workers, and endeavor to bring them within the beneficent fold of union labor and organized effort.

We should aim to bring the unaffiliated organizations within the sphere of influence of our Federation, the best general organization or federated effort that has ever existed on our continent; our Federation which, instituted in this city in 1881, has continued its uninterrupted path, progress, advancement, and success to this day; our Federation, which has not only helped to organize so large a number of our fellow workers into unions; which has not only secured economic and material improvement in their condition, but has obtained legislative and administrative action, national, state, and municipal; our Federation, which has sown the seed of unity, fraternity, and solidarity, by and through which the workers have a better sense of their duty to help them bear each other's burdens: to realize that in the advancement of their brothers' good they themselves are largely interested and advanced for their own good. We are proud, too, of the fact of having so nurtured and cultivated the general public mind that it has a better and higher conception of the rights and interests of the toilers.

The movement of labor as expressed and typified by our trade unions and by the American Federation of Labor, is constructive, not destructive, in character and achievement. It aims and works to build up character and manhood, and instills a higher conception of the duty of man to man. It proclaims as a cardinal principle, and acts upon it, that in this world of ours man can not live for himself alone, but that in fact and in truth it is the duty of man to be his brother's keeper and helpmeet. To make man, woman, and child more noble, beautiful, and expectant of brighter and better days to come; to work on and give their effort to the attainment of these high ideals, so that today may be better than the day that has gone before, that tomorrow, tomorrow and tomorrow's tomorrow may each witness the inauguration of a better day—in a word, to continually make life better worth living, is the work and the mission of our ennobling trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor.

#### STATE AND CENTRAL BODIES.

In their respective localities our local central labor unions, assemblies, and federations are accomplishing a vast amount of good in the interests of labor and the people generally. These local central bodies are, to their respective local jurisdictions, what our American Federation of Labor is to all America, a parliament of the wage-earners, where the needs of the hour and the work and hopes of the morrow are recounted and formulated; where the best methods are devised for making the burdens of the toilers lighter, their homes and lives better, and for the uplift of the

\*These 118 international unions consist of, approximately, 27,000 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

common weal. And this is equally true of our state federations. Recognizing this fact, our constitution makes it the duty of the officers of all international unions to instruct their delegates to become attached to chartered central labor bodies and state federations where such exist. While this is very generally enforced, yet there are numerous causes for complaint by both local and state bodies. In such instances compliance with the policy and the law should be more than a mere perfunctory performance. International union officers should insist upon compliance, thus giving the opportunity to their respective local unions to receive from and contribute toward the mutual advantages that must necessarily accrue. So far as concerns the directly affiliated local unions and federal labor unions, a failure to comply with instructions to become attached to central or state bodies should subject them to a revocation of their charters. If such locals fail to appreciate their duty and prefer severance and isolation, a period of complete isolation would soon convince them of the folly of such a course.

At the same time it may not be amiss to call attention that here and there a central body, by the pursuit of a course wholly repugnant and foreign to the interests, the policy, and the purposes of the trade union movement, may shape its course to its own declamation.

In connection with this subject, it is recommended that our local central labor bodies should adopt a constitutional provision specifically setting forth the time when adjournment of the meeting must take place, and also that no special meeting of the body shall be held within twenty four hours from the time of any regular meeting. Such a provision would relieve them of the complaint sometimes indulged in, whether justified or not, that meetings are sometimes prolonged far beyond a seemly hour, when a large number of members or delegates are forced by circumstances to leave the meeting room, and at which time, it is alleged, some of the most important legislation is transacted.

A provision of the character suggested in the laws of our central bodies would go far to remove such cause of complaint, if it exists, and in any event would prove generally and wholly helpful and advantageous.

#### DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

The local trade unions and federal labor unions directly affiliated have been given every attention and assistance. As is known, they come directly under the administration of our office, and, so far as their trade disputes are concerned, they require the immediate attention of your president. It is true that we have not expended a large sum from our defense fund for strikes and lockouts, but this is no indication of the number of disputes and contentions which have arisen, and which were approved and endorsed, thus entitling the members to benefits from the defense fund, but which have been averted and adjusted without the necessity of strike, and yet the rights and interests of the men fully safeguarded.

It is a fact worthy of statement and repetition that the establishment of the defense fund and its availability to be concentrated at any given point to sustain our men in the defense and promotion of their rights and interests, has had a wholesome influence to secure them, without the necessity of resort to a strike.

Employers have learned to hesitate to provoke a strike, conscious of the fact that their workmen are organized and have the resources to maintain themselves, or to be maintained by the Federation's defense fund. This fact in itself should be a valuable lesson to all our unions, local, national, and international.

As already stated we have chartered two international unions from formerly directly affiliated local unions. Then, again, quite a large number of other local trade unions were directed to become affiliated with and transferred to international unions of kindred trades. Federal labor unions have done splendid work also in organizing where there are too few to organize a trade union, and wherever it has been shown to be advantageous to the workmen therein, they have been transferred to a local trade union. Federal labor unions largely partake of the character of a recruiting station for the trade union movement, and they have been helpful to their own members as well as to all labor.

We are much concerned in and are devoting the larger part of our energies to the organization of our fellow workers. In that effort we expended the sum of \$61,664.29 during the past year, exclusive of printed matter, postage, and other expenditures involved in that work.

With us it has not been the question so much of the issuance of charters as that when a charter is issued it shall be an insignia of potency and ability to protect and promote the interests and well-being of the men themselves and of all labor. An organization of labor, brought into existence lacking some degree of assurance of inherent strength and permanency and which is likely to be swept out of existence by the first and merest wave of opposition, would better not be instituted. Such an effort is calculated to arouse the antagonism of employers who thereafter cruelly and mercilessly attack the previously temporarily organized, but then unorganized workers, and in their individual capacity, impose upon them worse conditions than theretofore they were required to endure. It is in recognition of these facts, demonstrated by the history of the labor movement, that we established our international unions for the better and more common protection; and that we have in view the interests of the local trade unions and federal labor unions in their affiliation to the American Federation of Labor with its defense fund to safeguard them.

#### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The condition of the labor movement of the Dominion of Canada is constantly growing and becoming of a more satisfactory character, not only to our movement in the United States, but to the workers of the Dominion themselves. Its officers are pleased to note the steady advancement

which has been made despite the fact that they have the same contention and opposition to meet as confront us. They also have similar problems confronting them such as citizens' alliances, employers' associations. In the recent past they had in addition thereto an element which advocated a labor movement isolated from that of the rest of the American continent. The officers of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress call attention to the fact that this movement is now practically confined to but one person who finds time to tour the Dominion as an agent for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The officers confidently expect that in the near future this division will be entirely eliminated by reason of the growing intelligence of the workmen, who, in the beginning, attempted to enroll themselves in such an isolated body, but who have become convinced of its folly and have joined the international trade union movement.

I can do no better than to quote a part of a statement from Secretary Draper. It will give a more adequate idea of the attitude of the Canadian labor movement. He says:

"In view of the active consolidation and aggressiveness of organized capital everywhere, every possible effort should be put forth to secure harmony and unity of action in the ranks of organized labor, for in proportion to the extent that these characteristics prevail and are recognized, so will be the strength and effectiveness of the international trade union labor movement on the North American continent."

It should be stated that, apart from continuing the assistance by finances and organizers, it has been my purpose to be further helpful in every way within my power to the better organization and success of the workers of Canada, and to establish firmly beyond the power of opponents the unity and identity of our entire movement.

To cement further the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood between the organized workers of Canada and those of the remainder of the continent, we interchange fraternal delegates, and we welcome most heartily among us Mr. William V. Todd, who occupies that distinguished position to this convention and who is with us now.

#### PORTO RICAN LABOR SITUATION.

Some improvement has come to a number of workmen in Porto Rico. Particularly is this true of a number of those working on the sugar plantations. This is due to a strike inaugurated, resulting in an increase in wages of more than 15 percent. Though this may seem a large advance, yet when the wages heretofore paid is known, it can have no comparative importance when such an advance is considered as applying to the wages of our workmen in the United States proper. That a forward movement has been made may, however, be viewed with satisfaction. We hope that with application and persistency more and better organization will be brought into existence and by every assistance which we may be enabled to render them, that they may emerge from their too long continued poverty and enervated condition to greater material advancement with its attendant economic, social, and moral influences and advantages.

That we may realize the impoverished condition of Porto Rico's workmen, it may be related that when the American Federation of Labor declared that in the construction of the Panama Canal America's workmen should be employed, I had interviews with Secretary of War Taft and Governor Winthrop, with a view to the employment of Porto Ricans of whom so large a number were and still are unemployed. Governor Winthrop approved the suggestion and recommended it to Secretary Taft. Mr. Taft assured me that the proposition met with his hearty approval, and that he would cause an investigation to be made with a view of carrying it into effect. Inasmuch as nothing had been done in this direction for quite a period of time, I wrote a letter to the Secretary to ascertain the cause thereof. To my utter astonishment I received from him the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR SIR:

October 13, 1905.

I looked into the matter of the employment of Porto Ricans and found that so many of them were afflicted with anemia of a contagious character that we could not very well run the risk of employing them on the canal.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, ESQ.,  
President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

When I returned from Porto Rico and reported to our people the poverty and hunger from which I observed the people there are suffering, interested parties, desirous of hiding the true state of affairs existing among the people on the island, undertook to discredit my statements; and yet, more than a year and a half later, we have it from the highest official source, definitely declared, that after due investigation and examination, so large a portion of Porto Rican workmen are so enervated from hunger, for anemia is but another name for paucity of blood, occasioned by a lack of sufficient and nourishing food, that they can not be considered in the employment upon a great public undertaking. Indeed, a sad commentary upon the benevolence of our assimilation.

Desirous of aiding our fellow workmen of Porto Rico, so that they may be in a better position to protect themselves, the work of organization has been continued and increased, and it is recommended that this work be continued; that every other assistance within our power be rendered the working people and all the people of the island.

In connection with this subject of Porto Rico's people, it should be stated that a petition was practically unanimously adopted at a general assembly of duly-accredited representatives, and that this petition will be presented to our Federal Congress. The main features of that petition

are for a larger share of self-government and a fairer recognition of the principle that Porto Ricans be placed upon a more nearly equal plane with all other Americans; that the insular government become more of a self-government, in full sympathy with and under control of our American government; that as largely as possible the appointive administrative officers may be Porto Ricans or those who have made Porto Rico their permanent home; who are Americans in all things, and yet interested in and sympathetic with the Porto Rican people; who understand them and their needs. I am strongly convinced that we should give their earnest, respectful petition our hearty endorsement and support.

#### OUR MOVEMENT EXTENDED.

On the continent of America our labor movement is expanding and extending to all, its beneficent influences. We have not only our international trade unions, with their nearly twenty-seven thousand local trade unions, but we also have our state, dominion, insular, and territorial federations, our 601 central labor unions, trades assemblies, and local federations. Our limits are no longer from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, but we include the whole of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippines, and British Columbia. It is superfluous here to refer to the vast advantages secured by our international unions for the members of their respective crafts and callings—they have been more than thrice told. They will bear telling again and again, and it is strongly urged that our international unions, as a further illustration of the greater possibilities for good in the future by trade union unity under the banner of international trade unionism, should gather the material and data so that they may put their achievements before the world and demonstrate to the indifferent and to the scoffers and the unthinking, as well as to the friends, the vast good already accomplished.

#### INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION AVERTED.

When we met in Boston two years ago the old-school political economists and thinkers foresaw a cloud threatening the industrial horizon. Basing their premise upon existing conditions and the pursuit of policies of the past, they foretold that an industrial reaction, stagnation, or crisis was then impending. They assumed that employers would be "compelled" to reduce wages, and advised labor to accept the situation and thus, as they urged, "help to tide over the unhappy period."

They who reasoned thus reckoned without their hosts. They did not consider the advance position which labor would take, but ignored it as an equation in the determination of their wage-cutting policy. They could not see that it would act as a check to prevent the diminution of labor's consuming power.

Labor's declaration and action have been demonstrated to be the wiser plan. It proved that it is better to resist the inauguration of a period of industrial stagnation and thereby prevent it, than to blindly accept it and then try to devise a means to emerge from it. By organized labor's attitude we have maintained a better parity between production and consumption.

The unprecedented and firm stand taken by the representatives of the hosts of labor at the Boston convention in declaring that wage reductions would be resisted and the very general adoption of that policy by our fellow workers, saved the day, and beyond peradventure of a doubt, prevented an industrial crisis with all its attendant suffering, poverty, and misery.

The service which the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor rendered to the working people, to the employers, aye, to all the people of our country, is not yet fully appreciated, and to it has not yet been given the encomium of wisdom, foresight, courage, honor, and the benefit to man. Consistency and persistency on our part, coupled with time, will accord to our fellow unionists the high distinction and credit to which they are so justly entitled.

In my report to the San Francisco convention last year attention was called to the advantages resulting from our previous year's declaration of policy, and it was indicated that we were then not yet "out of the woods;" that the advice and watchword should go forth from that convention to the toilers of our country to resist by every honorable and lawful means at their command, any and every attempt to reduce wages. Firmly and boldly and wisely the San Francisco convention reiterated and emphasized the declaration of organized labor's policy and polity, and it affords me the keenest gratification to record the fact that at no time in the history of our country have the people been more generally employed at gainful occupations and in the production of wealth or have been larger consumers of their products than at this hour and this day.

Recently, one of the great magnates of high finance in our country predicted that in a few years from now we shall witness a financial and industrial panic unparalleled in the history of the United States. This forecast was unquestionably predicated upon the power which finance formerly wielded in industrial affairs, and based upon the policy of the former omnipotent power of financiers, and greedy, short-sighted, antagonistic employers, and entirely ignored the working men, the wealth-producers, in their organized capacity, as a new and potent factor.

If the hosts of organized labor persistently pursue the policy of resistance to wage cutting; if we shall continue to press onward our movement to become continually larger sharers in the product of our labor; if we but prove true to ourselves and to each other, we shall continually gain the confidence, the respect, and co-operation of the fairer-minded and more intelligent employers, confound the old conceptions of political economy, establish a new philosophy of life, labor, industry, and humanity, put to rout the seers of calamity, and prove their predictions to be false prophecies.

LABOR, INDUSTRY, FINANCE.

Already it is discerned that finance has been largely dethroned from its all-controlling power over labor and industry. Up to a decade ago, if exposures had been made as have been made in the recent past, of speculation as well as speculation and of the corrupting influences of "high finance," a financial panic, involving an industrial crisis and stagnation, with all its attendant evils, would undoubtedly have been inevitable.

The time is happily passing when purely speculative finance can hold the dominating power to endow or undo industry. With more compact organization of labor, with more enlightened employers, finance is taking and will take its proper place and perform its proper functions, that of serving the purpose of real industry and trade, of being a real measure of value, a medium of exchange. Thus the relative position of importance is being transposed, and industry and commerce are coming to control and regulate finance.

It is labor and industry which create values, money included. In finance, as in all things, the created thing should never be greater than its creator. The Frankenstein, the power of finance which the people in the past created, has been given its proper limitations and power, and with intelligence it will no longer threaten death or destruction to those who gave it the breath of life.

LABOR'S KEY TO GROWTH, PERMANENCY, AND SUCCESS.

Again I feel it incumbent upon me to impress upon the minds of trade unionists the necessity of making the unions of greater benefit and advantage to workmen, not only in the direct effort to maintain and advance their material condition in the matter of wages, hours, and conditions of employment, but also by providing a system of benefits for the membership and protecting them in all their vicissitudes of life, and to provide these, the necessity of establishing the payment of higher dues in the unions.

There is no good reason why our unions should not, apart from their protective, trade, and labor features, become the guarantee to our members for the payment of benefits by reason of illness, unemployment, loss of tools, superannuation, traveling, death, etc., etc.

Surely, recent investigations have demonstrated beyond question how largely the wage earners of our country are mulcted by excessive premiums paid to so-called insurance companies and societies. Our unions, by their very economy of administration, by their experience, as well as by their mutual interests, do, and can, give greater returns for dues paid than any other institution on earth.

As against the objection of some who assert that these features are not the functions of unions, is the answer that the functions of the trade union movement in the interests of the working people are without limit.

As against the aspersions of opponents, we fearlessly assert, and can easily demonstrate, that, man for man, or association for association, the officers and the great rank and file in our movement, are as honorable, high-minded, faithful, and honest as any of our critics or opponents, either in their individual or associated life.

As against any notion that the accumulation of large funds for the payment of benefits as well as for protective features would prove temptations to dishonesty, the unions which have already established these features manifestly disprove.

It may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that there has been less dishonesty or maladministration in unions having accumulated large funds than in those in which large funds have been conspicuous by their absence.

Unions having the foresight and wisdom to provide themselves with accumulated funds have also devised systems to check and prevent dishonesty. There appears to be no good reason for a union with small funds to devise such protection and checks. Paupers do not find it necessary to provide themselves with burglar-proof safes.

Nor need we fear court decisions or suits at law mulcting our organizations and endangering the security of our funds, despite the flagrant decisions rendered within the recent past. Substantial funds once accumulated for provident as well as protective features, will compel better and higher regard for their sanctity by both the public and the bench. And if perchance through perverse interpretation of existing law the funds of a union may be attacked, as was evidenced in the famous Taft-Vale decision of the British courts, it would undoubtedly result in our country as in Great Britain in so changing the law as to curtail the power of the judges to wantonly attach the funds of organized labor.

The advocacy of the accumulation of funds, the establishment of benefit features, and the necessity of higher dues in order to insure the payment of such benefits, will, of course, lay us open again to the taunt of trade union opponents that we establish "dues-paying" institutions; but the failure of any of our unions to render every financial assistance requisite, and for which the members in their organization have neither paid nor contributed, is taken advantage of by these self-same opponents, exaggerated, flung in our faces as a taunt of trade union ineffectiveness.

Organized wage-earners are not averse to the payment of reasonably higher dues to their unions, providing they can be guaranteed and feel assured that their interests as workmen will not only be protected and promoted, but that they may lean upon their fellow workmen in union to stand by them in all the ills of life; lean upon them and receive their support, not as a charity doled out to them, but as a right received and toward which they themselves have contributed. The failure of a union to be of such substantial support to the workmen, is to them sufficient cause to lose faith and confidence in organized effort.

It is a notable fact that unions which make least provision for benefits are those which suffer most through reduced membership resulting from either a trade decline or the loss of a strike, are the last to recover, and consequently the least effective in protecting the interests of their craftsmen.

Unions adopting these benefit features should be admonished in the beginning against making such large promises which they may possibly be unable to fulfill. Nothing can contribute so much to the loss of the workers' confidence in a union as its failure to fulfill its promises. Almost any other association may close or suspend the payment of benefits to its members; a union, never. Time and experience may demonstrate that the union is able to pay higher benefits than promised in the beginning, when the change can then be made.

It is gratifying to be enabled to state that much progress has been made by our international unions in the establishment of general beneficial features, the accumulation of funds, and the requirement of the payment of higher dues by their membership; but the advance is not satisfactory; it is not general; it is the duty of all to make it so, and thus insure the success, permanency, and continuity of our movement, make it of constant increasing advantage to our fellow workers, and a still greater benefit to all mankind.

#### INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS AND BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR.

Nor can we be indifferent to the movement and the struggles of the peoples of all countries for justice and for right. Throughout the world the leavening process for the disenfranchisement of man goes on. In countries where the natural rights of man are respected, we find the great trade union movement gradually yet surely making for the economic, political, and social uplift. In all the world there is an awakening among men to assert and achieve the divine right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As coming events cast their shadows before, so is that movement the forerunner of the doom of tyranny and autocracy in all forms.

The centuries of tyranny and debasement endured in czar-ridden Russia are making way for a better time. It is indeed a commentary which all trade union opponents may take to themselves that when all else failed to accomplish any tangible result for the people's rights, the much-abused, little-understood strike—the strike of the Russian workmen—achieved in short order, not only large material improvements in their condition, but political reform and regeneration.

Due to the bona fide labor movement of the world, we are living in the time when there is disappearing, and soon will be eliminated, the last vestige of that type "the man with the hoe," and taking his place is the intelligent worker, standing erect, looking his fellow man in the face demanding for himself, and according to all, the full rights of disenfranchised manhood. In no country have the workers done more than those of Great Britain and our own; and to cement further the bond of unity and fraternity and jointly to be helpful to our fellow workers of the world, the labor parliament of Great Britain—the British trade unions in their congress—send their ambassadors of peace to this convention of the American Federation of Labor in the persons of Mr. William Mosses and Mr. David Gilmour. We extend to them a thousand welcomes.

It has been my pleasure to correspond with the officers of the trade union movement of all countries and to hold conferences with those who may have come here. It is gratifying to know and to be able to report to you that the trade union movement is growing in numbers, power, and influence for good in almost the entire civilized world. Corresponding with the secretary of the Trade Union Generalkommission (the Executive Council) of Germany, in response to the suggestion made for our fraternal delegates to visit the general trade union convention of that country, I called his attention that that was practically impossible, due to the fact that the dates of the British Trade Union Congress and the German were so widely apart that both the time and expense involved forbade even its consideration. He has recently advised me that his last convention changed its date of meeting so as to bring it within the range of practicability for the delegates to attend both the British and the German Trade Union Congresses. The latter congress is held biennially.

Whether it be immediately practical for the interchange of fraternal delegates is a question to be determined. Of its desirability there can be no question. Much depends upon opportunity and means. Sooner or later there must be a closer affiliation with the organized workers the world over, and certainly the interchange of fraternal delegates will contribute much to its attainment.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that our American trade unions are, to a greater number, adopting the proposition of accepting for membership, without initiation fee, workmen who come from foreign countries with clear cards issued by bona fide trade unions. This principle should become general and reciprocal. It will do more than all else to establish the brotherhood and solidarity of the toilers everywhere. We should encourage this practice to the fullest of our opportunities and abilities.

#### LABOR AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

True to our traditions as well as to our feelings for humanity, we all deplored the terrible war in the far east, and expressed our earnest hope that peace might come between the contending nations. Our sense of right and justice, our feeling of humanity, are outraged at the awful consequences of modern warfare, whereby hundreds of thousands of men are maimed for life or slaughtered. Our feelings are not lessened by the knowledge that the great sum total of men so destroyed or made useless comes from the ranks of the masses, the workers, and that thereafter the burdens and consequences of debts, and taxes to pay them, are drawn from the wealth produced by the toilers.

As we are not loth to place the blame of responsibility upon those who are indifferent or antagonistic to the cause of labor, to the cause of humanity, so, I am sure, we are in hearty accord with the sentiment of gratitude and keen sense of appreciation for the act of the President of the United States, who found the heart of the world akin to him in bringing to an end the frightful carnage and war between Russia and Japan.

May we not look forward to the time, have we not the right to hope, that, all other means failing, the wage-earners of the world will be so thoroughly organized, and will understand their interests and their rights so well, that they will refuse to permit themselves to be arrayed against their brother workmen of another country for the purpose of serving the machinations of tyrants, whether political or commercial?

Organized labor stands for peace, industrial as well as international, carping critics to the contrary notwithstanding. We want international peace. All mankind yearns for it; humanity demands it.

In our day there is no reason why international disputes should not be adjusted by a policy of conciliation and arbitration. We should and shall throw the weight of our influence in the effort to establish these means to avoid armed conflict, but if those in autocratic power wantonly seek to plunge their people into war, then the voice of the masses must be heard in emphatic and determining protest.

#### ENMITY, WHERE FRIENDSHIP AND SYMPATHY SHOULD ABOUND.

It is my duty to report to you that another effort has been made to destroy the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor. You and the other officers of our international unions and of the American Federation of Labor may be unaware of it; you may not know, you may not feel the effect, but as surely and solemnly as any act could be promulgated, the international unions, the trade union movement, and the American Federation of Labor were legislated out of existence at Chicago in June of this year.

The natural organization of the wage-earners; the historic development of associated effort of the toiling masses; the work of years and years; the only concentrated movement of the working people of our time that has brought the toiling masses out of the slough of misery and despond; the organization that forms the only barrier for their protection against modern greed and avarice, and which has placed us in the splendid position of vantage we now enjoy—the trade unions—these have been decried and denounced by men who, hiding their villiany and hypocrisy under the cloak of friendship for labor, bombastically declared and now boast that our unions must be disrupted, divided, and destroyed.

And what the reason? Because the American trade union movement declines to permit itself to become committed to a speculative, theoretical doctrine; declines the domination of our movement by fantastical doctrinaires; declines to be made a tail to the kite of a political party, the head and front of which are out of touch and out of real sympathy with the struggles, the hopes, the real aspirations of the toiling masses in their effort to attain practical, tangible results in a rational and natural movement.

And what the purpose? That in the destruction of the only genuinely protective organization of the working people they may become abjectly powerless, either to protect or promote their economic interests. The fool hope is entertained that in their desperation the impoverished workmen will inaugurate a physical force revolution and confiscate all property. In another way it is a repetition of the appeal and advice to the workers to "be content with their lot" here and now, and postpone their effort for material improvement to the sweet bye and bye of the hereafter. Quite apart from the consideration of either the unsoundness or impracticability of their philosophy and doctrines, the whole history of man testifies to this one fact, that the more impoverished a people are, or become, the less capable and the less inclined are they to defend their interests and their rights; the less qualified are they to conceive them, defend them, or, if necessary, contend and fight for them.

There are but two hypotheses upon which can be explained the conduct of those who endeavor to engineer the scheme of trade union disruption; one, that they are incompetent derelicts on the industrial sea, a constant menace to the trade union crafts; or, second, that they are in league with the worst elements of antagonistic capitalism to render as effective service as they can to try and confuse, diffuse, pervert, and make trade union activity the least possibly effective.

Some years ago we declared it superfluous and unnecessary to defend the trade union movement. Time has proven this a mistaken course. Men under all circumstances must defend the faith that is in them, the cause which they espouse, and particularly is this true of the trade union movement, which has aroused bitter, relentless, and ignorant antagonism, and has been assailed on every hand by sordid greed, by the driftwood of professionalism, and the scuttling of pirates and buccaneers. Fortunately, the trade union movement of our country, though by no means as fully developed as we may hope for, is sufficiently well established and fortified, has earned and deserved the confidence and good will of our fellow workers, has done so much for the material, moral, and social advancement of the toiling masses, is so thoroughly respected by all the people generally, that it can look with disdain and defiance at the pronouncements of antagonism uttered, whether by the Parrys, the Posts, or by the palpably false political prophets and propagandists.

It is because of the well-known fact that one may do more injury than ten can do good, and

that it is easier to demolish than to construct, that attention is called to this last declaration and effort made at Chicago. It is but a repetition of numerous others gone before, and shows the attitude and betrayal of labor's interests by some of those who, under the garb of sympathy for the toilers, aim a blow at the very life of labor's citadel, the trade union movement. Though the effort prove abortive, it discloses the intent. This matter is referred to here for the further purpose, not only that the facts may be known, but that all our fellow unionists and fellow workers may more clearly understand our movement and the purposes of our opponents; that the faith and the confidence of the wage-earners may be strengthened, to the end that advance, progress, and success may attend us all in the great work for the uplift of the entire human family.

The trade union movement, which has been assailed as no other institution on earth, which has withstood capitalistic opposition as well as governmental tyranny, which has grown great and strong numerically and is an important influence for good; the trade union movement, which has increased wages, shortened hours of labor, and made conditions of employment far superior to those which have obtained in any period in the history of man; our movement, which has compelled a better conception and a more enlightened public opinion regarding the wrongs from which labor has suffered and the rights to which the toilers are entitled; that movement which has given our fellow-workers the opportunity, the right, and the power to stand erect and look the whole world in the face and declare themselves men, with all the attributes of manhood; the labor movement, which has taken millions of children from the factory and workshop, the mill and the mine, and placed them in the home, the school room, and upon the playground; that movement which has done so much and whose mission it is to accomplish more in the interests of the workers and of the human family—that movement can not and will not be successfully assailed or its existence seriously threatened. It has a high purpose and mission to fulfill, which, beyond peradventure of a doubt, will triumph.

#### THE EXPERIENCE OF AN "INDUSTRIAL" ORGANIZATION.

It will be remembered that a few years ago a number of our federal labor unions and laborers' unions, induced by misrepresentations of a few lacking the knowledge of the trade union movement, left the American Federation of Labor and organized what they termed an international laborers' union, with the avowed purpose of bringing into that organization all the laborers of the country, regardless of their occupation or the industry in which they were employed. How utterly absurd were their claim and position they then could not know. If their policy could have been brought to any degree of fruition, it would have all the sooner brought about its own destruction. It was a poor imitation of the old and now defunct "Knights of Labor." It would have prevented the organization, which we have accomplished, of a large number of international unions of the so-called unskilled trades and unskilled laborers. The idea entertained by its promoters was so-called industrialism, industrialism carried to its logical conclusion.

It has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to encourage, first, organization of workmen into trade unions; second, to bring about international unions of such trades, crafts, and callings, and then to bring about co-operation and amalgamation of kindred trades. Along these lines much good has been accomplished, until we today see the great structure of the organized labor movement of America.

The officers of this international laborers' union at the time of its formation made application for charter, which certainly could not be granted without stultification and general injury to all workmen and the intelligent and orderly growth and development of our movement. We could not grant a charter, or encourage the formation of an organization that would not only destroy itself, but others with it. Its claim to jurisdiction practically covered all callings.

Recently I had correspondence and extensive conference with the new officers of that organization, who recognized the mistake made in its early history and make-up, and the desire was expressed for a common-sense organization, based upon the recognition of true trade union law, policy, and principles. It was frankly admitted that even in the institution of that "industrial" organization, industrialism, as understood both by the founders of that organization and as understood by some recent advocates, is fallacious, injurious, and reactionary. I am in a position to entertain the hope that our fellow workers in that organization will under its new administrative officers work toward a closer unity with the trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor, and efforts to its complete fulfillment should be continued.

#### AMALGAMATING INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

The International Electrotpe Plate Makers' Union has been in existence for a number of years. Early in the year it made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor. Inasmuch as the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union is in existence, covering the major portion of its own trade, as well as the electrotpe plate making, and because that organization has been effective in protecting and promoting the interests of the craft, as well as because of the inadvisability of encouraging organizations to remain apart which could be more effective when united or amalgamated, the application for charter was not approved nor the charter issued. Efforts were made to bring about the amalgamation of the International Electrotpe Plate Makers' Union with the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, and it is a source of gratification to be enabled to report that that effort has been successful.

A similar course was pursued with an application made by a number of coppermiths'

unions throughout the country, who formed an international union and applied for charter. In preference to issuing it, they were persuaded to become, and now are, a part of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union.

This has been and will continue to be the policy of the American Federation of Labor. Not by force, which usually arouses repulsion, but by intelligent persuasion and helpfulness, we bring about unity and amalgamation among kindred trade organizations under the banner of one international union, for the common good of all.

#### JURISDICTION DISPUTES—TRADE UNION LAW.

The question of jurisdiction can not be said to have been largely or effectively improved. True, many questions of this character have been adjusted, either by conference or by a more conciliatory policy being pursued by representatives of organizations in interest, and others again by arbitration and decisions rendered. It has been clearly shown that where moderation and a conciliatory policy have obtained, it has not been difficult to eliminate the cause of contention and the organizations thereby to cooperate to their mutual advantage. In the main, however, contentions have not abated, nor have decisions been respected or complied with. In view of the fact that the Executive Council will report to you in detail on this subject, and as I have extensively dealt with this question in my reports to former conventions, it is unnecessary in this report to dwell upon it at length.

It may not be amiss to call attention to a feature in jurisdiction controversies which is so close akin to other phases of human life that it is an ill wind that blows no good. None will dispute the fact that with you I deeply deplore the jurisdiction controversies, and particularly when they assume an acute and often bitter antagonistic attitude; but that they have developed a high order of intelligence in discussion among our unionists, keen perception in industrial jurisprudence, is a fact which all observers must admit. That these acquirements and attainments will be of vast advantage in the administration and judgment of industrial affairs, no thinker dare gainsay.

One further comment and suggestion must necessarily be stated, that hurtful in any way in which jurisdiction disputes may prove to the workmen of contending organizations, we should and must do everything within our power to prevent fair-minded employers, desirous of living in agreement with organized labor, from being made the subject and scapegoat of the hostility of either the one or the other of the contending organizations.

It is true that here and there employers have endeavored to play one organization against another, and by pretended friendship refuse to deal with either. By this piece of cupidity they become a detriment not only to organized labor, but to their competitors in trade. But in any event, the fair-minded employer who desires to live in accord with organized labor should not be compelled to suffer the consequences of injury due to jurisdiction disputes between organizations, and so far as the other type of employer is concerned, the opportunity should not be afforded him to take advantage of such a dispute by which he can shirk and place the blame upon any of our unions. It is trade union law and policy that fair employers desirous of living upon terms of amity with organized labor should not be made to suffer from inter-trade union disputes.

#### THE UNION SHOP DEMAND JUST.

We sometimes still hear the demagogic claim put forth by organized labor's opponents that the union shop, with its agreement with employers, is improper and unjust. Our opponents pretend that they stand for the liberty and the rights of workmen. That, as a rule, "open shop" declarations were accompanied or immediately followed by wage reductions or the imposition of poorer conditions upon employees, is a fact patent to all who have given the subject thought and investigation.

Is it not a novel position for the worst antagonists to labor's interests to assume that they are the advocates and defenders of the rights and the liberties of workmen? The mere statement of such a position demonstrates its hypocrisy and absurdity.

Organized labor's insistence upon and work for, not the "closed shop," as our opponents term it, but the union shop, in agreement with employers, mutually entered into for the advantage of both and the maintenance of industrial peace with equity and justice for both, is to the economic, social and moral advancement of all our people.

The union shop, in agreement with employers, is the application of the principle that those who enjoy the benefits and advantages resulting from an agreement shall also equally bear the moral and financial responsibilities involved.

In my reports to previous conventions and in editorials in our official magazine, I have often dealt with this subject definitely and fully. Our Federation has approached this question intelligently and manfully. There should be no recession from our logical and just position. It should be reiterated and emphasized. At the same time we should direct our effort still further and better to organize our fellow wage-earners; to instill in them the principles of duty well done—the principles of fraternity, solidarity, and justice—to make our organizations of still greater benefit to them than is even now the case, and that by reason of greater advantages the unions will be more deserving of their good-will, respect, and confidence. Thus will the still lingering opposition to the union shop be eliminated from the field of industrial controversy.

#### EIGHT HOUR WORKDAY.

There is no field of action upon which if we concentrate our greatest activity there will result so great advantages to all, with the least possible injury to any, as the movement to reduce the hours of daily labor, the establishment of a normal workday of eight hours.

From the inception of our Federation we have voiced the demand of labor for a shorter work-day. In 1884 we called upon and urged all labor to endeavor to establish the eight hour workday, if possible, by agreement with the employers. We have been helpful to many crafts in establishing the eight hour day; the hours of toil for all have been reduced.

With the wonderful improvement in machinery and the application of steam and electric power, our workers are producing wealth surpassing even the imagination, much less the expectation, of a decade or two ago.

Living in a land fertile and bountiful as ours, with its ingenious and industrious people, there can not be any good reason assigned why in our day the toilers should be expected or required to give to labor more than eight hours in a day.

It is untrue to say, as our opponents assert, that wealth production would diminish with the enforcement of eight hours as a normal working day. In the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the House Committee on Labor is incorporated testimony of employers who for a series of years had tested the practicability of the eight hour day. In no instance where a fair test has been given do employers vary in their favorable attestation of its economy, wisdom, and practicability.

In the construction of the battleship Connecticut under the eight hour plan, and the battleship Louisiana on the ten hour basis, the advantage has been to the former. In the industries in which the eight hour day has been introduced, it has resulted in the greater productivity of labor per man, per day, per year. This has not only been demonstrated in our own country, but in every other where it has been introduced. In truth, it is easily demonstrable that a reduction of the hours of labor to eight does not decrease production, but on the contrary increases it; that the power of consumption and use of the products of labor are thereby increased; which in turn will give to industry and production a greater impetus than they can receive in any other way. It out rivals by far the other markets of the world, to which so much attention has been given Opportunity for leisure and rest after a normal day's work develops a higher physical, intelligent, and moral manhood and makes for the social welfare.

It is strongly urged upon all fellow-unionists, fellow workers, and friends everywhere to concentrate and devote their energies to the movement for the establishment of the eight hour work-day.

I recommend that the general introduction of the eight hour workday be made the chief subject for general discussion in our unions, central bodies, national and international conventions; that employers be approached with a view of their agreement thereto, and should that fail, that preparation in the meantime and thereafter be made to enforce the eight hour day by the demand of the workers. It is our bounden duty by every means within our power to be helpful to our fellow workers in its enforcement.

#### PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The International Typographical Union is in the midst of a great contest to establish the eight hour workday in the book and job offices of the trade, it having achieved the seven-hour workday in practically all newspaper offices where machine composition obtains. The International Typographical Union sought to avoid the strike in which it is now engaged by every honorable means at its command. It has been provoked and anticipated by four months, owing to the autocratic attitude assumed by the employers in that trade associated under the title of the United Typothetæ of America.

It is sometimes urged against our movement that we take an unfair advantage of employers not giving them ample time and opportunity so to arrange their affairs that they may be in a position to grant the reasonable demands of organized labor. Surely, in this instance, no such pretense can be offered, for in August, 1902, the International Typographical Union, at its convention, declared for the eight hour workday to be introduced "at as early a day as practical." The membership was asked to make no contract beyond October 1, 1905, requiring them to work more than eight hours per day. The officers were directed to bring the matter before the employers' association "to the end that the eight hour day may be put into operation without friction."

Subsequent conventions of the International Typographical Union declared, and repeated the declaration, its earnest purpose to introduce the eight hour day January 1, 1906, and this by agreement with the employers.

At its last convention the organization appointed a committee which by instruction appeared before the convention of the employers' association. That committee was treated with scant courtesy, and the overtures for a peaceful introduction of the eight hour day contemptuously repudiated.

Then carrying out their plan of campaign, the employing printers in the book and job trade began an attack upon printers' unions in several parts of the country. The hope was entertained that by attacking a union here and there and in advance of the time set, January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union would be unprepared to meet the employers. Realizing the danger of these tactics if allowed to be carried out without any counter move, the officers in charge called upon the membership that wherever it was not in violation of existing agreements the printers in the book and job trade working longer than eight hours should demand from their employers an agreement to introduce that system at once, or not later than January 1, 1906. This resulted in a number of employers agreeing to the eight hour day immediately, or for its enforcement upon the date named. In a larger number of establishments strikes were inaugurated. Since then the reports from the officers show large successes, many accessions to their

ranks, and the eight hour day enforced in many of those offices. There are still several thousand of their members, with unbroken ranks, manfully contending for the eight hour day.

At our last convention this matter received considerable attention, and it was the unanimous decision that every possible assistance, financial and moral, be pledged and given to the International Typographical Union in its effort, and, if necessary, contest, to enforce the eight hour day. It was my pleasurable duty to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union, and to convey your fraternal greetings and proffered assistance; to confer with its officers as to the best means by which we can all be helpful in this splendid movement; this movement which can but result in great advantage, not only to the printers, but to all who toil, to all our people.

In the report which the Executive Council will submit to you, part of which many of you have already been advised, will be communicated to you the support we have already given and propose to give to the International Typographical Union in its movement for the inauguration of that potential force for the uplift of man—the eight hour workday.

The printers have already largely gained the day; they can and must be crowned with absolute victory, and it becomes our solemn and binding duty to help them achieve it.

#### FALL RIVER TEXTILE WORKERS.

For years the textile workers with drooping heads and heavy hearts looked forward to each recurring season with its prospective reductions in wages. In their unfortunate position they had almost come to accept wage reductions complacently and without protest. Taking courage from our Boston convention declaration, they resisted to the fullest a reduction of wages offered them in Fall River. How heroically they contended, few now know. How advantageously resulted the sacrifices they then made is only now manifest. It is true that they were unable to ward off successfully the reduction, but the strike ended by agreement and the ranks of the organized textile workers of Fall River were maintained.

It could but set our hearts aglow when report reached us that the Fall River textile workers have within the past few weeks demanded and secured an increase of 9 per cent in their wages. Of course, the result in itself is not so substantial as to cause exultation, but it is the beginning of the end for all time of the poverty and misery in the textile workers' past, and is the turn in the road to their better day; yet it can not be but gratifying to us all who participated in the San Francisco convention and who witnessed that scene which made strong men weep, when the solidarity and fraternity of labor were manifested, and the substantial contribution voted to the striking textile operatives. The splendid financial aid rendered was timely, magnificent, but more than all, the united hopes and sentiments of the representatives of America's hosts of labor went out to our brothers and sisters of toil then heroically struggling in Fall River. It encouraged and enthused them to still more strenuous effort, and inspired them with that hope whose partial fruition has just been achieved.

#### THE UNION LABEL.

The issuance of a label by our unions is at once a declaration of our earnest desire to serve all our people best, and a guarantee that the article it adorns is the product of labor under the most sanitary and comparatively fairer conditions than otherwise obtained. It is an appeal to the sympathy and the co-operation of our fellows to be helpful in the work for material, moral, and social improvement of all our people. In no more tangible way can a sympathetic public render effective service to their brothers and sisters of toil than by demanding the union label. There is no duty which our fellow workers, and particularly our fellow unionists, should more cordially and consistently adhere to than the demand for the union label and the union card. Because of the good it does and can do, because of its effectiveness as a potent factor in our life's work as individuals and in our organized capacity, we should, in our national conventions, international unions, state, central, and local bodies, propagate the work of creating a healthier and more general demand and insistence for the insignia of honest, sanitary, and fair conditions of labor, the union label.

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES, UNION LABEL LEAGUES.

The Woman's International Union Label League was, I regret to say, less active during the past year than heretofore. This, no doubt, was due to internal dissensions, by which the work has been neutralized. I have endeavored to adjust differences, but have only partially succeeded.

It would be wise to authorize a representative of the American Federation of Labor either to visit one of the meetings of the executive board or to call a meeting thereof at some convenient time and place, and there and then effect a complete understanding and restore harmony, or to take such other action as will best serve the purpose of this organization.

Recognizing the valuable aid of the wives, daughters, sisters, and friends of union men in being organized into auxiliary bodies and union label leagues in every city and town throughout the country, we should organize and aid and encourage these organizations to the fullest. Wherever such auxiliary bodies or women's label leagues have been formed they have proven of inestimable advantage in furthering the work of organization among wage-earners, and have materially contributed toward improvement in labor conditions.

#### WOMAN WORKERS ORGANIZED AND ORGANIZING.

You will be much gratified to know that during the past year there was formed an international league for the organization of women into trade unions, and that its work has been

attended with considerable success. It has been not only my duty, but a pleasure, to aid its officers and members in the furtherance of that work. True, many of its officers are not wage-earners, but are women and men who, anxious to help their sisters of labor, realize that that assistance can best be rendered by organization where they may be in the better position to help themselves.

It is additionally gratifying to know that the advice given has been faithfully adhered to; that is, that this work of organizing the women toilers of our country should be carried on, not as a mere fad, a fancy or a whim, nor to have that movement diverted from its real purpose, but that it shall be purely and truly a movement in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor for the organization into trade unions of the women wage-earners of America.

If more men and women, imbued with a desire to help the workers, men and women, out of the mire and misery of poverty and its attendant evil influences and tendencies, were to devote some of their consideration to be helpful in the organization of the wage earners, both men and women, into trade unions, that in them and through them they may materially, morally, and socially improve themselves and their surroundings, more practical and tangible results for the betterment of all would be attested and recorded than in the provision for either missionaries abroad or for books for the workless or overworked workers here.

Though known to us, it is not generally understood, that in our movement we accord fair and equal treatment to all wage-earners in any trade, craft or calling, and that membership is accorded in our unions to women upon an exact, equal and impartial footing with men. Some of our unions, as an inducement for women to join them, make both the initiation and dues less than those required of men. This is cited, not as an evidence of wisdom, for of this there is some doubt; for in unions we assert and stand for the principle of absolute equality of the sexes before trade union law and in trade union work, effectiveness and achievements. It is cited, however, to show the trade union position upon this question; nor is it amiss to call attention to the fact that large numbers of women workers are already organized, both in mixed unions of the sexes and otherwise, and that in these unions the principle of equal pay for equal work is contended for and generally largely established.

The Woman's Trade Union League will hold its second annual convention in this city during the time that this convention will be in session, and I would recommend that every courtesy and co-operation be extended which may encourage its members in their laudable work.

#### TRADE UNION SCHOOLS.

Education is regarded by all as the essential to progress and success, and this fact is equally applicable to the trade union movement. Much as has been said and done regarding the trade unions and the trade union movement, it is, nevertheless, true that there is not as wide or general a knowledge and understanding of the history, the struggles, the methods, and the work of our movement as should be. The misinformation upon trade union life, activity, and purposes is still too general and profound. And to this is largely due the unfair criticism and opposition of opponents, as well as the inability of a number of our trade unionists often to defend themselves, the organizations with which they are connected, and the faith that is within them. Their confidence in and their judgment of trade union work and objects is, therefore, sometimes weakened or perverted, and they become easy victims to antagonists or sophists.

I would recommend that our central bodies establish in their respective localities trade union schools where at least the elementary principles of the trade union movement may be taught; where a correct understanding of trade union history, struggles, and achievements may be demonstrated and impressed upon students; where the conditions of the workers of the past may be made known, and what marvelous changes and improvements have been gradually yet effectively wrought in the life of labor, and where may be instilled the knowledge that only by associated efforts, the honorable performance of duty, and by constant application and persistency can labor work out its salvation day by day in the natural development and evolution toward a better life; that progress is made, not by leaps and jumps, but by the natural, the rational process of associated effort.

Coupled with such schools and as a part of their instruction, the young boys and girls of our fellow workmen would have the opportunity of coming to an understanding of the ennobling work and aspirations to which their elders are devoting their energies. With the establishment of trade union schools, leaflets, cards, tracts, elementary in their character, and books for advanced classes, could be prepared and issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor and furnished at cost.

This suggestion, if taken up with energy and intelligence by the central bodies throughout the country, will open up vast opportunities for good and be helpful to a very material extent in preparing our fellow workers to meet and overcome their antagonists and more readily fit them for the intelligent and stout advocacy of true trade unionism, the light and hope of American labor.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOMS AND UNION MEETINGS.

In my last report attention was called to the dearth of ample and satisfactory meeting rooms for the constantly growing organizations of the working people of our country. It was pointed out that the tendency of our union men is to have their meeting places disconnected from the saloons. The recommendation was made and adopted that the school rooms in our various

localities should be utilized in the evenings for our unions. In but few places has this subject been taken up by our unions and central bodies.

The subject is again commended to your favorable consideration so that it may be impressed upon our fellow workers everywhere, and by them made a public demand, that our public school rooms, when not in use for their primary purposes, may be utilized for this good cause. Meetings of workmen in our public schoolrooms can have but one effect, that is, the improvement in the morale of all, and without detriment to any.

#### COLORADO SITUATION—WESTERN METAL MINERS.

The Western Federation of Miners has not alone been ungrateful to the trade unions and the American Federation of Labor, but its officers have taken the position of bitter hostility toward us. From the then meagre funds the Boston convention, as an expression of good will, appropriated \$1,000, and later, by authority of the Executive Council, I drafted and issued an appeal to all the trade unions, trade unionists and friends, throughout the country, for financial assistance to be transmitted directly to Secretary Moyer.

Civil rights and constitutional guarantees were trampled under foot by the State authorities of Colorado. We felt a realizing sense that it was our duty to render every moral and financial assistance within our power, not only that the wrong, injury, and injustice complained of might be righted, but that still further action should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such infamous tyranny and invasion of the lawful and human rights of Colorado's people as was experienced by and meted out to members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Our appeal for financial aid and the financial contributions of our trade unionists were made for the specific purpose and with the clear understanding that they should be devoted particularly to the legal defense of the rights of the men to test the legal and constitutional questions involved, not only before the courts of Colorado, but, if necessary, the highest tribunal of our country, the United States Supreme Court. This purpose was plainly stated in our appeal; that it was so regarded by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners is clearly manifest by the editorial in the miners' official journal in which our appeal was republished with the caption, "American Federation of Labor to the Rescue," and also by Mr. Moyer's letter to me of October 22, 1904, published on page 81 of the official printed proceedings of our San Francisco convention.

In that letter he said: "It is our intention to carry to the highest tribunal every legal procedure that we have commenced. It seems almost impossible, however, to do anything at the present time, as everything is hinged on the coming election. I think, however, that yourself and colleagues will be satisfied with our work before we are through."

Up to this moment there is not a scintilla of evidence indicating the fulfillment of the expressed intention to carry any of the cases involved to the higher tribunals. As for the then pending election, it practically resulted as was desired—that is, Governor Peabody's elimination. The conclusion forces itself upon the dullest as well as the most discerning mind that the awful incidents which occurred in Colorado, and which should have prompted every real liberty-loving man to avail himself of every opportunity for redress and reform, instead of being used as a means for securing better conditions for the workers, were indifferently and contemptuously disregarded and allowed to pass by in manifestations of impotent shrieks of hysteria, thus not only manifesting their bitter hostility to the general cause of labor, but also to the utter detriment of the metalliferous miners, the men to defend whose interests the organization was formed.

American trade unionists and their friends have reason to complain and feel keenly disappointed that their contributions of thousands upon thousands of dollars have not only failed to be used for the purposes for which they were contributed (the important questions involved left hanging in the balance), but as asserted by many and not denied, that these funds have been perverted from their proper source and diverted to "financing" a hostile movement, a movement having for its avowed purpose the destruction of the trade unions, the organizations and men which furnished the funds. In the light of what has transpired, the last sentence quoted of Mr. Moyer's letter must appear to all as the purest irony. He says: "I think, however, that yourself and colleagues will be satisfied with our work before we are through."

We have the right to insist that the Western Federation of Miners shall prosecute, and if necessary, appeal the cases to the highest court of last resort, or give an accounting of the disposition of the moneys contributed.

The affairs of our organizations must be honestly administered and the funds devoted to the purposes for which they are paid, if we hope to maintain, and to earn to a still larger extent, the confidence and good will of our fellow workers. If, in response to appeals, our membership contributes voluntarily money for any purpose, and there be any misgivings or cause for apprehension as to the proper disposition thereof, we may soon find our appeals made in vain. From various sources complaints reach us asserting and insinuating that the funds received by the Western Federation of Miners have been perverted to other purposes than that for which they were contributed, quite apart from the instance to which I have already referred.

In the interest of our fellow workers, because of the good name of organized labor which is involved, and still further, so that no injustice may be done any organization, friendly or otherwise, I repeat, we have the right to insist upon an accounting.

In referring to the situation of the labor movement of Colorado, it may not be uninteresting to say that unity has been established in the labor movement of Denver, under the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city; that the same condition generally prevails in the central bodies of the state, and that at its last convention three months ago the Colorado State Federation of

Labor became affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and is now in possession of its charter.

No one has the right to assume or to infer that the American Federation of Labor is hostile or unfriendly to the Western Federation of Miners or to any bona fide trade union; but when its former president declared that the Western Federation of Miners is not a trade union, and when his successor and colleagues practically make the same declarations and actually shape their course and the course of the organization to conform to it; when it is borne in mind that that organization assumes a most unwise and unfriendly attitude toward our movement, despite the fact that we have not only argued and pleaded with them, but have filled their emptied coffers with immense sums of money, have rendered them every moral and financial assistance within our power, it must cause us to pause and inquire whether there may not be some action which we are warranted in taking that will make the officers of that organization come to a realizing sense of their duties to their fellow craftsmen and to all labor.

We have nothing but the most friendly feeling for and interest in the metalliferous miners and their splendid manhood; we have nothing but the kindest and most fraternal regard for the welfare of their organization, the Western Federation of Miners; but we have the right to assert that those entrusted with its affairs shall not render impotent or dismember the metalliferous miners' organization, or make it odious to the conscience of the union men of America.

### CHINESE EXCLUSION FROM ALL AMERICA.

Perhaps one of the most momentous questions which will confront the American people, and of which this convention must take cognizance and deal with earnestly, intelligently, and emphatically, is the campaign inaugurated in several quarters for what is called a modification of the law excluding Chinese from entry into the United States or its possessions. Within the past year manifest efforts have been made in this direction, particularly inaugurated and stimulated by antagonistic employers and some of their associations.

Information of an authentic character and from various sources has been communicated to our office showing that a carefully devised policy has been agreed upon and is being carried out. Labor's antagonists realize the fact that American public opinion and sentiment are fully expressed in the existing Chinese exclusion law. They also realize that if the application of the law was sought to be modified so far as it applies to our mainland, it would arouse the opposition of the American people, and the effort is therefore subtly screened by arrangement with the sugar planters of Hawaii, placing them in the position of agitating for a modification of the law so as to permit the immigration of Chinese to that island.

It is seldom that a bold front attack is made in any effort of human activity, and our opponents, through the pretense of the necessity for Chinese laborers to work upon the sugar plantations of Hawaii, entertain the belief that once the law is successfully attacked by so-called modification its entire structure may be eliminated.

An agitation involving the expenditure of vast sums of money has been set on foot by the sugar planters of Hawaii, to which our antagonists on the mainland have largely contributed, all for the purpose of impressing the people of the United States, and particularly the members of Congress, with the supposed necessity for a change in the law so as to allow the immigration of Chinese to the Sandwich Islands. Not a fraction of money has been contributed or expended by the government of Hawaii toward the immense amounts that have been and are involved in the appointment of commissions, delegations, in printing reports, and other matter involved in the propagation of thought favorable to Chinese immigration. In their desperation, the sugar planters have endeavored even to suborn some representatives of labor.

There can be no question but that Japanese immigration into Hawaii has had a most baneful influence and result; but it is a queer notion that will seek relief from the evils resulting from Japanese immigration and work by turning to the Chinese, and it shows a perverted conception of real economy, justice, and Americanism.

The information also reaches us that, in carrying out our opponents' policy, the sugar planters have sent an agent to visit various countries for the ostensible purpose of securing immigrants to work on the Hawaiian plantations. The word "ostensible" is used advisedly, for the instructions are given that few, if any, laborers are to be so secured, so that the claim may be made that no workmen can be obtained from either the United States or Europe, thereby making it appear that the only recourse is to the Chinese. A part of the plan of action is to maintain at the capitol in Washington a lobby coming from Hawaii for that purpose.

It will be remembered that for a few years a similar effort was made in the Philippines, and that the conditions were presented in such a light as to make it appear that there was a real necessity for the admission of Chinese to those islands. Since the enactment of our present effective Chinese exclusion law and its complete application to the Philippines and the other insular possessions of, as well as the United States itself, practically a quietus has been given to that agitation and supposed demand for Chinese immigration to the Philippine Islands, but the activity of the pro-Chinese is none the less today than it was some years ago. They have simply changed their plan of campaign from the Philippines to Hawaii.

That there is no dearth of workmen in Hawaii is plainly evident from the figures contained in the census reports and from enumerations of the population made. The difficulty which presents itself is the fact that the sugar planters, when deprived by law from securing Chinese laborers, turned their attention to the Japanese and imported them by shiploads. These are now found to be undesirable and destructive to the interests of labor, business, as well as the social

well-being of Hawaii, its natives and residents. No serious, honest effort has thus far been made to Caucasianize, to Americanize, Hawaii.

If Hawaii is to remain American, and there are few who now doubt that this is to be for at least some long period of time, then it must become American indeed, sharing in whatever progress and civilization are enjoyed by our people on the mainland, as well as bearing whatever burdens may thereby be entailed in the process of the attainment of a higher, our common, goal.

Today the great preponderance of Hawaiian inhabitants is Japanese and Chinese, a small number of Europeans, with a small minority of Americans. With its position in the Pacific Ocean, it is the outpost to our American continent. In its economic and political aspects it must be made the barrier to Mongolian deterioration of the people of the island itself as well as the barrier to protect America's workers, America's people, and America's civilization.

Another feature of the plan of campaign of our opponents is to make it appear that the Chinese are discriminating against the American products by a so-called boycott. That this scheme was disingenuously devised between the agents of labor's opponents here and a former representative of the Chinese government to this country and who is now in his own, for the effect it might have in influencing the judgment of our people and Congress, is now generally recognized by the well informed.

The recent announcement in China that "the boycott will be suspended until after the American Congress shall have had an opportunity to make the required changes in and modification of the Chinese exclusion law," clearly proves that the so-called boycott was declared by a few and existed in their minds alone and had no foundation in fact or enforcement, and was intended to be used as a threatening bugaboo for the weak-minded who may be led to believe that our trade with China would be injured or destroyed unless the United States does the joint bidding of our antagonistic employers, the Chinese Six Companies of the United States, and Wu Ting Fang, the Celestial artful dodger.

No one claiming to have any knowledge or experience of human affairs can seriously pretend to believe that a real boycott can be enforced at one particular period, and immediately, upon a simple assertion, be suspended or discontinued for a specific period of time. It is a fact patent to any observer that any attempt on the part of the Chinese to discriminate against American products or to cease trade relations with us would be the greatest possible detriment to themselves.

We all want the fullest and freest opportunity of trade with China, but it ought not and must not be either secured or maintained at the cost of the protection and safety of American life and American standard of civilization.

Immigration officers, having learned from experience the various devices resorted to by Chinese unlawfully coming to the United States, have been compelled to suspect many Chinese laborers who pretended to be merchants, students and those traveling for pleasure or information. And their suspicions have generally been verified. It is because of the well-known deception practiced and detected, that it is not difficult to appreciate the fact that a faithful American official, zealous in the performance of his duty, may have erred in suspecting and apprehending some one here and there of the accepted classes. That instances of this character have been exceptional, is admitted by all; that a flagrant case of this character occurred, is unquestionably true. That it is the duty of our government to prevent its repetition, is fully admitted. It was because of a case of this character having occurred that the President issued his order last June through the Secretary of State by which immigration officers are required to accept the vised certificates by their *prima facie* declaration that the Chinese coming to the United States may be admitted.

Realizing from experience the deceptive means resorted to by the Chinese to come to the United States in violation of law, that they would take advantage of the President's order, the interpretation that they would place upon it, and also the interpretation which immigration officers will place upon that order, that they would accept it in the spirit that the law was not to be rigidly enforced, the matter was presented to the President by Vice-President Duncan and myself. The President declared that his only purpose was to ensure fair treatment to the exempt classes coming from China; that if, after the expiration of about six months, there was any appreciable increase in Chinese laborers coming to our shores, it would be fairly evident that an improper construction had been placed upon his order, that its terms had been misconstrued and taken advantage of, and that he would then not hesitate to rescind it. He declared that, in any event, he was opposed to any change in our national policy toward Chinese immigration.

At this late day it is scarcely necessary or profitable to present the reasons for Chinese exclusion. Surely, they are not appropriate here; but we can not stand idly by and without protest permit the machinations of some who, lost to all conscious responsibility to their fellows and for an apparent immediate greed of gain, scheme to inaugurate a vicious policy which would inevitably lead to the deterioration of our race, undermine our civilization, and destroy our very lives.

We make no pretense that the exclusion of Chinese can be defended upon a high ideal, ethical ground, but we insist that it is our essential duty to maintain and preserve our physical condition and standard of life and civilization, and thus to assure us the opportunity for the development of our intellectual and moral character. Self-preservation has always been regarded as the first law of nature. It is a principle and a necessity from which we ought not and must not depart.

Surely, America's workmen have enough to contend with, have sufficient obstacles con-

fronting them in their struggle to maintain themselves in their humanizing movement for a higher and a better life, without being required to meet the enervating, killing, underselling, and underliving competition of that nerveless, wantless people, the Chinese.

#### EIGHT HOUR LEGISLATION.

Report was made to the last convention relative to our eight hour bill introduced by the then Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, and in the House by Congressman R. R. Hitt, of Illinois; that extensive hearings were had before both committees; that the Committee on Labor of the House had, by resolution, referred a number of questions to the Department of Commerce and Labor for answer and report. It was shown that the six questions submitted were absurd and contradictory in their very terms, and absolutely unanswerable; that it was the manifest purpose of the committee to shirk its duty and shift the responsibility upon another department, and thus evade or avoid action. Though confident that the position I then took was accurate, yet frankness compels the statement that the thought was not entertained that the report of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor would so fully verify my position.

Secretary Metcalf, of that Department, in his report to the House Committee on Labor, January 27, 1905 (document entitled, "Eight Hours for Laborers on Government Work,"), was compelled to say that except so far as the attitude of labor toward the bill is concerned, the questions propounded by the committee were not possible of intelligent answer. In connection therewith your attention is called to the editorial published on pages 144 and 145 of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* of March, 1905, and also to Secretary Metcalf's report.

It may be of interest to state that it is common gossip and has been published in some of the newspapers of the country, that the majority of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives was appointed with the special purpose in view of side-tracking or killing any legislation in the interests of labor. These matters have been brought to the attention of the prospective Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Protest has been entered against such a course being repeated, at the same time insisting that in its make-up this committee of the Fifty-ninth Congress be constituted of men who are wiser, fairer, and more sympathetically inclined to the consideration of legislation in the interests of labor.

To you is referred the entire subject-matter for direction as to our future course toward the eight hour bill, and that the Federal eight hour law shall be made to apply, not only to all workmen, mechanics, and laborers employed by the Government direct, but also to those employed by contractors or subcontractors who do work for or on behalf of the Federal Government.

#### EIGHT HOUR LAW VIOLATIONS.

Representations have been made to the President of the violations of the eight hour law; that these have been permitted by the departmental officers; that under a ruling of the Judge-Advocate-General of the army, he has declared it to be the duty of parties who think the law is violated by contractors to submit their complaints to prosecuting officers; that "It is not the duty of the Secretary of War to institute proceedings for the violations of the act of 1892."

We contend that it is the duty of the department officers to enforce the laws so far as they apply to their respective departments, and that particularly the eight hour law makes it unlawful and punishable for such officers to "require or permit" the violation of its provisions, and, therefore, thus clearly showing that when the law has been violated, despite the fact that such officer has not required or permitted the same, it becomes his manifest duty to prosecute its violation.

The hope is entertained, and efforts to that end should be continued, that the President may see the justice and wisdom of reversing the order of the Secretary of War, based upon the Judge-Advocate's opinion, so that it will become the imperative duty of department officers to enforce the provisions of the eight hour law, and that he will issue a general order, so that hereafter the eight hour law may be generally and uniformly enforced, and that government officers shall be required to prosecute those guilty of its violation.

#### BAKERS' TEN HOUR WORKDAY.

Much chagrin was felt when the law of the state of New York, providing that workmen employed in bakeries shall not be employed for a longer period than ten hours in any working day, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. That law was enacted at the demand of the bakers, organized labor, and the higher public opinion aroused upon the subject.

The law stood the test and was held as constitutional by the highest court in the state of New York. The United States Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional by the narrow margin of a vote of five to four. The minority opinion of the court declared that it is the most far-reaching decision rendered by the court in a hundred years, and that the principles upon which it is based could not and would not have been applied to any other interest.

The scathing arraignment by the minority opinions of the decision and opinion of the majority of the court is most interesting, and in the not distant future will finally undoubtedly prevail.

It is not amiss, and it is gratifying to say, that what the court declared was unconstitutional in law has been successfully maintained and achieved in fact; and the ten-hour work-day limit is enforced by the organized bakers of New York by agreement with their employers. It is no little satisfaction to be enabled to express my pride in having somewhat aided in securing this result, the court's decision to the contrary notwithstanding.

May we not venture the hope that the bakers, whose occupation is known to be so enervating, will more thoroughly organize, and by application and persistency reduce their daily hours of toil to a normal workday of eight hours? Surely, with modern appliances in the trade, long hours of labor can no longer be regarded as necessary or advantageous.

### INJUNCTIONS, THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

Despite a number of hearings that were had upon our anti-injunction bill, H. R. 88, introduced in the House by Congressman Grosvenor, the Judiciary Committee failed to make a report thereon. In view of the continued use or abuse of the issuance of the writ of injunction in labor disputes, there can be no question but that it is our bounden duty to impress upon Congress the necessity of enacting a bill which shall relieve our fellow workers from the injustice which so many are compelled to endure.

Entirely apart from the unjust course pursued by the courts in issuing the injunctions of which we complain, they can not but have a baneful influence upon all our people, not only in having their lawful rights, one after the other, impaired and invaded, but because of the consequent lack of respect for the law and the courts, which bias and maladministration naturally evolve.

We can not too often repeat our position upon this subject, lest by ignorance or prejudice our attitude is distorted for vicious purposes. There can be no question but that the process of injunctions is a necessary and proper function of equity courts. Their proper application is of incalculable advantage to protect rights when there is no other remedy at law. The use of the injunction in labor disputes can not be defended upon the pretense that there is no other remedy at law for any offense which either workmen or others may commit.

If a workman should commit an offense against the law, or if an organized body be guilty of the same, there is ample provision in the police power and in the law and the courts to apprehend the wrong-doer, confront him with charges subject to trial by a jury of his peers; but workmen may be and often are enjoined from doing the things that they have a perfect, lawful right to do, and yet, when done, they may be guilty of having violated a court's injunction, and they may be, often are, summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, and yet guiltless of any offense against the law.

Aye, men may be charged with an offense of which they may be entirely innocent, punished by the court with imprisonment for violation of the terms of an injunction, and yet when later confronted by a jury, be honorably acquitted. Thus, constitutional guarantees which provide against a man's life or liberty being placed in jeopardy twice upon the same charge are flagrantly violated.

There is no act which is a lawful act that a workman may do from which he should be enjoined from doing by an injunction of a court; there is not an act, if it be an unlawful act, which a court by its injunction may enjoin for which there is not already a law with its provided penalty.

Viewed from any point, the issuance of injunctions, as we have witnessed them in our country, can not be defended in either law or morals.

There is no desire on the part of labor for extra consideration or leniency at the hands of the courts.

We neither request nor desire immunity for any wrongful or unlawful act when committed by a workman.

We have the right, however, to demand to be regarded and treated with absolute equality before the law.

We must and shall be content with nothing less.

Our worst and most bitter antagonists can not dissent from our protest against so vicious a distinction made in injunction cases in the courts by which, upon a one-sided allegation, punishment is meted out to a workman, which is never even made applicable when actions of a similar character are done by another.

This question of the court's abuse of the injunction process is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and will not be settled until settled right. It is the duty and the mission of the organized workers of America to enlighten the public mind, and to press home upon our law-making power the necessity for fairness, for justice, and for the right.

### PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing that our government is committed to and will undertake the construction of the Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, that it is one of the most important public works ever assumed by any nation; that it is designed to be American, not only in construction, but in ownership and control, declared that there are hundreds of thousands of workmen and laborers in America adapted in every way to the class of work necessary in constructing the canal, and urged that our own people be employed thereon.

No one underestimates the difficulties involved in the construction of the Panama Canal; there can be but few who dissent from the claim that what the American people set for themselves as a task to do they will do.

With my colleagues and others I have tried to be helpful to the government and to the officers in charge, so that no unnecessary impediment be placed in their path in the performance of their work.

Investigations have been made by government commissions aided by representative trade unionists, and it has been clearly demonstrated, that before it will be possible for the actual construction work to begin, conditions more nearly conforming to civilized and healthful life must be inaugurated; that it then only will be at all practical or humane to ask, much less to obtain, workmen to go there.

Through labor's efforts the decision has been reached that the federal eight hour law applies to, and will be enforced upon, the work of building the canal. Some carping critics, wholly misconceiving the climatic conditions, have complained that the eight hour law's application will prove detrimental. Certainly, if an eight hour workday is deemed wise and economic, and all real students and practical observers are agreed that this is so, in a temperate climate, it must inevitably follow that longer hours of labor than eight in the torrid zone of Panama must be unwise, uneconomic, and inhuman, unless there be a total disregard of the health and lives of the workmen who may be employed in the construction of this great inter-oceanic canal.

Then, again, there are some who would have our government placed in the questionable and inconsistent position of regarding the canal and the canal zone as American territory, to which all other American law applies, and yet would hold that our American Chinese exclusion law does not apply. We insist that the Panama Canal and its zone can not be regarded as American in one particular and non-American in another. We are just as intensely interested as any others can be in the necessity for the advantages that will result from the construction of the Panama Canal, but we equally insist that it shall be the result of American enterprise, American genius, and American labor.

Wholly apart from the consideration of the law excluding Chinese laborers from America, its islands and possessions, the economic, political, and social features must have a determining influence. The experience which we in our own country had with Chinese laborers on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere forbids the thought that Chinese should be employed upon the canal.

Supporting our contention and position upon this question may be cited the awful results which the people of South Africa have experienced by reason of the importation of Chinese laborers into that country. No greater demonstration has been given of the accuracy and justification of America's policy upon the subject of the exclusion of Chinese laborers than that which is clearly shown by the testimony of competent and impartial investigators and authorities regarding the Chinese laborers brought to South Africa. In connection with this subject your attention is called to a series of letters by F. H. P. Creswell, a civil engineer of world-wide reputation who represents one of the largest companies of Great Britain and who spent several years in South Africa. These letters are now printed in pamphlet form by P. S. King & Son, of London, under the title of "The Chinese Labour Question From Within."

At a large meeting of representative trade unionists of many trades and of wide experience, held in the city of New York some months ago, which I had the honor to address, and which was followed by a general discussion of the subject concerning the construction of the Panama Canal, a number of important letters were read describing conditions existing in and along the territory of the canal strip. Thereupon a resolution was introduced, discussed, and unanimously adopted as expressive of the judgment of the men assembled. Because of the concrete, intelligent expression, and competent judgment upon this subject, the resolution is here quoted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the Panama Canal Commission will provide the best possible apparatus and scientific regimen in connection with the building of the canal, American citizens can, with comparative safety, do the work. We are opposed to the introduction of coolies or other Asiatic labor in any part of our country or its possessions."

In view of the fact that many events have transpired since the last definite expression of opinion upon this subject by the organized labor movement of our country, this entire subject-matter is commended to your thoughtful consideration for such advice and action as you may deem appropriate and necessary.

#### LEGAL RIGHTS OF LABOR BEFORE THE COURTS.

Often requests are made to us for financial assistance to retain attorneys in defense of the rights of our fellow unionists, and still more often are appeals made for us to take charge of the legal defense to prosecute in the civil courts the rights of our fellow workers. The cases in point are mainly where trade unionists, in the exercise of their lawful rights, have been engaged in disputes with employers, and have been enjoined by injunction processes. At times we have been asked to prosecute before the courts cases of injury and death which have resulted to our fellow workmen by reason of neglect and greed of employers and their agents; and, for its salutary effect upon all other employers, to secure relief and damages under the common and statutory law for employers' liability for so-called "accidents."

In a few instances, to the extent of our financial ability, we have made contributions. In most cases, however, it has been impossible to comply. The funds contributed by our affiliated unions are so meager and infinitesimal that we find ready use for them in the work of organizing, agitating for the creation of a healthier public sentiment among all our fellow citizens in favor of the labor movement, and rendering by all means at our command the best possible assistance to our fellow workers, and this, too, upon the economic, legislative, administrative, and social field, wherever opportunity presents itself or can be created.

However, the principle involved, that is, legal defense and prosecution, civil and criminal, in order to maintain and press home the legal rights of labor before the courts, is a most important one, one which the American Federation of labor should unquestionably take in hand and systematically carry out.

No good reason can be given why we should not establish a legal department of the American Federation of Labor at its headquarters and under the general direction of its president, subject to such advice and consent as may be necessary to receive from the Executive Council.

A competent, sympathetic attorney with such assistance as may be necessary, could not only outline a general policy to be pursued in a given set of cases to be followed by our fellow unionists in their various localities, but also if sufficient funds are raised, it would permit us to retain attorneys in the locality, acting under the general policy and advice of the general department attorney, and also, if necessary, such attorney could proceed to the point where the case in question is to be heard and determined, either to lead or assist therein.

A number of associations have been organized, partaking of an insurance character, which offer to defend workmen in cases of injury or accident and in the prosecution of claims which workmen or their friends desire to prosecute before the courts, but these associations, though presumably in the interests of workmen, are organized primarily for the profits that accrue therefrom. The American Federation of Labor in assuming such a function here outlined, and which every law of common sense demonstrates to be one of the duties of the trade union movement to perform, would conduct it entirely in the interest of workmen or their dependents, without even the suspicion or thought of profit, but with the single purpose of defending and promoting the lawful interests of our fellow workers before the courts. These insurance, so-called legal defense associations of workmen, require the payment of a considerable premium. A comparatively exceedingly small sum is all that is necessary to be paid by our organizations into the funds of the American Federation of Labor, and far more satisfactory results would thereby be accomplished.

I am fully persuaded that if the per capita tax of our affiliated international unions was increased one-half cent per member per month, so that the per capita would be one cent per month, and this increased one-half a cent, or six cents per year, was held as a separate fund, to be utilized exclusively as the legal defense fund, we would be amply capable of establishing and maintaining such a department, and thereby vastly benefit our fellow workers, as well as give a great moral impetus to the cause and the movement for which we stand.

Then, again, the department would become thoroughly systematized, labor would be in a position to obtain the best and fullest advantage of systematic and competent advice from its own legal department, by attorneys in sympathy with our movement, supervised by officers whose only thought would be for labor's welfare. Such a department in itself would prove a valuable adjunct to the organized labor movement of our continent.

This subject is commended to your earnest consideration. If you should deem the project a practical one, I would recommend that it be enacted at this convention, enforceable and established, say, six months after the close of the current year, and thus afford our affiliated organizations the fullest opportunity of conforming thereto.

#### TUBERCULOSIS, ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"Whereas the ravages of tuberculosis have made frightful progress in this country, and especially among the working class; be it

"*Resolved*, By this twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the necessary ways, means, and steps be at once instituted to check tuberculosis, and, if possible, entirely eradicate the same."

Acting upon this declaration, immediate efforts were made to secure every possible information upon the subject. I corresponded with expert medical practitioners and representatives of associations instituted to combat and eradicate this awful plague, for the purpose of obtaining the fullest information upon this subject. I also made personal visits to some sanitariums with a view of examining into the practicability of such institutions and the results achieved or achievable by them. It is a source of gratification to be enabled to say that more than a cordial co-operation and a desire for still further co-operation and assistance were manifested by all with whom correspondence and conference have been had.

Arrangements were made by which two representatives of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of New York City appeared before the Executive Council members at their Scranton meeting, and the entire subject-matter was fully discussed. An invitation was extended to that association to have a delegation of three appear before and address this convention upon the subject. If practicable or deemed advisable the entire subject-matter should be referred to a special or one of the regular committees of the convention, for the purpose of further consideration and for the formulation of a report to be submitted to you for proper disposition. It is recommended that you at once designate a time for this delegation to address you, which, by agreement, will occupy one hour.

Experiments are being made in various parts of the country to test at once whether tuberculosis (consumption) can be successfully fought by open air treatment, whether it can be done with comparatively small outlay, and whether this aid can be administered without subjecting the recipient to the humiliation of feeling that he is a pauper. The humane, economical and ethical reasons for attempting to solve these questions are surely potent enough to call forth the greatest efforts.

In the first place, the white plague, enervating as it does so large a number, and dooming the hundreds of thousands to an early grave, must arouse us and our fellows to action to combat its spread, and to endeavor to prevent its infection. This subject to us is of the utmost import-

ance; this terrible disease though colossal in its proportions, which has destroyed and is destroying the lives of thousands upon thousands of our fellow workmen, comes like the thief in the night, steals away our health and vitality, rendering us an easy and early prey to its poison touch. Particularly is this true of our wage-earners who, under modern industrial conditions, often work long hours in unsanitary workshops and live in unsanitary homes, and because of their meagre earnings, can not secure for themselves and those dependent upon them the requisite nourishing foods so necessary as a barrier against this awful disease. No wonder that overworked men and women, their children and themselves underfed, fall an easy prey to this terrible plague.

The most expert specialists who have considered this subject have declared that the main causes for the propagation of consumption and the difficulty of its cure lie in the "over-crowding of the working classes;" that action of all associated effort, including legislation, should make for the enforcement of a larger minimum per capita air space in workshops, living rooms, schools and halls, and that these would lay the ground-work for better sanitation, ventilation, and sunlight for the prevention of tuberculosis.

We who may be free from that dread disease, and who have not had the awful experience of having some one near and dear to us torn from our sides by the ravages of tuberculosis, may possibly feel an indifference or a secondary interest in this subject; but if we are mindful at all of our own health and the lives of those of our fellows we must have a clear conception of our duty and take every action within our power to effect its eradication; otherwise, lest by our indifference or neglect, it prove a scourge devastating in character and scope.

It has been clearly proven that sanitariums located at great distances from the homes of sufferers are impractical, inadequate, and unsatisfactory. Open air or tent life in locations near to where sufferers live has been found to be adequate, economic, and advantageous.

It is gratifying to find expert testimony justifying the labor movement in its demands for a shorter workday and leisure (relaxation from labor); higher wages to supply man's wants for better and more nourishing food; better sanitation of factory and workshop, and more air space in which to work and live.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBITS REQUESTED.

Since our exhibits at the Paris, Buffalo, and St. Louis expositions have received such high commendations from thinkers and students, and have been awarded a gold medal and grand prize, requests have been made for an exhibit by the American Federation of Labor in almost every exposition held since.

Invitations and urgent requests were received to have an exhibit in Liege, Belgium, for this year, but following so closely upon the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis it necessarily could not be accepted.

We have also received invitations to have an exhibit at the International Exposition at Tourcoing, France, as well as at the International Exposition at Milan, Italy. These two expositions will be held at one and the same time, that is, in 1906. I have written the management of both expositions of the inexpediency of our participating in them. The management of the latter has replied that it is found imperative to insist and renew the invitation, saying that "as we know that our exposition would not be complete without your taking part. The organization that you represent is far too important to be left apart, as the great struggles and conquests you have undergone will be such an example to the other organizations of the same character," and adds: "Therefore, it does not seem just, should you not appear among the other exhibitors of the United States, which will make such a howing of the conquests of social economy in your country, for the American organizations are considered the best and most important in the world."

It is quite evident that we can not have our exhibit in both Tourcoing and Milan at the same time. In both of them provision is made for the introduction of an exhibit without the payment of custom duties, and with the exception of new charts which would have to be made, our exhibit is practically now complete. Of course the expenditure involved must be taken into account. However, the entire subject-matter is referred to you for such action as you deem best to take, whether to have an exhibit at either of the expositions or not at all.

#### ORGANIZERS.

I esteem it an honor and a privilege to again bear testimony to the splendid service rendered to the cause of labor, the cause of humanity, by the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. In the course of years I have issued not less than ten thousand commissions to organizers for the American trade union movement. In all that time I am within the bounds of the statement of fact when I say that not a score of commissions have been revoked because of wrongdoing.

We have now 1,180 volunteer organizers, and 28 salaried organizers, directly commissioned by the American Federation of Labor. The tasks and duties of both are delicate, important, and often onerous. To attack the wrong, to espouse the cause of the weak, to defend and advocate the right under all and every circumstance which may arise, to be tactful, capable, and honest, are no mean attributes and qualifications for any one. They are necessary for a faithful performance of the duty devolving upon the men active in the labor movement, and these must be possessed to a marked degree by the commissioned organizers of our movement. I feel it incumbent upon me to pay this merest simple tribute to the faithfulness of a host of men who are unselfishly and heroically performing so marked a duty in the interests of their fellows and for the furtherance of their material and social welfare.

## THE LABOR PRESS.

The labor press gives constant evidence of its improving service to the cause of labor's interests, and a clearer perception of the attitude and position it occupies to the trade union movement. There is perceptible improvement and efficiency as time goes on. There are published now 185 official journals issued monthly or oftener by American international unions, and 179 weekly labor papers, all devoted to the defense and advocacy of labor's interests, nearly all of which are stoutly espousing the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor. Though better support is now given to the labor press than heretofore, it is still of an unsatisfactory character. The service which the labor press renders our fellow-workers is incalculable in dollars and cents. In saying the right word at the right time to place labor's side before the world upon any given controversy or point at issue, many advantages are gained as well as the best possible showing made for the cause and the movement which, despite their nobility and grandeur yet, have too few friends and advocates. We can not too strongly urge our fellow-workers and friends to give the labor press loyal and tangible support.

## AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST—ITS POLICY.

With the December issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST the twelfth annual volume of its issuance will have been completed. As its editor, it has always been my endeavor to make its appearance and contents a source of gratification to our entire membership. In no year of its previous existence, I firmly believe, have we had more cause for gratification, because of these, than in the now closing year.

The contributed articles, the correspondence, the organizers' and officers' reports, are continually developing into a higher order and a better character. When it is borne in mind that nearly all the contributed articles, whether of symposiums, correspondence, or otherwise, are given without compensation or honorarium, the beneficent influence the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST wields, and the confidence and respect entertained for it, must at once be realized.

In the whole field of economic literature the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is conceded to occupy the highest plane. Students and thinkers the world over consult it, refer to it, and quote it as the authoritative expression of the American trade union movement, its struggles, its methods, its work, its hopes, and its aspirations.

A few months ago, through no fault of mine, it was impossible to obtain the figures upon which the chart giving the state of employment and unemployment is based, and it was omitted in one issue. Within a few days thereafter inquiries were received from numbers of people, as well as from one of the great institutions of the country, which reviews and predicts industrial conditions, solicitously asking the cause of the omission, and desiring to know whether the actual facts and figures could be communicated in another way. This will indicate that what may be sometimes regarded as an almost insignificant feature in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is by competent authority looked upon as most important.

The publication of the monthly financial statement, giving in detail the source from which every penny is received and the purpose for which every penny is expended, while giving the opportunity to carping critics to misstate facts, yet it instils confidence among our fellow workers and commands the respect of friends and fair opponents as to the honesty of our purpose and the administration of our affairs.

Educationally, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST has been of vast value. The editorials and contributed matter are generally republished by the labor press and, to a considerable extent, by the general press here and elsewhere. It is on file and in the archives in nearly every library, university, and college of America.

To record and review the real struggles of labor, particularly the achievements of organized labor and what it has accomplished in the interests of the working people and of all the people; to keep in touch with the real feelings and thoughts of the wage-earners; to reflect, defend, and advocate their hopes and their aspirations, I have endeavored to give the best thought of which I am capable. Nor have I failed to prick the baubles and bubbles or sad and fancies of spectacular theorists who, under the pretense of friendship, undertake to do our movement its greatest injury. And as for our open antagonists of the capitalist class and their spokesmen, I have allowed no opportunity to pass by to show how utterly out of harmony are they with the progress and success of economic, civilized life.

With a vast army of men engaged in a real struggle to enthrone justice and right, a set-back, even of the slightest significance, is sometimes encountered. While it is well to know these and to have them in mind, yet it is the height of un wisdom to exaggerate them. I conceive it to be the duty of men holding influential positions in such a great movement as ours, to encourage the great rank and file in their work and in the performance of their duty.

The masses of men can not do valiant battle in a cause in which they have no faith or confidence of victory. As there is in every great cause or battle a rallying cry to stand together and courageously fight for the right, so in the labor movement I deem it our duty to call the yet unorganized workers to the ranks of labor and unitedly and in federation, with the principles of fraternity, solidarity, and cooperation as our rallying cry, to gather the hosts of labor under the beneficent fold of the American Federation of Labor, and though gradually, yet surely, march onward and upward day by day to the highest ideals of human justice, liberty, and right. This has been the policy and the purpose I have had constantly before me as editor of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, as president of the American Federation of Labor, as a union man, as a citizen, and as a man.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST having been of such educational advantage to our movement, will additionally commend itself to you when you will observe in the secretary's report that it has been issued without financial cost to our Federation, and that there is for the year a balance in its favor.

### CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to take occasion to express my sincere appreciation and keen obligation to my colleagues of the Executive Council, to the officers and members, and the great rank and file of our movement, for their kindly support and fraternal, intelligent, sympathetic assistance and co-operation, without which, no matter who the man, no one could perform the duties or carry on the work with any degree of success.

So far as concerns my own efforts and activities in defense and advocacy of our great cause, the cause of our fellow human beings, I can merely say that it has been my aim, unsparingly, to give the best that was in me day after day and year after year so that you would have no cause for complaint, and particularly that I might always have the gratifying consciousness of having tried to perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability, to speak the word you would have me speak in the defense and advocacy of the cause of right, justice, and humanity. To that work, to espouse that cause to which I have devoted my entire life, I trust that I may be enabled to continue, whether as an officer, or as a man in the ranks.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President, American Federation of Labor.*

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### TRUE FREEDOM.

We want no flag, no vaunting rag,  
For Liberty to fight;  
We want no blaze of murderous guns,  
To struggle for the right.  
Our spears and swords are printed words,  
The mind our battle-plain;  
We've won such victories before,  
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—  
They stain her brightest cause;  
'Tis not in blood that Liberty  
Inscribes her civil laws.  
She writes them on the people's heart,  
In language clear and plain;  
True thoughts have moved the world before,  
And so they shall again.

We yield no more in earnest love  
Of freedom's cause sublime;  
We join the cry "Fraternity!"  
We keep the march of Time.  
And yet we grasp nor pike or spear  
Our victories to obtain;  
We've won without their aid before,  
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade  
To show a front to wrong;  
We have a citadel in truth,  
More durable and strong.  
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,  
Have never striven in vain;  
They've won our battles many a time,  
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—  
The ignorant may sneer,  
The bad deny; but we rely  
To see their triumph near.  
No widows' groans shall load our cause,  
No blood of brethren stain;  
We've won without such aid before,  
And so we shall again.

—CHARLES MACKAY.

# RESULT OF A STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

**T**HE following imperial manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg October 30:

We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and coordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life which are essential to the well-being of our people.

We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

**FIRST, TO EXTEND TO THE POPULATION THE IMMUTABLE FOUNDATIONS OF CIVIC LIBERTY, BASED ON THE REAL INVIOABILITY OF PERSON, FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE, SPEECH, UNION, AND ASSOCIATION.**

Second, without suspending the already ordered elections to the state douma, to invite the participation in the douma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the douma will permit, of those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

Third, to establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforced without the approval of the state douma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles, and to apply their force, in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

## *Witte's Report to Czar.*

Count Witte's report to the Emperor, who inscribed thereon "To be taken for guide," is as follows:

Your majesty has deigned to indicate to me directions for a government in consideration of the actual state of Russia.

The agitation of human society is not the outcome of partial imperfections in the social and governmental regime or of actions organized by

the extreme elements. Its roots are much deeper. It took birth in the violation of the balance between the moral aspirations and the exterior forms of Russian society.

Believing that Russia aspired to laws based on civil liberty, the chief problem of the government consists in making effective, even before approval by the state douma, all elements of civil liberty in the elaboration of normal legislative measures, giving equality before the laws to all Russians, without distinction of race or religion.

The problem ensuing consists in the establishment of legislative forms seeming to guarantee the benefits of civil, political, and economic liberty. These benefits should be extended to the mass of the people under the reserves safeguarding the laws in all civilized countries.

It must be realized, then, that these objects cannot be maintained immediately, as no government could suddenly prepare 135,000,000 men, with a vast administration, for new liberties. It is, therefore, necessary to have the powers of a homogeneous government united in its aims, taking care to put in practice the stimulating principles of liberty, and to display sincerity and uprightness in its intentions.

The government should abstain from any interference with elections to the douma and keep in view my sincere desire for the realization of the ukase of December 25, 1904. It must maintain the prestige of the douma and have confidence in its labors, and in no way resist its decisions so long as they are not inconsistent with Russia's historic greatness.

It is necessary to respect the ideals of the great majority of society, and not the echoes of noisy groups and factions, too often unstable. It is especially important to secure the reform of the council of the empire on an electoral principle.

I believe that in the exercise of the executive power the following principles should be embodied:

First. Straightforwardness and sincerity in the confirmation of civil liberty, and in privilege guarantees for its maintenance.

Second. A tendency in the direction of the abolition of exclusive laws.

Third. The co-ordination of the activity of all organs of government.

Fourth. Avoidance of repressive measures in respect of proceedings which do not openly menace society or the state.

Fifth. Resistance to acts which manifestly threaten society or the state, such resistance being based upon law and moral unity. Confidence must be placed in the political tact of Russian society. It is impossible that society should desire a condition of anarchy which would threaten, in addition to all the horrors of civil strife, the dismemberment of the empire.

## *Witte's Message to Americans.*

I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press,

which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people.

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, sent the above message to the American people through the press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kameniovrov prospect from Peterhof, where, in the Alexander Palace, the Emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a programme which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his Romanoff ancestors for 300 years.

#### *Freedom for Finland Also.*

Following is the text of the Russian imperial manifesto:

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., in virtue of the law of the Diet of April 25, 1869, command the opening at Helsingfors, December 20, of an extraordinary diet to consider the following questions:

First. The proposals for the budget of 1906-7, provisional taxes and a loan for railway construction.

Second. A bill providing by a new fundamental law a parliament for Finland on the basis of universal suffrage, with the establishment of the responsibility of the local authorities to the nation's deputies.

Third. Bills granting liberty of the press, of meeting, and of unions.

We expect from all an exact execution of our will.

NICHOLAS.

Peterhoff, November 4.

Another imperial manifesto says:

Having examined the petition of January 13, 1904, we have ordered the elaboration of bills reforming the fundamental laws for submission to the deputies of the nation, and we order the abrogation of the manifesto of February 15, 1899; the ukase of April 15, 1903, concerning measures for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity; the imperial ukase of November 23, 1903, according exceptional rights to the gendarmerie in the grand duchy; article 12 of the ukase of July 13, 1902, on Finnish legislation; the ukase of September 21, 1902, on the reform of the Senate and the extension of powers of governors; the ukase of April 8, 1903, on instructions for the governor general and the assistant governor of Finland; the law of July 25, 1901, on military service; the ukase of August 12, 1902, on the duties of civil officials in Finland; the ukase of August 27, 1902, on the resignation of

administrative officials and judicial responsibility for offenses and crimes of officials, and the ukase of July 15, 1900, on meetings.

We further order the Senate to proceed immediately with the revision of the other regulations enumerated in the petition, and we order the immediate suppression of the censorship.

The Senate should prepare bills granting liberty of speech, of the press, of meeting, and of union; a national assembly on the basis of universal suffrage and the responsibility of the local authorities, as soon as possible, in order that the diet may discuss them.

#### FREEDOM MUST NOT BE TAINTED BY BRUTALITY.

The great achievements of the Russian workmen for the cause of liberty, justice, and right, have caused the secret police of that country much uneasiness. They realize that with the dawn of the new era, if the program of freedom is carried into effect, their power to arrest without cause or warrant, innocent men, and send them to prison, mayhap to Siberia, for life, will cease; that their regime of corruption and graft will pass forever. They therefore goaded ignorant men, made brutes by ages of tyranny, oppression, and poverty, to attack and massacre thousands of innocent people, whose only offense was their religion. Inasmuch as the workers of America so thoroughly sympathized with the Russian workmen's movement, the belief was entertained that we were justified in asking our fellow workmen of that country to again assert their power, and once and for all time make impossible the atrocities which have so shocked the conscience of man the world over. We, therefore, sent the following cablegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1905.

COUNT WITTE,

*President Council of Ministers,  
St. Petersburg, Russia.*

While all the world applauds the grand achievements of Russia's workmen in the great work of liberty, the hearts of America's workmen are aglow. The cause of liberty and justice should not be smirched by atrocities and crime. If Russia's workers will sternly use their united power to repress the vicious massacres of human life they will still further earn and deserve the warmest gratitude and lasting sympathy of justice, liberty-loving humanitarians the world over. The lives of all men, of all creeds and all faiths, Christian and Jew alike, must be secure if true liberty is not only achieved but maintained for all time.

On behalf not only of the three million organized workmen, but also of all the workmen of America, will you kindly convey this message to your countrymen and our brothers of labor?

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
*President American Federation of Labor.*



# CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM MASSACHUSETTS STATE BRANCH.

The following resolutions were passed at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and their publication requested in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, now entering upon its 25th year of work, has by its principles and policy gained for itself a place of usefulness and honor within the body politic;

Whereas, Trade union principles are those universally recognized as the basis of economic and civil society, namely, the right of private property in capital, the right of buying and selling potential labor, the right of association, the right of personal protection under the law;

Whereas, The primary object of the trade union is to maintain and to advance the standard of American living, to maintain and advance the wage earner's position relative to the economic and political progress of the nation;

Whereas, Our experience as an organization, founded upon the general lines of trade autonomy, has demonstrated our tactics, high dues, collective bargaining, trade labels, trade agreements, adjustment of trade differences by conciliation and arbitration, and, as a last resort, the boycott and the strike; to be effective in the progressive attainment of the end we have in view and also to be sound by having won for unionism a place of well deserved importance among American institutions;

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has for many years been harassed, and is now under the assault of men holding to opposite principles, and employing contrary tactics, whose aim it is to convert unionists to socialism, that the economic power of our organization and the political power of our members may form an adjunct to socialist propaganda, and an accession to socialistic party strength:

*Resolved*, That while we believe the trade union platform broad enough to hold men of all political faiths, acting with mutual toleration, we insist that this principle of toleration shall not be violated and vitiated by those who seek to use it to commit the trade union movement to principles that are intellectually unsound, impractical from an economic standpoint, and demoralizing to the general well-being of society or the downfall of the American Federation of Labor.

*Therefore be it resolved*, That we, the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Pittsfield, October 9, 1905, do hereby denounce as detrimental to our progress and injurious to the best interest of labor those attacks which have for their purpose the lessening of the faith of our members in trade union principles and in the utility of trade union methods, and the consequent division and diversion of trade union effort.

*Be it further resolved*, That we recognize as the most despicable attack yet made upon the life of our national body, that organization launched in Chicago, July, 1905, known as the Industrial Workers of the World, headed by men of international reputation, namely, Eugene V. Debs, late

Presidential candidate of the Socialist party; Daniel DeLeon, editor of *The People*, the official organ of the Socialist labor party; A. M. Simons, editor of *The International Socialist Review*; ex-Priest Thos. J. Haggerty, Messrs. Haywood and Moyer, president and secretary, respectively, of the Western Federation of Miners, and many other socialists of national reputation.

*Be it finally resolved*, That we condemn, in toto, this organization, and that we resist by all lawful means its encroachment upon our rightful territory, the labor world of the United States.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Several important events have developed in connection with the labor strike here, and I am in a position to inform you today that, under an arrangement made between the men on strike and the wholesale and retail merchants of this city, the men have returned to work temporarily under the old scale of wages until a definite agreement is reached. The merchants held a mass meeting to devise means to reach a settlement of the strike, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

1. That the men on strike shall cease their fight, leaving in the hands of the merchants present at the mass meeting their claims for higher wages (20 and 35 cents per hour), the strikers going back to work for 30 days, while the conflict is solved.

2. That the importing merchants shall request from the steamship companies the increase of wages demanded by the men and in case their request is not heeded, the business men will then take the necessary steps in defense of their material interests and the maintenance of peace.

After the merchants' mass meeting adjourned, a labor mass meeting was held to discuss the resolution adopted by the business men. The men agreed to go back to work on the following day. They lived up to their promise, and on the following day, Monday, the longshoremen and the cartmen resumed their usual work.

In order that you may have a good idea of the situation here I have to inform you of some important events which took place here during the strike.

Owing to the unyielding stand taken by the steamship companies; that is to say, by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company and the Red D Line, by advices of Superintendent Latimer, who is in charge of furnishing labor for the loading and unloading of the steamers of both lines, and the fact that he was using strike breakers brought from Ponce, the cartmen decided to strike in support of the longshoremen.

On Tuesday, the following day, the streets of San Juan were thronged with guards of police.

What followed is very painful for me to describe. From 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., when the last riot took place, the city was thrown into a state of panic. Several consecutive riots took place during the day between the people and the police, in



DAVID GILMOUR.



WILLIAM MOSSES.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES FROM THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS TO THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

which a large number of children and innocent bystanders were wounded more or less seriously, one man, a letter carrier, being killed.

The city resembled a large camp, in which the greatest terror prevailed among the people of all classes and ages.

The outcome of such disgraceful scenes was that 32 men were wounded and one man killed. In the night the electric arc lights throughout the city and the Puerta de Tierra suburb were broken, and the city was left completely in the dark.

I was here for two weeks. In my first trip I was called up here by the strikers to see if I could reach a settlement of the strike. Finally, after many efforts and fruitless work, I succeeded in calling the merchants' mass meeting, which I believe is a success for the men on strike, as they promise to work with the companies to have the demands complied with.

There is now a movement on foot among the men of the Federacion Regional to join the American labor movement, some of them having done so already. This movement, I believe, will be consolidated after the strike is finally settled. This is a vital question for us, and I trust you will not hesitate to give the matter your wise consideration.

Fraternally yours,

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,  
*Organizer, A. F. of L.*

GOLDFIELD, NEV., Nov. 4, 1905.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Goldfield and Southern Nevada today are full of opportunities for the capitalist, investor, and prospector. Owing to the many glowing write-ups published in every metropolitan newspaper, we are now reaping a harvest of all classes, trades, and professions. Will you kindly advise through the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST that it is a gamble for any person or persons to come here expecting immediate employment?

Fraternally,

J. P. CARROLL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

The foreign immigration question of late seems to be accorded a little more space in the public press, rightfully we believe, and unless present signs fail, the business interest of the United States will have further cause to give it even more serious consideration. That the present influx of foreign immigrants is distasteful to American manufacturers that are willing to give reasonable wages to their American workmen, there is little room for doubt. While there are manufacturers that know no right other than that which brings the dollar to their coffers, there are still many others whose pride for American institutions and industrial supremacy take a different view, and look upon the thought with disdain that we sit idly by and allow other nations to fill our mines, workshops, and factories with immigrants unable to support themselves in their own land, and because of this conjure with steamship companies in order to place them on this side of the Atlantic Ocean at the least possible expense, and then turn them loose to be fed and cared for by liberal-hearted America.

Let us quote a little story and then see where we are drifting: When Markus Braun, of New York City, the United States immigrant inspector, returned from a special mission in Europe, he was reported as having caught an official of the Austro-Hungarian government in the act of tampering with his mail. It was also said that the reports show that the Austro-Hungarian government is fostering and encouraging the immigration to the United States of its people and at the same time urging the immigrants not to become citizens of this country, but to get together all the money they can earn here and then return to their own country.

This class of immigrants can hardly be expected to increase the prestige of the United States with other nations; neither does this kind of evidence show that there is any intention on their part to increase the finances in the industrial centers. Unlike the American workman, instead of helping to build up the business institutions of our country, they are pressed into service, and through implied understanding with their government seeking to destroy what might otherwise be peaceful relations between American employers and employees.

From a recent report of the ministry of finance of Austria-Hungary, the amount of money sent home by immigrants for the years 1900-1903 included, the following figures are given:

	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
1900.....	\$1,977,220	\$3,999,100.....	\$5,976,320
1901.....	2,496,900	4,973,500.....	7,470,400
1902.....	3,471,300	6,252,400.....	9,723,700
1903.....	4,263,000	6,293,000.....	10,556,000
Totals.....	12,208,420	21,518,000.....	33,726,420

According to the above report, it will be seen that for the four years ending 1903, Austria-Hungary received \$33,726,420 of American money, sent there by immigrants preparatory to their return, as admonished by their government, in order that said government may consummate the scheme to have America educate and care for its subjects that have heretofore been unable to provide for themselves. The Bollettino dell'Emigrazione, 1904, No. 11, Rome, Italy, says: "Large sums of money are received in Italy, yearly, from emigrants. The exact amount of this imported capital, which has already had a marked influence in improving conditions of living, especially in Southern Italy, can not be obtained, for lack of adequate records; it has been estimated at about thirty-eight million six hundred thousand dollars, annually, probably three-fourths of the amount being sent from America."

More stringent laws on immigration than we now have, to check the abuses above referred to, would tend to improve the financial condition of our country, as well as the standard of American institutions whose sole object is to build up rather than destroy the tendencies to solidify the various interests in all industrial enterprises. This is what America needs and what it will soon become, if wise enactments of law are placed upon the statute books at Washington, that will prevent foreign nations from making this the dumping ground for their paupers, to return, after liberal America has fitted them for citizenship in their own countries.

CHRIS EVANS.

# WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of labor conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances of state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

Injunctions.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that more than 1,200 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from National and International Secretaries, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

## FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

### **Car Workers.**

*G. W. Gibson.*—We are putting forth strong efforts to thoroughly organize our craft. Trade conditions are improving. Have no strikes or lockouts to report.

### **Cement Workers.**

*T. K. Ryan.*—Trade in first class shape. There is an abundance of construction work, and wages above the minimum scale generally prevail. Prospects good for a continuance of these conditions for the future. We chartered a new local at Wellston, O., during the month.

### **Commercial Telegraphers.**

*Wesley Russell.*—The principal movement for the improvement of our craft is for more thorough organization. Two union shop agreements were signed recently. We formed new local in Albuquerque, N. M. Trade conditions fair in our line. Our total membership is now about 10,000 and growing steadily.

### **Compressed Air Workers.**

*Matt. Moriarity.*—Trade conditions good and still improving. Wages and hours are about the same as last year. We pay benefit for sick and disabled members.

### **Cutting Die Makers.**

*Jas. Clasen.*—We are at this time trying for 50 hours per week and have fair prospects of securing the same without trouble. Trade in good shape and conditions improving.

### **Glass Bottle Blowers.**

*William Launer.*—Our season usually begins September 1 and closes June 30. This year the stocks were heavy and many firms did not start until the middle of September. A number of firms were idle until the latter part of October. Our members are working under last year's wage scale and apprentice regulation.

**Hatters.**

*Martin Lawlor.*—Trade conditions good and steadily improving. In the soft felt hat line the members have secured increased wages.

**Leather Workers.**

*John J. Pfeiffer.*—Condition of trade good. Four members died during the month and death benefits amounted to \$255. Seventy-five members received sick benefits amounting to \$1,125. Increased wages were secured in Denver, Colo.; Duluth, Minn.; Austin, Tex., and Springfield, Mo. We won nine our day at Macon, Ga., after a two weeks' strike. A lockout in Davenport, Iowa, resulted in victory for the men and recognition of the union. Have chartered new local in Sound Bend, Ind.

**Machine Textile Printers.**

*George Udell.*—Employment fair in our trade. We have one strike on hand at this writing. During the month we had three deaths and expended \$200 in benefits.

**Musicians.**

*Owen Miller.*—Since last report have chartered new unions in Muskogee, I. T., Salamanca, N. Y., Wosao, Mich., Delaware, O., Tonopah, Nev., Havana, Ill., and Knox, Ind. The Chicago Federation of Labor, at the request of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, declared unfair the leaders who took out injunction preventing the Chicago Federation of Musicians from adopting a universal uniform. This resulted in the leaders dissolving the injunction and agreeing to local discipline.

**Paving Cutters.**

*William Dodge.*—Our trade is contemplating a movement for the eight hour day. Trade conditions have been rather slack, owing to the weather. We expended \$75 in death benefit recently.

**Photo-Engravers.**

*H. E. Gudbrandsen.*—We are fighting the open

shop proposition put up to us by the organized employers, who are in league with the manufacturers association. Our convention, held in Buffalo, N. Y., during the month of October, was well attended and very successful. Conditions are fair throughout the trade. We have strikes on hand at Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio. Our members are locked out in Milwaukee and Grand Rapids, but have nearly all found positions elsewhere.

**Print Cutters.**

*Thos. Eastwood.*—Employment fairly steady in our trade. Season has started in very satisfactory; have no strikes or lockouts to report. Wages and hours same as last year.

**Slate Workers.**

*Robert J. Griffith.*—Because of the dull market and low prices of slate we have been forced to accept a reduction in wages since the 1st of October. We expect, however, to restore prices in the spring. At this time have a movement on foot for the nine hour day, recognition of union, and increase of wages. Trade about normal at this writing.

**Table Knife Grinders.**

*Richard Odum.*—Trade conditions very good. All union shops running full time. Prospects are bright for plenty of work during the winter months. We pay death benefits to our members.

**Tailors.**

*John B. Lennon.*—Trade conditions splendid. Twenty-six of our locals secured advance from 5 to 15 per cent in wages through conference with employers; no strike required. We won strike in Hamilton, Ontario, and New Haven, Conn., for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. In Detroit we have at this writing a strike pending for increased wages. Chartered new local in Dwight, Ill., during the month. Our total membership is now about 16,000.

## FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

### ALABAMA.

*Pratt City.*—W. R. Fairley:

All union men are able to secure good conditions and fair wages. Work has been fairly steady. Advances in wages and improvement in conditions have been secured without strike. Considerable agitation is done for the union labels by the trades council.

### CALIFORNIA.

*Pasadena.*—Jas. N. Lancaster:

Organized labor in good shape. Union men employed at good wages. On the other hand, the unorganized have to work for any sort of wage and have unsteady employment at that. A union label league has been started, and we expect good results from it.

*Vallejo.*—D. H. Leavitt:

All trades in this city, with few exceptions, are well organized. Other towns in this vicinity are not so thoroughly organized, and the consequence is lower wages, less steady work, and longer hours. Work is steady in this city. Organized trades average \$4 per day with the eight hour day, the unorganized \$3 per day of nine hours. Brewers,

bottlers, and drivers have organized. Bartenders will organize shortly.

### FLORIDA.

*St. Augustine.*—John Pomar:

Organized workers have secured the eight hour day, while the unorganized still work 10 hours. Work is steady for organized crafts. Some improvements in conditions have been secured without strike. All trades are working in harmony for the general good. The union labels are well patronized.

### GEORGIA.

*Savannah.*—W. S. Harris:

Organized labor is in fairly good shape. Work is slackening up in the building trades line, but other crafts are busy. Unskilled laborers receive \$1.25 per day, mechanics \$2 to \$4 per day. Wages for the unorganized range 25 per cent lower than for the union men. Car workers are on strike against piece-work system. Cigarmakers and cotton scrimmers have formed unions. There is a good, healthy demand for the union labels.

## ILLINOIS.

*Danville.*—G. A. Hessler:

Have organized a local of bartenders, also the bakers of this city. Have two new unions under way. Work is steady. Union labels are well patronized.

*Glen Carbon.*—Henry L. Groeteka:

Organized labor making good progress. Employment has been steady. Have no strikes to report. The union labels are pushed to the front.

*La Salle.*—Geo. A. Hunter:

All trades here are organized with the exception of cement workers. Organized labor in good shape. Work is steady in all lines, with the exception of the coal mines, which are working about two-thirds of the time. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Sparta.*—S. W. Skelly:

Work is fairly steady in most lines. Organized labor in good shape, and the unorganized workers are in the minority. We demand the union labels at all times. Have one new union under way.

*West Frankfort.*—C. E. McCollom:

Work has been plentiful in all trades; industrial conditions are fairly satisfactory. We have had no trouble of any kind. Organized labor takes the lead in securing improved conditions. The unorganized are coming in line, realizing that in order to secure steady employment they must belong to some trade union. Employers prefer union men.

## INDIANA.

*Logansport.*—Mrs. O. P. Smith:

Organized labor is in better condition than at any time in its history in this city. All union members are employed at 50 per cent higher wages than they received previous to organization for the same work. Non-unionists still work 10 and 12 hours, while the union men work eight and nine hours a day. Work is generally steady. All except two printing establishments have signed the eight-hour agreement with the typographical union. At the request of the trade and labor assembly, the city council at its last meeting voted to establish a free public bath house in the city. Retail clerks, garment workers, and waitresses are likely to organize soon.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Tulsa.*—Thos. Leach:

Blacksmiths, brickyard men, teamsters, laundry workers, and a central body are about to organize. Organized workers secure higher wages and work shorter hours than the non-unionists. Work has been plentiful during the fall.

## IOWA.

*Clarinda.*—A. G. Heer:

Organized workers in good shape. Work is steady. Miners are on strike in New Market, Iowa, against the open shop proposition. Prospects are bright for a favorable settlement. Have one new union under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Dubuque.*—Simon Miller:

Organized labor doing well, securing increased wages and shorter hours. Bakers are on strike for day work and ten hours per day. Their demands have been conceded in eight shops. Milk wagon drivers and cracker bakers and helpers are about to form unions. Woman's label league has been formed, and good work is done by it.

*Lyons.*—G. F. Tucker:

Conditions are improving for organized crafts. Leather workers, carpenters, musicians, and bricklayers are increasing their membership. In the ranks of the unorganized workers we find some idle men, but the organized workers have steady employment. Have prospects of two new unions organizing.

*Marshalltown.*—J. C. Crellin:

Organized trades are making good progress and secure from 25 cents to \$1 a day more than the unorganized. Work is still steady in some lines, but unsteady in the building crafts. Machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths obtained a 10 cents per day increase in wages. This applied to the helpers also. Good work is done for the union labels. There is still plenty of work to do in order to bring all trades into line. The existing unions keep their membership, but we hope to see all trades organized.

## KANSAS.

*Arkansas City.*—W. H. Johnson:

Industrial conditions were never better than at this time. Organized labor has the lead by securing shorter hours and about twenty-five per cent higher wages than the unorganized. These improvements in conditions have been secured without strike. Several new unions are under way. Work has been steady during the fall.

## LOUISIANA.

*New Iberia.*—E. H. Lacroix:

Work is plentiful, and in some lines, such as sugar grinding, field work, in cotton and rice fields, there are not enough men to supply the demand. The unorganized workers seem to be waiting for the action of the organized to enforce the 10 hour movement in the sawmill. A federal union with 49 members was organized at St. Martinsville.

## MAINE.

*Portland.*—John C. Clarke:

Organized labor is steadily improving its condition. Work has been fairly steady during the fall. One firm granted the printers demand for eight hour day without strike. Street railway employees have formed union. Blacksmiths are about to organize. Label committee is doing good work. A union man has been appointed assistant to the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics and is doing good work for labor.

*Vinalhaven.*—Winslow H. Roberts:

The organized trades are in good shape and coming to the front. Have formed two new unions during the month and have two more under way. Work has been steady in all lines during the season. Have no strikes or any trouble to report.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Taunton.*—D. O. MacGlashing:

There has been a great demand for skilled mechanics during the whole season. Organized workers are in the majority in this section. Working conditions good, wages have increased slightly and the eight hour day is universal. Carpenter have made demand for \$3 a day to take effect May 1, 1906. City ordinance requires union men on all municipal work. Hod carriers, meat cutters and plumbers' unions are under way.

## MICHIGAN.

*Adrian.*—W. L. Baughman:

Plumbers are organizing. Organized labor secures far better conditions than the unorganized. Work has been unusually steady. We have made no recent demand for improved conditions, so wages and hours are about the same as last year.

*Albion.*—Jas. Douglas:

Owing to their own efforts the organized workers secure better conditions than the unorganized. Work was steady during the fall. When the unskilled laborers organized they were paid 15 cents an hour; now they receive 20 cents. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Grand Rapids.*—Eugene F. Gourdeau:

Work has been plentiful during the season. Printers are out for the eight hour day, and we feel confident that they will win. Condition of the organized workers is steadily improving. Press feeders are organizing. Fair work is done for the union labels. Typographical union members have been enjoined from doing picket duty in any shape or manner.

## MISSOURI.

*Hannibal.*—B. F. Fields:

Work has been plentiful in most lines, but with enough men to fill the places. Condition of organized labor is good. Printers are having some trouble over the eight hour workday, one firm having refused to sign agreement.

*Springfield.*—A. Dumaw:

Work is fairly plentiful in this locality, although not as brisk as earlier in the season. Nearly all union men employed steadily. Railroad shops are now working the nine hour day. Condition of organized workers steadily improving. Bakers and street railway employes have organized. Retail clerks and teamsters are coming to the front, and we hope soon to have them in good shape. The unorganized workers are in a bad condition, but many of them are slow to realize that organization is their only hope. We are making efforts to create a strong demand for the union labels. Printers will secure the eight hour day on January 1 without trouble. Leather workers are preparing an active campaign for the union labels among the farmers. The farmers are taking active interest in union organization.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Elizabeth.*—John Keyes:

Wages and conditions are favorable for organized crafts. The unskilled workers are the most difficult to organize, as they do not seem to understand the benefit of associated effort. Am still working for their organization and have one new union under way. Good work is done for the union labels. There have been no strikes or lockouts recently. Wages up to the standard.

## NEW YORK.

*Syracuse.*—H. F. Waack:

Industrial conditions are favorable, and work has been steady in most crafts. Organized workers secure better wages than the unorganized. The union labels are advertised and otherwise kept before the public.

*Watertown.*—Royal Knight:

A general strike of the printers for the eight hour day has been on in this city. Union men and sympathizers have been aiding the printers in

their effort for the shorter workday. Good work is done by the union label committee. Employment has been steady throughout the year.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Asheville.*—O. R. Jarrett:

Condition of organized labor is steadily improving, and we feel that the unorganized, seeing the benefits of organization, will soon come in line. Work is plentiful and steady. The state federation was formed during the month at Raleigh. Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers of Hendersonville have organized. We urge the use of the union labels at all times. We try to educate the general public so it may understand that the unions are here to stay.

## OHIO.

*Cleveland.*—Harry D. Thomas:

Maintenance-of-way employes, car workers, and freight handlers are organizing. Printers are preparing for the eight hour demand, which they intend to enforce. Lathers are gradually winning their strike for four cents per yard increase. Carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers, and slaters are on strike for increased wages and against the open shop. Pressmen and feeders are out against the open shop. A union label campaign has been started, and at every meeting we have stereopticon views showing the various union labels. Work has been steady.

*Crooksville.*—S. R. Frazee:

Unorganized workers here are in very poor shape, and their only hope is organization. Owing to their associated effort, the organized crafts secure fair wages, less hours, and find employment steady. Have two new unions under way. Splendid work is done for the union labels. We have had some improvements in wages and reduction of hours in various trades during the year.

*East Palestine.*—Geo. H. Allcorn:

Public sentiment here is decidedly in favor of the organized crafts. Union men secure fair treatment. Work is plentiful and steady. Hours have been reduced from ten to nine hours a day in most trades. We have a committee steadily working for the union labels.

*Fremont.*—Fred. M. Sultzbaugh:

Organized labor is taking the lead in this city. All organized trades in fine shape. Work is steady at this writing. There is a good demand for the union labels. No strikes or lockouts. Wages up to the standard.

*Steubenville.*—James Parkinson:

Work is plentiful for organized crafts. Organized labor in good shape. Carpenters are gaining their demand for union shop. There is a good demand for the union labels.

## OREGON.

*Portland.*—Horace A. Duke:

Union men secure about 30 per cent higher wages than the unorganized workers, and work from one to two and one-half hours per day less. There are but few idle men, as work is plentiful. Good work is done for the union labels, the cigar-makers label especially is boomed. There has been but little change in wages during the year and no strike of any importance. There is a movement on foot to establish a permanent local headquarters for our unions.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Allentown.*—Chas. M. Rehrig:

All organized crafts receive good wages, but the general condition of labor is not what it should be. Retail clerks are organizing. There is an increasing demand for the union labels. Work is steady in all branches.

*Catasauqua.*—Harry W. Trexler:

The condition of the unorganized workers is deplorable, while that of the organized crafts, owing to their own effort, is fairly satisfactory. Work has been steady. Wood carvers of Allentown secured the nine hour day without trouble. Am assisting in the organization of the clerks at Allentown. Advisory initiative and referendum is being discussed by the trades and labor council of Allentown. The union labels are always demanded.

*Kittanning.*—W. Cunningham:

Plasterers are organizing. Organized labor takes the lead in this locality, and public sentiment is growing more favorable. Good work is done for the union labels.

*Pittsburg.*—H. J. Carey:

Organized labor in very good shape. Work has been steady in all lines. The organized crafts are far in advance of the unorganized as regards hours and wages. City fire department of Allegheny, Pa., is being organized.

*Pottsville.*—Jere Brennan:

Conditions for organized workers in this district were never better than at this time. Work has been plentiful and steady. The label committee is steadily working for the union labels.

*Williamsport.*—S. H. Alter:

Printers have secured eight-hour agreement in all establishments without trouble. Work steady in the iron and steel industries. The condition of the organized workers is steadily improving. The unorganized crafts are beginning to realize the fact that without associated effort they are powerless to secure improved conditions. Brewery drivers are forming union. We are interested in the advisory initiative and referendum. The union labels are generally patronized.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence.*—Lawrence A. Grace:

Condition of the organized crafts is good. Work has been fairly steady. Coal handlers are organizing. Much good is done for the union labels. Organization is recognized as the only means of improving industrial conditions.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Charleston.*—John L. Kiley:

Work is steady and plentiful in building trades. Organized labor in fair shape. We are continually pushing the union labels. Bookbinders have organized during the month. Wages and hours have remained about the same during the year.

## TEXAS.

*Bridgeport.*—J. C. Phillips:

Organized trades in good shape and working the union shop under union contract. The miners now work the eight hour day, other crafts 10 hours. Work is plentiful in all lines at this writing. Two years ago when the miners struck for eight hour day, they also secured an advance in wages of 35 per cent as well as recognition of their union

This advance has been maintained. Carpenters and a label league are organizing.

*Denton.*—H. V. Hargrave:

Work is plentiful, and industrial conditions are satisfactory. The non-unionists in many instances share the reduced hours secured by organized trades, but we find that they receive less wages than union men. We have had no recent strikes. The farmers in this section are rapidly organizing, and are already proving a great factor in the struggle. The municipal government has granted nine hour work day to its employees. Blacksmiths are forming union. We are working for the union labels at all times.

*Houston.*—E. P. Lord and Robert Grapevine:

Work is steady and plentiful for organized crafts. The organized workers have secured great advantages over the unorganized as regards conditions and wages. Organized labor is advancing in public opinion and earns the respect of the community. Clerks and cigar makers have formed unions. Laundry workers are organizing. We are continually pushing the union labels. The labor council now occupies a splendid four story labor temple.

*Marshall.*—W. B. Hicks:

Organized workers are enjoying the results of their associated effort. Conditions are very satisfactory. We have had no troubles of any kind for some time. The unorganized in all instances are far behind the organized workers as regards conditions. Painters have secured an increase in wages with the eight hour day. Printers are now working the eight hour day. All local unions have label committees working for the union labels.

## VIRGINIA.

*Norfolk.*—C. H. Perry:

Industrial conditions in this city are better than for a number of years. There is a decided upward turn in the movement for better conditions among the organized crafts. The unorganized workers as usual are at a standstill. In the ranks of the organized workers we notice improved working conditions, better wages, and shorter hours, all of which have recently been secured without strike. Steam engineers, pressmen, and tinnerns are forming unions.

*Richmond.*—James Brown:

Organized workers are in the lead in this section and steadily progressing. The tobacco workers are notifying the manufacturers of a new wage scale to take effect January 1, 1906. Work is steady. Printers are on strike for the eight hour day. indications are that they will win. Since last report one printing firm signed the scale. The union labels are pushed.

## WASHINGTON.

*Everett.*—F. G. Pollard:

Conditions are good in this section, but the unorganized workers do not secure as good wages or short hours as the organized. Work is steady. Brewery workers are on strike and hope to win. Prospects are good for a satisfactory settlement. Woman's label league is actively working for the union labels.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

*Bluefield.*—J. A. Henderson:

There is plenty of work for all organized trades.

Conditions are fairly good. Union men are preferred by most employers. All union men demand the union labels.

### WISCONSIN.

*Ashland.*—Frank Gauthier:

Organized labor making steady progress. Work has been plentiful and steady during the fall. Lathers secured increase in wages from three to three-and-a-half cents per yard without strike. Printers secured the eight hour day without trouble. Good work is done for the union labels.

*La Crosse.*—William Panke:

In this city the organized workers secure satisfactory conditions. Employment is steady. Machinists have obtained increase of two cents an hour without strike. A tobacco factory was unionized during the month, and is now using the union label. Coachmen, bakery, and confectionery workers are organizing. There is a strong demand for the union labels.

*Neeah.*—James Carr:

Bartenders are organizing. Employment is steady. The organized workers have the best of it as regards conditions, although the unorganized, in some instances, share the benefits secured through associated effort by the organized workers. Paper makers won their strike a year ago, and since that time their wages have been steadily increasing.

*Racine.*—R. M. Walsh:

Industrial conditions fair in this locality. We have 25 local unions affiliated with the trades and labor council, and all in good condition. The Citizens' Alliance is active in this city, but we are putting up a strong protest. Building laborers won strike for the eight hour day and 30 cents per hour. Molders are on strike and determined to win their case. The condition of organized labor is above comparison with the unorganized crafts. There is an active demand for the union labels. Tailors are organizing.

## DOMINION NOTES.

### CANADA.

*Calgary, Alberta.*—Andrew Henderson:

The majority of our organizations here are comparatively young, but their presence is felt in securing improved conditions for the workers. The unorganized workers work, on an average, one hour more per day at from 5 to 10 cents less per hour than the union men. Employment has been plentiful during the fall. Printing pressmen are organizing.

*Montreal, Que.*—J. Ainey:

Organized workers making good progress. Laundry workers are organizing. Work is plentiful and steady. Cigarmakers are actively advertising their label.

*Vancouver, B. C.*—Jas. Birch:

The unorganized lumber mills in this section

are in bad shape, the men working long hours for small pay, because of the competition of the Japanese and Chinese, who are forcing the white laborers out of employment. Work has been steady for organized workers in the building trades. Teamsters and garment workers have organized. Have two new unions under way. Have a committee working for the union labels.

### PORTO RICO.

*Mayaguez.*—Julio Aybar:

Organization is gradually gaining ground, although the progress is slow. During the month the following unions have organized: two unions of carpenters, two of bakers, woman's label league, and three unions of agricultural laborers. Have under way three agricultural workers' unions and central labor union of Yauco.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

### District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

*Organizers.* John A. Flett, Jacob Tazelaar.

### District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

*Organizers.* Herman Robinson, H. L. Elchelberger, J. D. Pierce, Wm. E. Terry, James Sexton, Richd. Braunschweig, Thomas Flynn, Stuart Reid, Hugh Frayne, W. C. Hahn, J. J. Towey.

### District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

*Organizers.* James Leonard, E. J. McTighe, Emmet T. Flood, James Brown.

### District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

*Organizers.* P. H. Strawn, J. J. Fitzpatrick, N. W. Evans, Cal. Wyatt, Thos. F. Tracey, M. Donnelly, S. G. Cunningham.

### District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

*Organizer.* M. Grant Hamilton.

### District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

*Organizers.* H. M. Walker, C. W. Woodman.

### District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

### District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

*Organizers.* C. O. Young, Chas H. Gram.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.



# OFFICIAL



## American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.  
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### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the

application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

#### FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

*Bread.*—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

*Cigars.*—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerba, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

*Flour.*—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

*Groceries.*—James Butler, New York City.

*Meats.*—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

*Pipes.*—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

*Tobacco.*—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

#### CLOTHING.

*Buttons.*—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Klements & Co., Newark, N. J.

*Clothing.*—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.

*Corsets.*—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kane and La Marguerite Corsets.

*Gloves.*—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

*Hats.*—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Shirts and Collars.*—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaler, New York City.

**Textile.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**Underwear.**—Onelta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

## PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Newspapers.**—Philadelphia *Democrat*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City; Mo., W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind., *Times*, Los Angeles, Cal.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co. Middletown, Conn.

## POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co. of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

## MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**Marriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bally & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Mitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Diston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydoie Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Slinger Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.  
**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskif, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
**Baskets.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.  
**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co, Paris, Ill.  
**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**Cooperage.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
**China.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.  
**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Lent.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Lumber.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Rubber.**—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

**Paper Boxes.**—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Typewriters.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Advertising Novelties.**—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**Burlap.**—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.  
**Bill Pastors.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.

## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, OCTOBER, 1905.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,855 unions making returns for October, with an aggregate membership of 164,118, there were .9 of one per cent without employment.

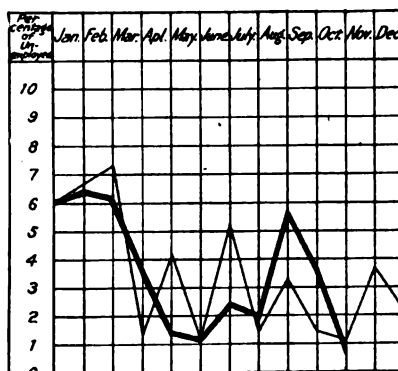


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1905.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1905; the light line for 1904.

## Number of Affiliated Unions.

International Unions affiliated November 1, 1905...	118
State Branches.....	85
Central Bodies.....	607
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	1,089
Local Unions attached to Internationals (approximately) .....	27,000

## Charters Issued for October, 1905.

CENTRAL BODIES.....	7
Central Labor Union, Mahanoy City, Penn.	
Central Labor Union, Marine City, Mich.	
Trades and Labor Assembly, Cartersville, Ill.	
Trades Council, Jackson, Tenn.	
Union Central Obrera, Yauco, Puerto Rico.	
Central Labor Council, Pasadena, Cal.	
Central Labor Union, Waterloo, Iowa.	
STATE BRANCHES.....	2
North Carolina State Federation of Labor.	
Colorado State Federation of Labor.	
FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.....	6
No 8997, Salem, Ill.	
No. 11963, Potosia, Ohio.	
No. 11949, Mena, Ark.	
No. 11971, Columbia, S. C.	
No. 10394, Everett, Wash.	
No. 11622, Waldport, Oreg.	
LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.....	4
No. 11970, Fish Carriers' Union, Vinalhaven, Me.	
No. 11972, Hospital Employees' Association, Utica, N. Y.	
No. 11973, Messenger Boys' Protective Union, Portland, Oreg.	
No. 11128, Janitors and General Housemen's Union, St. Louis, Mo.	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of October, 1905. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....	\$114,265 48
2. Illinois state federation of labor, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o.....	5 00
United trades and labor council, Streator, Ill, tax, J, J, a.....	2 50
Central labor council, Bellingham Wash, tax, J, J, a.....	2 50
Trades and labor assembly, Salem, Ohio, tax, J, J, a, s.....	8 84
Central labor union, Adams, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, J, J.....	5 00
Trades council, Austin, Tex, tax, m, J, J.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Honolulu, H I, tax, m, a, m, J, J, a.....	5 00
Federated trades council, Montreal, Canada, tax, m, J, J.....	2 50
Central labor union, Wabash, Ind, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n.....	5 00
Central trades and labor council, McComb, Miss, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o.....	5 00
Central labor council, Jamestown, N Y, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, E Palestine, Ohio, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50
Central trades and labor assembly, Elmira, N Y, tax, m, J, J.....	2 50
Central labor union, Danbury, Conn, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n.....	5 00
Federal labor 8367, tax, a, s, o, \$12; d f, \$12....	24 00
Federal labor 11368, assessment.....	80
Federal labor 11716, tax, sept, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Federal labor 11834, tax, m, J, J, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Meter makers prot 11250, tax, aug, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
Newsboys prot 10141, tax, a, s.....	3 00
Horse-nail makers 10653, tax, sept, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	8 40

Pastemakers 10567, tax, aug, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60....	3 20
Plate glass workers 11365, tax, J, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, a, s, \$10; d f, \$10.....	30 00
Gas workers 9840, tax, July, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75.	29 50
Oyster workers 10497, tax, a, s, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Machinists helpers 11892, tax, a, s, \$5.20; d f, \$5.20.....	10 40
Hospital employees 10641, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11778, tax, a, s, \$7; d f, \$7.....	14 00
Brushmakers intl union, tax, sept.....	2 42
Carriage and wagon workers intl union, tax, J, a, s.....	46 50
Paper box, bag, and novelty workers intl union, tax, J, J, a.....	9 00
Amalgamated flat janitors 11980, tax, acct, oct, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Federal labor 8997, sup.....	10 00
Rockmen prot 10631, sup.....	2 25
Regists and badge workers 11159, tax, a, s, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 75c.....	4 15
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8613, sup.....	1 00
Central labor union, Sherman, Tex, tax, feb, to and includ July, \$3; sup, \$2.50.....	7 80
Local 21, united cloth hat and cap makers of N. A., sup.....	1 25
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 50c.....	3 20
Horse nail workers 7180, sup.....	10 00
Suspender makers 9560, sup.....	32 00
Trades and labor assembly, Flattsburg, N. Y sup.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Freeport, Ill, tax, a, m, J, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	3 00
3. Amalg rubber workers of A, tax, a, s, o.....	1 50
Window glass snappers nail prot asso, tax, a, s.....	12 00
Trades and labor council, Hamilton, Ohio, tax, J, J, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, Joplin, Mo, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '05, J, f, '06.....	5 00
Central labor council, San Joaquin co, Cal, tax, bal, a, s, o.....	2 00
Trades and labor council, Edwardsville, Ill, tax, J, J, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, Mayaguez, P R, tax, dec, '04 to and incl nov, '05.....	60
Federal labor 11429, tax, J, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 11579, tax, J, J, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 00
Federal labor 11845, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 50
Federal labor 7520, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11962, tax, J, J, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Federal labor 11755, tax, July, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, July, \$45; d f, \$45.....	30 00
Window shade painters 10587, tax, a, s, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Tuck pointers 10384, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Domestic laborers 11910, tax, July, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, \$1.....	3 20
Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, bal sup.....	25
Agricultural workers 11932, tax, aug, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, \$1.....	2 70
Federal labor 11949, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$2.....	9 50
Local 44, intl asso of bridge and structural iron workers, sup.....	1 50
J E Wortham, Philadelphia, Pa sup.....	4 50
4. Tennessee state federation of labor, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o.....	5 00
Central labor union, Thompsonville, Conn, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50
Central labor union, Salem, Mass, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	5 00
Trades assembly, Alexandria, Ind, tax, m, a, m, J, J, a.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Memphis, Tenn, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o, n, d, '05, J, '06.....	7 50
Trades and labor council, Wellston, Ohio, tax, m, a, m, J, J, a.....	5 00
Trades council, Sulphur, I T, tax, J, J, a.....	2 00
Central federation of labor, Cohoes, N Y, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	5 00
Labor council, Ironton, O, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n	5 00
Trades and labor council, Du Bois, Pa, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o.....	5 00
Central trades and labor assem, Syracuse, N Y, tax, J, J, a.....	1 50
Federal labor 8002, tax, J, a, s, \$5.70; d f, \$5.70.	11 40

4. Federal labor 9446, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75...	\$3 50
Federal labor 10373, tax, j. a. s. \$1.00; d f, \$1.00	3 10
Federal labor 11138, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5	12 00
Artesian well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Tin, steel, iron, and granteaware workers 10943, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	9 00
Egg inspectors 11251, tax, nov, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Window-shade makers 11533, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 9371, tax, sept, \$5c; d f, \$5c	70
Lumber handlers 8410, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Federal labor 10746, sup	5 00
Horse-nail makers 10550, tax, oct, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$1.50	8 80
Suspenders makers 10812, sup	16 00
Well drillers and helpers 11952, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30; sup, \$1.35	3 95
Central labor union, Trenton, N J, tax, j. a. s. \$2.50; sup, 75c	3 25
Fishermens prot 8903, tax, a. m. j., \$4.05; d f, \$4.05	8 10
Fibre sanders 7293, tax, sept, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	3 70
Wool sorters and graders 9025, tax, a. s. \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Baggage messengers and transferers 10167, tax, j. a. s. \$1.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Base ball makers 10929, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c	1 90
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, sept, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
Federal labor 11963, sup	10 00
5. Central labor union, Honesdale, Pa, tax, a. m. j. j. a. s. o. n. d	7 50
Central trades and labor assem, Taylorville, Ill, tax, j. a. s. o. n. d	5 00
Labor council, San Pedro, Cal, tax, j. f. m. a. m. j.	5 00
Federal labor 11478, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c	5 50
Central labor union, Wichita, Kans, tax, m. j. j. a. s. o.	5 00
Central labor union, Asheville, N C, tax, m. a. m. j. j. a.	5 00
Laborers prot 8454, tax, oct, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Federal labor 8139, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Federal labor 11395, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 8785, tax, July, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	3 80
Federal labor 10183, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 11802, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 11567, tax, j. j. a. s. \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Fibre workers 7145, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Car wheel molders and helpers 11589, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Lobster fishermen 11831, tax, sept, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Plumber diggers and sewer builders 9926, tax, a. s. \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 8862, tax, aug, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Int'l elevator constructors, tax, sept	11 00
Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, tax, j. f. m.	21 00
Int'l of the united brewery workers of A, tax, o. n. d	540 00
6. Intl asso of machinists, tax, a. m. j. j. a. s.	1,410 00
Tri-city labor congress, Clinton, Lyons, Iowa, and Fulton, Ills, tax, j. a. s. o. n. d	5 00
Central labor council, St Joseph, Mo, tax, j. j. a. s. o. n.	5 00
Central labor union, Springfield, Mass, tax, j. j. a.	2 50
Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11907, tax, sept, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Lobster fishermen 11899, tax, j. a. \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Carbonated water workers 11574, tax, sept, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60
Federal labor 11771, tax, j. a. s. \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90
Federal labor 7187, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Lobster fishermen 11843, tax, oct, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	12 00
Federal labor 11823, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Drainlayers and helpers 10835, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Assorters and packers 8316, tax, sept, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Fibre pressmen 9831, tax, oct \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Quarry workers Intl of N A, sup	4 35
Assorters and packers 8316, sup	5 00
Lobster fishermen 11921, sup	86
Lamplighters 11943, sup	7 40
Federal labor 11953, sup	47 50
7. Trades and labor council, Pocatello, Idaho, sup	1 00
Intl bro of papermakers, sup	10 80

## A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

7. Egg examiners, breakers, and packers 11946, sup	\$2 50
Federal labor 10816, tax, sep, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1	11 00
Intl typographical union, tax, sept	214 50
Emmet asso rock drillers and tool sharpeners 11808, tax, m. j. \$17.20; d f, \$17.20	34 40
Central labor union, Cairo, Ill, tax, nov, '04, to and incl oct, '05	10 00
Trades and labor council, Port Huron, Mich, tax, j. j. a.	2 50
Central labor union, Southbridge, Mass, tax, j. j. a.	2 50
Central labor union, Scranton, Pa, tax, m. j. j. a. s. o.	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Davenport, Iowa, tax, j. a. s.	2 50
Lastmakers 9289, tax, a. s. \$4; d f, \$1	8 00
Federal labor 9770, tax, a. m. j. j. a. s. \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Federal labor 10834, tax, oct, \$5c; d f, \$5c	1 70
Federal labor 11761, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Federal labor 11198, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, tax, aug, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	5 10
Egg inspectors 8343, tax, j. a. s. \$4.50; d f, \$1.50	9 00
8. United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, sept	30 00
Intl brick, tile and terra cotta workers alliance, tax, bal. j. bal. a. bal. a.	21 00
Journeyman barbers Intl of A, tax, j. j. a. s.	454 44
Intl of steam engineers, tax, a. s.	175 00
American federation of musicians, tax, oct.	175 00
United asso journeymen plumbers, gas fitters, etc, tax, j. j. a. s.	800 00
Colorado state federation of labor, sup	7 50
Natl asso of machine printers and color mixers, of U S, tax, a. o. n.	6 99
Paving cutters of the U S and Can, tax, a. s.	18 95
Pennsylvania state fed of labor, j. a. s.	2 50
Central labor union, Keene, N H, tax, j. j. a.	2 50
Central labor union, Northampton, Mass, tax, m. j. j.	2 50
Central labor union, Parsons, Kans, tax, j. j. a.	2 50

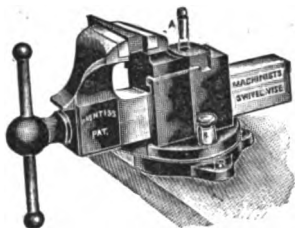
## Do Not Replace Your Worn Carpet With a New One.

The new one will harbor dust and germs and will wear out just the same as the old one did. Our Parquetry, or Hardwood Floors, are beautiful, clean, sanitary, and will last as long as your house: Free Catalogue No. 15.

## Wood-Mosaic Flooring Co.

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

## PRENTISS PATENT VISES



PRENTISS VISE COMPANY,  
NEW YORK.

9. Trades and labor assem, Galesburg, Ills, tax, dec; '04, j. f. m. a, m. j. j. a.	
Central trades council, Bellefontaine, Ohio, tax, j. j. a, acct s.	\$7 50
Trades and labor council, Fond du Lac, Wis, tax, j. j. a.	8 00
Vegetable Ivory button makers 7548, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	2 50
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax, sept, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.	8 00
Horse-nail makers 7073, tax, j. a, s, \$9.45; d f, \$9.45.	6 40
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	18 90
Bootblacks prot 9238, tax, s. o, n, d, \$2; d f, \$2	3 50
Stone pavers 11358, tax, sept, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.	4 00
Planermens prot 10305, tax, s. o, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 40
Nail mill employes 9987, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.	4 00
Stable employes 10041, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	2 00
Federal labor 9368, assess.	5 00
Federal labor 6997, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	24
Federal labor 11449, tax, sept, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.	3 50
Federal labor 8083, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.	5 50
Federal labor 8533, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.	10 00
Federal labor 10340, tax, j. a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.	4 00
Federal labor 9435, tax, oct, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.	2 10
Federal labor 9063, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	2 70
Federal labor 11564, tax, j. j, acct a, \$1; d f, \$1.	3 50
Federal labor 8806, tax, o, n, d, \$13.50; d f, \$13.50.	2 00
Laborers prot 11965, sup.	27 00
Sheet jiggers 11951, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, \$3.10.	1 00
Federal labor 8281, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.50.	4 30
W E Terry, Philadelphia, Pa, sup.	7 50
Federal labor 119'8, sup.	2 00
10. Laborers prot 11649, tax, m. j. j. a, \$4; d f, \$4.	50
Laborers prot 11676, tax, j. j. a, s, \$7; d f, \$8.	8 00
Flagstone layers and cutters 12371, tax, s, o, \$2; d f, \$2.	12 00
Undertakers 9049, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	4 00
	3 00

**HEAT AND LIGHT IN ONE**  
AT COST OF LIGHT ONLY.  
Fits any Gas Fixture-Heats & Lights any room.



**ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS & CLEANLY**  
Comfort, convenient, hygienic, economic, will heat foods, liquids, curling Irons Etc. The latest & best. From Dealers or sent on receipt of price \$1.25 - if not D-E-L I-G-H-T-E-D money refunded. Agents wanted 20th Century Co. 19 Warren St. N.Y.

If not obtainable from your dealer will be sent paid on receipt of price, \$1.25.

10. Agricultural workers 11687, tax, dec, '04, Jan, '05, \$3; d f, \$3.	95 00
Agricultural workers 11688, tax, j. f. m. a, \$4; d f, \$4.	8 00
Pavers and rammers 5611, tax, a, o, n, d, \$6; d f, \$6.	12 00
Factory truckers and stock movers 11744, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.	3 70
Central labor council, San Bernardino, Cal, tax, j. j. a.	7 50
Federal labor 11428, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Central labor union, Pittston, Pa, tax, m. j. j.	2 50
Central labor union, Binghamton, N Y, tax, j. j. a, s, o, n.	5 00
Jefferson co. trades and labor assem, Steubenville, Ohio, and vicinity, tax, j. a, s, o, n, d.	5 00
11. Intl steel and copper plate printers of N A, tax, j. a, s, o, n, d.	24 50
Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of A, tax, a, m. j.	21 00
Natl asso heat, frost, and general insulators and asbestos workers of A, tax, j. a, s.	5 00
Central trades and labor assem, Springfield, Mo, tax, m. j. j. a, s, o.	5 00
Trades and labor council, Peru, Ill, tax, o, n, d.	2 50
Trades and labor council, Three Rivers, Mich, tax, a, m. j.	2 50
Central trades council, Frankfort, Ind, tax, j. a, s.	2 50
Laborers prot, 9030, tax, s. o, 70c; d f, 70c.	1 00
Horse nail workers 7180, tax, oct, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85.	11 70
New York transfer co employes prot 11824, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.	2 50
Lumber handlers 8449, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Ship drillers 9097, tax, m. j. j. a, \$3; d f, \$5.	10 00
Coal handlers 9022, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Water-pipe caulkers 10830, tax, o, n, d, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.	3 50
Chemical workers 10983, tax, s. o, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Derrickmens 9499, tax, sept, \$4.75; d f, \$4.75.	9 00
Fishermens prot 11056, tax, bal, j. j, 45c; d f, 45c.	20
Federal labor 11907, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c.	70
Federal labor 10629, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.	6 50
Federal labor 11661, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Federal labor 9504, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c.	1 00
Federal labor 8062, tax, j. a, s, o, \$4; d f, \$4.	8 00
Federal labor 9621, tax, s. o, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Federal labor 6925, tax, j. j, a, s, \$7.60; d f, \$7.60.	15 20
Federal labor 9465, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 00
Federal labor 11879, tax, j. j, a, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20; sup, \$1.	5 40
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.	11 00
12. Stone derrickmens prot 6721, tax, j. a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.	15 00
Twine stringers 11632, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.	1 00
Needle straighteners 11791, tax, oct, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.	3 40
Asphalt pavers 11484, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	3 50

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zations in the United States

2. Lamplighters 11943, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	\$6 00	13. Lobster fishermen 11887, tax, sept, 85c; d f,	
Cemetery employes 10684, tax, oct, \$7.50; d f,	15 00	85c; sup, 34c.....	\$2 04
Emmet asso rock drillers and tool sharpen-		Sewer diggers 8862, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3;	
ers 11808, tax, j, a, s, \$25.80; d f, \$25.80.....	51 60	sup, \$2.....	8 00
Federal labor 11571, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federal labor 11265, tax, ct, '04, to and incl	
Federal labor 11477, tax, oct, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60	sept, '05, \$1.20; d f, \$4.20; sup, \$2.....	10 40
Federal labor 11270, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 11957, sup.....	2 25
Federal labor 9441, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Local 325, Intl bro of blacksmiths, sup.....	50
Federal labor 11444, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$2; d f,		14. Hair spinners 10899, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
\$2.....	4 00	Egg examiners, breakers, and packers 11946,	
Laborers prot 10812, tax, oct, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80
Trades council, Birmingham, Ala, tax, nov,		Gliders prot 8980, tax, sept, \$4.10; d f, \$4.10.....	8 20
'04, to and incl oct, '05.....	10 00	Asphalt pavers and helpers 10518, tax, aug,	
Trades and labor council, Kokomo, Ind,		\$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00	Tobacco strippers 10423, tax, oct, \$2.60; d f,	
Amal wood workers Intl of A, tax, a, m, j,		\$2.60.....	5 20
j, a, s.....	450 00	Stoneware potters 7117, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d,	
Intl shirt waist and laundry workers, tax,		\$18; d f, \$18.....	36 00
j, j, a, s.....	80 74	Federal labor 10261, tax, sept, 45c; d f, 45c.....	90
Bakery and confectionery workers Intl of		Federal labor 11891, tax, oct, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
A, tax, a, s.....	104 32	Federal labor 10023, tax, j, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Pavers helpers 10841, tax, a, s, \$4.90; d f, \$4.90;		Federal labor 11534, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
sup, \$1.25.....	11 05	Federal labor 11436, tax, a, s, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	
Mail bag pouch makers and repairers 10523,		50c.....	4 50
tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 60c.....	2 80	Central labor assem, Washington, Pa, tax,	
Lobster fishermen 11923, sup.....	50	j, a, s.....	2 50
Wm E Terry, sup.....	5 00	Central labor union, Leominster, Mass, tax,	
Federal labor 9626, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50;		m, j, j.....	2 50
sup, \$1.50.....	8 50	Central labor union, South Bend, Ind, tax,	
Federal labor 10185, sup.....	2 85	j, j, a, s, o, n.....	5 00
Federal labor 7204, tax, sept, 55c; d f, 55c;		Intl piano and organ workers of A, tax, oct,	
sup, 50c.....	1 60	'04, to and incl sept, '05.....	540 00
Laborers prot 11865, sup.....	2 00	Granite polishers and laborers 10806, tax,	
Federal labor 8000, tax, oct, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15;		oct, \$2.00; d f, \$2.15; sup, \$1.....	6 10
sup, 50c.....	8 80	Horse-nail makers 9658, tax, oct, \$2.20; d f,	
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00	\$2.20; sup, \$5.....	9 40
Central labor union, Mahanoy City, Pa, sup		Suspender workers 8144, sup.....	16 00
13. Intl photo engravers of N.A., tax, sept.....	12 18	Federal labor 9644, tax, oct, 85c; d f, 85c.....	70
Intl bro of woodsmen and sawmill workers,		16. Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, sept, \$3.10; d f,	
tax, sept.....	5 42	\$3.10.....	6 20
Newboys 10414, tax, a, s.....	80	Ivory workers 10883, tax, j, j, a, \$1.65; d f,	
Stone planers 10804, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	\$1.65.....	8 80
Music engravers 11809, tax, sept, \$1.65; d f,		Gas workers prot 11790, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f,	
\$1.65.....	3 80	\$2.50.....	5 00
Cut nail workers 7026, tax, a, o, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Agricultural workers 11901, tax, aug, \$1.05;	
Bootblacks 11623, tax, oct, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70	d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Pocket knife blade grinders and finishers		Tiemakers 11239, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
nail, tax, sept.....	1 15	Canvassing agents and solicitors 8648, tax,	
Ice-men prot 10176, tax, sept, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40	j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11786,		Suspender workers 11251, tax, oct, 40c; d f,	
tax, sept, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	8 40	40c.....	80
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, oct, 55c; d f,		United neckwear cutters 6898, tax, mar,	
55c.....	1 10	\$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Central labor council, Salamanca, N Y, tax,		Brewery laborers 10877, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
bal, a, m, acct, j.....	2 50	Laborers prot 0788, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Central labor union, Terre Haute, Ind, tax,		Laborers prot 11872, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 80
m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00	New Jersey state fed of labor, tax, a, s.....	1 67
Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, tax,		Pastemakers 10567, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
j, a, s.....	2 50	Stoneware potters 11598, tax, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60
Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, j, a, s,		Sugar workers 10519, tax, sept, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
\$2.40; d f, \$2.40; assess, 48c.....	5 28	Gas workers 10678, tax, sept, \$4.55; d f, \$4.55.....	9 10
Federal labor 10279, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Fibre sanders 7286, tax, oct, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Federal labor 10919, tax, oct, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 80	Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, sept,	
Federal labor 10802, tax, a, o, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	\$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Central labor union, Marine City, Mich, sup		Gardeners and florists 10616, tax, a, s, \$2.80; d	
Federal labor 9650, tax, oct, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50;		f, \$2.80.....	5 60
sup, 10c.....	15 10	Central labor union, Raleigh, N C, tax, j,	
Stoneware workers 6888, tax, aug, \$4.40; d f,		a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
\$4.40; sup, 25c.....	9 05	Trades and labor assem, Morris, Ill, tax, a,	
Federal labor 9644, tax, sept, \$6; d f, \$6;		m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
sup, \$1.50.....	7 50	Central labor union, North Adams, Mass,	
		tax, j, a, s.....	2 50

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16. Central labor union, Rome, Ga, tax, July, '04, to and includ June, '05.....	510 00
Central labor union, Wilmington, N C, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Pontiac, Ill, tax, j, a, s, '06.....	2 50
Essex trades council, Newark, N J, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Utica, N Y, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Federal labor 11734, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 9870, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Federal labor 11912, tax, sept, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Federal labor 11124, tax, oct, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Federal labor 8162, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Federal labor 8203, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 9483, tax, oct, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Federal labor 8820, tax, oct, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Federal labor 10993, tax, oct, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30
Federal labor 11643, tax, oct, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Federal labor 9182, tax, j, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Federal labor 11311, tax, sept, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Federal labor 8162, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 8162, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Federal labor 11934, tax, sept, \$6.95; d f, \$6.95; sup, \$6.40.....	20 80
Federal labor 10926, tax, oct, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65; sup, \$1.40.....	6 70
Federal labor 11938, tax, sept, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, \$1.....	3 20
Jas P French, La Salle, Ill, sup.....	1 00
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhang-ers of A, tax, sept.....	286 61
American bro of cement workers, tax, a, s.....	50 00
Retail clerks Intl prot asso, tax, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05.....	1,500 00
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, sept.....	18 28
17. Retail clerks Intl prot asso, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	1,500 00
Granite workers 9289, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, oct, \$16; d f, \$15.....	80 00
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11773, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
17. Gas workers 11638, tax, sept, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 20
Cooks and waiters 10988, tax, oct, \$9.30; d f, \$9.30.....	12 00
Federal labor 10486, tax, oct, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	1 20
Federal labor 82-8, tax, sept, \$4.60; d f, \$4.60.....	9 20
Federal labor 10059, tax, j, a, s, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50.....	20 00
Federal labor 8769, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	10 00
Federal labor 10419, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$2; d f, \$3; assessment, 80c.....	6 00
Central labor union, Beatrice, Nebr, tax, j, a, s.....	1 20
Trades and labor assem, Carterville, Ill, sep.....	1 20
Federal labor union, sup.....	1 20
Agricultural workers 11948, tax, sept, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; sup, 50c.....	1 20
Alsea Bay fishermen's prot 11622, tax, oct, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, \$1.....	1 20
Fish dressers prot 10065, sup.....	1 20
Federal labor 10307, tax, oct, 90c; d f, 90c; sup, \$1.25.....	1 20
Intl bro of woodmen and sawmill workmen, sup.....	1 20
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11944, tax, sept, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	1 20
8. Foremen blasters 11955, tax, oct, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95.....	1 20
Pipe layers 9744, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 20
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10333, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	1 20
Crown cork and seal workers 10875, tax, aug, \$4; d f, \$4.....	1 20
Boomers 9410, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 20
Stone pavers 7314, tax, a, s, o, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11939, tax, sept, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Suspender makers 9560, tax, sept, \$8.25; d f, \$8.25.....	14 00
Laborers prot, 11687 tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4.....	1 00
Machinists helpers 9718, tax, o, n, \$4; d f, \$1.....	1 00
Central trades and labor assem, Sparta, Ill, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Lobster fishermen 11923, tax, aug, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	4 00
Central trades and labor council, Kingston, N Y, tax, j, a, s.....	2 00
Central labor, Conneaut, Ohio, tax, j, a, s.....	2 00
Federal labor 70-7, tax, a, s, o, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	25 10
Federal labor 9925, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 20
Federal labor 10639, tax, a, s, \$4.90; d f, \$4.90.....	9 40
Federal labor 11381, tax, s, o, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 00
Federal labor 8115, sup.....	1 10
Paper carriers p and b asso, 5783, tax, a, o, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 60c.....	6 00
Suspender workers 8144, tax, oct, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, 50c.....	2 20
Federal labor 8139, sup.....	2 70
Federal labor 9621.....	10 00
19. Fish curers 11970, sup.....	2 20
Lime trimmers 11835, tax, apr, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	1 00
Cemetery employes 11848, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Stone derrickmen, riggers and helpers 11625, tax, j, j, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Sand cutters 10017, tax, oct, 45c; d f, 45c.....	1 00
Can workers 10394, tax, a, s, o, \$8; d f, \$7.....	4 00
Federal labor 8563, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 00
Federal labor 9636, tax, a, s, o, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 00
Federal labor 11450, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 20
Laborers prot 8444, tax, j, a, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Intl asso of car workers, tax, sept.....	25 00
Quarry workers Intl of N A, tax, sept.....	20 00
Gravel composite roofers and waterproof workers 9843, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$3.10.....	5 10
Lobster fishermen 11945, tax, sept, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; sup, 50c.....	1 20
Soda and mineral water bottlers and work-ers 8514, sup.....	1 20
Laborers prot 8079, sup.....	1 20
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 11871, tax, acct oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.50.....	5 30
20. Laborers prot 11981, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Federal labor 11877, tax, sept, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Telephone employes 11268, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Bootblacks prot 9196, tax, j, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 00
Soap, soda, and candle workers 10385, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Fire department employes 11425, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 00
Trades and labor council, La Salle, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00



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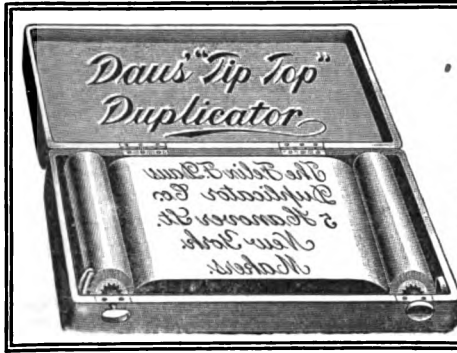
10. Bottle caners 10535, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	2 50	23. Federal labor 10410, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, m, '05, \$4.50; d f, \$1.50.....	\$9 00
Federation of labor, Blue Island, Illa, tax, j, j, a.....	5 00	Federal labor 9785, tax, j, a, s, o, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Emmet asso of rock drillers and tool sharpeners, 11868, sup.....	20	Federal labor 11812, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Fisherinen's prot 11058, sup.....	7 50	Federal labor 8854, tax, a, o, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Suspender workers 9480, sup.....	25	Federal labor 9874, tax, bal m, j, acct j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Central labor union, Bellows Falls, Vt, sup.....	128 68	Central labor union, Hazelton, Pa, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Intl seamen of A, tax, bal, a, bal, m, bal, j, bal, j, bal, a, bal, s.....	25 00	Central labor union, Wilkes Barre, Pa, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '06, j, '06.....	5 00
11. Aluminum workers 8261, tax, oct, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	2 00	Maine state fed of labor, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Hair spinners 10399, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	00	United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, sept.....	750 00
Ice handlers 8467, tax, a, o, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	4 00	Amal asso of iron, steel, and tin workers of U S, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	800 00
Wholesale clothing clerks and packers 11042, tax, j, a, s, o, \$2; d f, \$2.....	10 00	Intl asso bridge and structural iron workers, tax, a, s.....	100 00
Laborers prot 9105, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5.....	2 10	Federal labor 11185, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$2.....	5 80
Laborers prot 10217, tax, j, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	5 00	Lobster fishermen 11854, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 20c.....	2 70
Federal labor 11856, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	8 50	Telephone operators 11498, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 85c.....	8 35
Federal labor 8873, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	2 10	Suspendermakers 9580, sup.....	16 00
Federal labor 8181, tax, o, n, d, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	5 00	Federal labor 8867, sup.....	75
Trades and labor assem, Ogden, Utah, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	5 00	Hat trimmers 11594, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 4c.....	8 54
Texas state federation of labor, tax, a, o, n, d, '05, j, f, '06.....	5 00	Federal labor 11802, sup.....	1 50
Central labor union, Portsmouth, N H, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50	Trades council Jackson, Tenn, sup.....	10 00
Central labor union, Du Quoin, Ill, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00	Local 231, Intl typographical, sup.....	01
Bro of boilermakers and iron ship builders of A, tax, j, a, s.....	191 48	24. Intl shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers of A, tax, oct, '04, to and incl sept, '05.....	148 70
Federal labor union, sup.....	10 00	Stone pavers 7602, tax, a, o, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
22. Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax, sept, \$8.05; d f, \$4.05.....	16 10	Pavers prot 8895, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Lastmakers 9771, tax, sept, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	4 10	Agricultural workers 11874, tax, sept, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Agricultural workers 11947, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	00	Federal labor 8067, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Steel plate transferers asso of A, tax, j, a, s, \$6.75; d f, \$3.75.....	18 50	Federal labor 10190, tax, oct, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....	7 80
Plaster material workers 11877, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Federal labor 9874, tax, bal j, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Lumber handlers 11474, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50	Federal labor 8971, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Newspaper bundle carriers and helpers 11921, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 11006, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Hospital nurses and employes 10507, tax, sept, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	8 80	Federal labor 10961, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Bottlers prot 8184, tax, j, a, s, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	9 80	Federal labor 8087, tax, j, a, s, \$9; d f, \$9.....	18 00
Agricultural workers 11853, tax, july, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70	Federal labor 11651, tax, j, a, s, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	70
Laborers prot 10320, tax, a, o, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	Am society of plate engravers 9003, tax, sept, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Central labor union, Watertown, Wis, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Lastmakers 11929, tax, aug, \$1.50 d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 6925, tax, oct, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90, sup, \$1.....	4 80	Agricultural workers 11694, tax, m, j, j, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Federal labor 7231, tax, sept, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65.....	5 80	Agricultural workers 11904, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Federal labor 9993, tax, oct, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	8 50	Agricultural laborers 11873, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 9710, tax, sept, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	6 80	Federal labor 11164, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 50
Federal labor 8217, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 11045, sup.....	1 75

# ROCHESTER STAMPING COMPANY, ROCHESTER NEW YORK

## TEA AND COFFEE POTS

## High Grade Metal Specialties

24	Intl bro of foundry employees, sup.....	\$1 25	28	Stone rammermen 7219, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 60c.....	3 50
	Central labor union, Yauco, P R, sup.....	10 00		Oystermen and fishermen 11793, tax, j, j, a, s, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	1 10
	Hospital employees asso 11972, sup.....	10 00		Street and sewer general excavating laborers 11043, tax, j, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
	Messenger boys prot 11973, sup.....	10 00		Intl glove workers of A, tax, j, a, s.....	14 75
	Am society of plate engravers 9003, tax, oct, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80.....	5 80		United mine workers of A, tax, sept.....	12 50
25	Janitors and general housemen 11126, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		Federal labor 11248, tax, j, j, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4.....	10 00
	Cooks and waiters 10968, tax, bal, oct, 50c; d f, 50c.....	10		Federal labor 10624, tax, j, a, s, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	12 00
	Womens prot 11956, tax, oct, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40		Coachmen and stablemen 6527, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$11.55; d f, \$11.55.....	2 50
	Lobster fishermen 11968, tax, oct, 85c; d f, 85c.....	70		Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867, tax, j, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
	Suspender workers 11294, tax, oct, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40		Milkmen 8861, tax, oct, \$12.50; d f, \$2.50.....	25 00
	Agricultural workers 11890, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00		Assorters and packers 8316, tax, oct, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
	Watch workers 6961, tax, sept, \$3.85; d f, \$3.85.....	7 70		Machine hands 11933, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 00
	Printers roller-makers 10638, tax, oct, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	2 70		Laborers prot 9558, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	1 00
	Federal labor 11841, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80		Trades and labor council, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich, tax, oct, '05, to and incl sept, '06.....	20 00
	Federal labor 11970, tax, a, s, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40		Trades council, Anderson, Ind, tax, j, j, a, s, \$11.55; d f, \$11.55.....	1 00
	Federal labor 11790, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00		Trades and labor assembly, Decatur, Ill, tax, m, j, j, a, s.....	1 00
	Street workers and laborers 10282, tax, j, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; assess, 24c.....	2 64		Central labor union, Geneva, N Y, tax, j, a, s, \$11.55; d f, \$11.55.....	1 00
	United trades and labor council, Buffalo, N Y, tax, feb, '06, to and incl jan, '06.....	10 00		Federation of labor, Ft Wayne, Ind, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
	Trades and labor assem, Burlington, Ia, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50		House movers 10720, sup.....	5 00
	United labor council, Butler, Pa, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '03.....	5 00		Suspender workers 10083, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1; assess, \$1.05.....	1 00
	Central trades and labor council, Coshocton, O, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50		Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, sup.....	1 00
	Central trades and labor council, Connelleville, Pa, tax, feb, '06, to and incl jan, '06.....	2 50		Firemen 9628, tax, sept, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	1 00
	Central labor union, Fremont, O, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	10 00		Federal labor 8786, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	1 00
	Trades and labor assem, Moberly, Mo, tax, j, a, s.....	5 00		Federal labor 10313, tax, sept, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	1 00
	Trades assem, Williamsport, Pa, tax, s, o, n, d, '04, j, f, '03.....	2 50		Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, tax, a, s, o.....	2 00
	Intl of pavers and rammermen, tax, sept.....	2 50		Central asso trades council, Corning, N Y, tax, m, j, j.....	2 00
	Intl longshoremen's asso, tax, j, a, s.....	5 00		Central labor union, Burlington, Vt, tax, j, j, a.....	2 00
	Amal glass workers intl asso of A, tax, sept.....	510 00		Central trades and labor council, Ft Smith, Ark, tax, j, a, s.....	2 00
	Horse nail makers 9650, sup.....	8 40		Central labor union, Stamford, Conn, tax, a, s, o.....	2 00
	Millmen's prot 10297, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75, sup, \$1.....	35 00		Asphalt pavers and helpers 10513, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$3.....	1 00
	Central labor union, Mahanoy City, Pa, sup.....	8 80		Waste handlers 6964, tax, a, s, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	1 00
	Federal labor 8785, tax, a, s, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80; sup, 50c.....	5 00		Sawmill employes 10089, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	1 00
26	Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, etc, tax, sept.....	7 10		Grain workers 11407, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	1 00
	Amal leather workers of A, tax, a, s.....	168 58		Mosaic workers 8145, tax, j, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	1 00
	Natl print cutters asso of A, tax, s, o.....	10 00		North Carolina state fed of labor, sup.....	1 00
	Tin plate workers intl prot asso of A, tax, j, a, s.....	4 18		Sawsmiths natl of N A, tax, j, a, s.....	1 00
	Compressed air workers, tax, sept.....	21 00		Intl bro of bookbinders, tax, oct, '04, to and incl sept, '05, \$198.85; assess, \$199.41.....	200 00
	Federal labor 11620, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	6 00		Paper box, bag, and novelty workers intl, tax, sept.....	1 00
	Federal labor 10185, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3.....	1 00		Federal labor 11587, sup.....	1 00
	Federal labor 11782, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	6 00		Lobster fishermen 11924, tax, aug, \$4.20; d f, \$1.30; sup, 30c.....	5 00
	Egg inspectors 11701, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	2 00		Lastmakers prot 11980, tax, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 50c.....	2 00
	Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448, tax, a, s, o, \$12.40; d f, \$12.40.....	24 80		Horse-nail workers 10582, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 00
	Bootblacks prot 9923, tax, j, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		Ice-men prot \$254, tax, o, n, \$4; d f, \$4.....	1 00
	Asphalt block and vitrified brick pavers 7214, tax, a, s, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00		Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, aug, \$45; d f, \$45.....	90 00
	Spring filters 11810, tax, oct, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40		Federal labor 9848, tax, j, a, s, o, n, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 00
	Laborers prot 10295, tax, oct, \$6.70; d f, \$6.70.....	13 40		Laborers prot 10215, tax, a, o, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
	Central trades and labor, St Louis, Mo, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '05, j, '06.....	5 00		Laborers prot 10191, tax, j, a, s, o, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
	Central labor union, Omaha, Nebr, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50		Laborers and excavators 11679, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
	Federation of trades, York, Pa, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50		Laborers prot 8012, tax, acct July, 25c; d f, 25c.....	7 00
	Michigan state federation of labor, tax, July, '04, to and incl June, '05.....	10 00		Block pavers, cement walk and curb setters 7484, tax, a, o, n, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 00
	Michigan state federation of labor, tax, July, '05, to and incl Dec, '05.....	5 00		Wax plaster model makers 11428, tax, oct, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 00
	Central labor council, Pasadena, Cal, sup.....	5 00		Federal labor 8827, tax, o, n, d, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 00
	Trades and labor council, Calgary, Alberta, N W T, sup.....	5 00			
	Lobster fishermen 11954, sup.....	2 00			



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30. Federal labor 11440, tax, s, o, \$7; d f, \$7.....	\$14 00	Oct.	EXPENSES.	
Federal labor 11672, tax, a, s, o, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70	2. Month's rent in advance, G G Seibold, sec...	\$175 00	
Central labor council, Franklin, Pa, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Gas stove and tubing, H S Shedd & Bro.....	2 85	
Industrial council, Kansas City, Mo, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '05, j, '06.....	5 00	Organizing expenses: J D Pierce, \$80; Stuart Reid, \$100; J B Rivera, \$9; J B Rivera, \$10; E J McTighe, \$50; F H McCarthy, \$8.95; E H Lacroix, \$15.....	252 95	
Central labor union, Mobile, Ala, tax, j, a, s. Trades council, Staunton, Ill, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50	3. Seals, daters, and rubber stamps, J Baumgarten & Sons.....	78 10	
Falls City trades and laborassem, Spokane, Wash, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	2 50	Organizing expenses: W H Roberts, \$27.50; C W Woodman, \$28.80; W C Hahn, \$26.95.....	88 25	
Intl wood carvers asso of N A, tax, sept.....	7 51	4. Appropriation by E C to chainmakers natl union, Curtin C Miller, secy.....	250 00	
Chainmakers natl of U S A, tax, sept.....	3 00	Cartoon, H B Moyer.....	5 00	
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, aug.....	70 00	6. Carpentering work, J M Helsley.....	8 64	
Federal labor 10894, sup.....	5 80	Organizing expenses: T F Tracy, \$200; J Fitzpatrick, \$82; W S Smith, \$27.35; J E Jones, \$14.....	328 85	
Federal labor 10864, tax, nov, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Printing: 200 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; 2,000 labor press lists, \$28; 180 typewritten process letters, \$4.50; 3,400 four-page circulars (shirt workers), \$24; 500 letter circulars (Fed), \$3.50; 3,000 convention calls, \$28; 5,000 stenographers' order blanks, \$12.50; 1,500 organizers' yearly reports, \$10.50; 500 convention calls, \$5; 5,000 envelopes (Morrison), \$12.50; corrections list of organizations, sept 14 and 29, \$15.50; corrections list of organizers, \$7.50; The Trades Unionist.....	157 00	
Federal labor 10837, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, \$1.....	2 00	9. Legal services, Ralston & Siddons.....	5 49	
Horse-nail makers 10550, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 24c.....	2 24	Organizing expenses: J D Pierce, \$100; R Braunschweig, \$100.....	200 00	
Horse-nail makers p and b 6170, tax, oct, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, \$2.25.....	15 25	10. Organizing expenses: W C Hahn, \$27.25; Jas Sexton, \$100; C W Woodman, \$100.....	227 25	
Federal labor 11624, tax, sept, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; sup, \$4.10.....	19 10	Legal services, Ralston & Siddons.....	8 83	
Central labor union, Bellingham, Wash, sup	50	1,500 2-c stamps, 2,100 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	51 00	
Marble mosaic workers 8809, sup.....	4 10	1 revolving chair, W H Hoeke.....	15 00	
31. Bootblacks prot 11110, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	3,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	80 00	
Pavers and rammers 7182, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Cleaning windows and doors, Natl Window and Office Cleaning co.....	6 00	
Federal labor 9862, tax, j, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Telephone service, Chesapeake and Potomac tel co.....	49 60	
Federal labor 11044, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Bristol board, R P Andrews & co.....	25	
Federal labor 11658, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 50	100 proofs and 3 cuts, Maurice Joyce Eng co	12 98	
Horse-nail makers 10635, tax, oct, \$4.85; d f, \$1.95.....	8 70	Clippings for Am Fed, Natl Press Intelligence co.....	5 00	
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9158, tax, oct, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10	Maps and literature, Brentanos.....	45	
Meter makers prot 11250, tax, sept, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50	Ice, American Ice co.....	6 10	
Window shade painters 10637, tax, oct, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40	Changing and repairing phones, John C Rau.....	11 80	
Gas workers 9640, tax, aug, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75.....	29 50	Translating, B H Lane.....	23 25	
Central labor union, Brockton, Mass, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50	Telegrams, Postal Tel and Cable co.....	42 81	
Central labor union, Ashtabula, Ohio, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50	Organizing expenses, J A Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$150; C H Gram, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$150; H Robinson, \$100; P H Strawhun, \$100; J Tazelaar, \$100; H M Walker, \$50; C Wyatt, \$150; C O Young, \$100; H Frayne, \$100; H L Eichelberger, \$100; J Leonard, \$100; W E Terry, \$100; M Donnelly, \$100.....	1,600 00	
Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50	11. Organizing expenses, T H Flynn.....	100 00	
Central labor union, Saginaw, Mich, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50	Per ct tax stamps returned by federal labor 9644, H C Kamp, secy.....	100 00	
Central labor and trades council, Owasso, Mich, tax, sept, '01, to and incl aug, '05.....	10 00	13. Organizing expenses, E A Perkins.....	12 50	
Domestic laborers 11910, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Stamps, 3,000 1-c, 3,000 2-c, 200 3-c, 100 4-c, P O dept.....	100 00	
Laborers prot 10235, tax, j, j, a, s, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00.....	8 20	16. Organizing expenses, H M Walker.....	25 00	
Laborers prot 11872, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80	17. 12,000 2-c stamped envelopes, P O dept.....	268 80	
Agricultural workers 10008, tax, s, o, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Towel service, Fowler Mfg co.....	7 00	
Intl asso of fur workers of U S and Canada, tax, j, a, s.....	6 00	Organizing expenses, W C Hahn.....	26 50	
Local 75, hotel and restaurant employees intl alliance, etc, sup.....	1 00	18. Commissions on advts.....	665 21	
Laborers prot 11817, tax, a, s, \$7.65; d f, \$7.65; sup, \$2.15.....	17 45	Telegrams, telegraph co.....	95	
Small supplies.....	1 16			
Premiums on bonds.....	6 25			
Subscriptions Am Fed.....	104 00			
Advertisements Am Fed.....	1,587 61			
	\$182,077 84			

18. Organizing expenses, E J McTighe, \$50; J M Stoughton, \$50.....	\$100 00
19. Account rent of hall for Pittsburg convention, U Beillingham, chr.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, D O MacGlashing.....	10 00
20. Organizing expenses, F McCarthy, \$6.50; D Melloy, \$9.....	15 50
21. Premiums on bonds, Natl Surety co.....	45 40
22. Strike benefits to coal handlers 9022 for weeks ending sept 25th and oct 2d, P Campbell, secy, J J Sullivan, pres.....	100 00
24. Supplies: 1 index, 25c; 1 800-pp No 85 day book, \$1.50; 2,000 sheets wax paper, \$1.50; 8 qts mullage, \$1.80; 1 Harper's weekly, 10c; 50 10x15 and 40 10x12 envelopes, \$3; 1 tw ribbon, 75c; 1 doz thumb tacks, 2c; 2 200-pp Journals, \$3; 1 1,000-pp ledger, spec lettering, \$8; 1 Harper's weekly, 10c; 8 blotters, 10c; 1/2 doz ink wells, 75c; 1 Harper's weekly, 10c; 1 Everybody's, 15c; 1 record book, \$1.50; 1 pt ink, 35c; 1 Century, 35c; 1 McClure's, 10c; 5,000 second sheets, congress linen, \$10; 25 boxes, 9x7x7, \$3.75; 2 doz pencils, 60c; making 7 spec labels \$2.50; repairing 1 book, \$1.50; 1 Harpers weekly, 10c; 1 box eyelets, 80c; 200 T W covers, \$1; 4 Harpers files, 80c; 1 gro Spencerian pens, 90c; Law Reporter co.....	45 55
Printing: 5,000 pamphlets (organized labor, its struggles, its enemies), \$58.25; 2 blank books, \$30.50; 1,000 pamphlets, man of corn procedure, \$16.50; 1,000 letterheads, \$1.75; 5,000 envelopes, \$18.75; 5,000 letterheads, \$15; 1,000 letterheads, \$4.50; repairing 1,000 letterheads, \$1.60; 2,500 delegate certificates, dup, \$19.75; 2,500 delegate certificates, orig, \$19.75; Law Reporter co.....	181 85
Organizing expenses, S Iglesias, \$167; J D Pierce, \$100; H L Eichelberger, \$100; J A Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$100; T H Flynn, \$50; H Frayne, \$100; C H Gram, \$50; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; S Reid, \$100; H Robinson, \$100; Jas Sexton, \$100; P H Strawn, \$100; J Tazelaar, \$100; W E Terry, \$100; H M Walker, \$50; Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; M Donnelly, \$100; J W Stoughton, \$50; E J McTighe, \$50; W C Hahn, \$26.80.....	2,048 90
Printing oct FED, Law Reporter co.....	550 00
Printing oct bulletins, \$5; cuts, \$1.50, Law Reporter co.....	6 50
25. Organizing expenses, C W Woodman.....	100 00
Legal services, Halston & Siddons.....	5 00
26. Reprinting proceedings of 1881 to and incl 1892, Pantagraph printing and stationery co.....	1,429 84
27. Organizing expenses, T E Zant, \$15; M Goldsmith, \$17.95.....	32 95
Six transfer cases, Amberg file and index co	1 80
Stamps, 100 2c, \$2; 115 5c, 75c, P O dept.....	7 75
1 year's subscription, Public Opinion.....	2 50
28. Printing, 5,000 list of organizations, 58 pp, \$175; 2,000 list of organizers, 32 pp, \$84.50; 1,500 report of committee, padded, \$8; 2,000 plain white, 40 pads, \$8; 25,000 proposition blanks, 500 pads, \$80; 14,000 attendance cards, 14 changes, \$21; 1,000 letter circulars, retail clerks, \$15; 3,000 pass words, \$7.50; 1,500 letter circulars, Keystone watch co, \$5; 200 postals and printing, 2 forms, \$4.50; 300 letter circulars, labor press, \$3.20; 12,000 envelopes, printing, \$15; 300 special notices, \$2.25; 5,000 organizer letter heads, \$15; 5,000 honorable withdrawal cards, \$18.75; 200 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; 400 letter circulars, convention, \$4.50; correcting list of organizations, \$7.50, The Trades Unionist	560 20
30. 4 weeks' salary—BOOKKEEPERS: (3 1/2 weeks), J W Lowe, \$78.50; J W Bernhard, \$81.37; F C Alexander, \$84.20. STENOGRAPHERS: J Kelly, \$84; R L Guard, \$84; N L Baines, \$84; L McCallen, \$61.72; D L Bradley, \$58.75; A L McCoy, \$60; A G Russell, \$68; L A Gaver, \$68; F L Faber, \$60; (3 weeks), J Gallaher, \$46; G D Witter, \$59.30; J T Sherier, \$57.50; M Sinclair, \$60. TYPEWRITERS: I M Rodier, \$52; A M Boswell, \$52; (3 weeks), E Valesh, \$75. CLERKS: J D Nielsen, \$60.15; B S Thomas, \$40; D F Manning, \$48; L A Sterne, \$80; J C Alexander, \$40; J T Swan, \$36; L Black, \$40; McHatch, \$38.35.....	1,631 84
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres.	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy.	208 88
Stamps, 300 3-c, 300 4-c, 200 5-c, 200 6-c, 200 8-c, 200 10-c, P O dept.....	79 00

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30. Organizing expenses, T F Tracy, \$100; S G Fosdick, \$14.50; W H Roberts, \$36; J J Towey, \$97.60; Thos. Sheehan, \$34.....	\$285 00
3,000 stencil blanks, The Elliott co.....	1 00
Repairing electric lights, J. C. Rau.....	2 14
Expressage, U S Express co.....	44 14
31. Postage on AM FED, P O dept.....	27 15
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, Secy.....	7 44
Postage due, 20c soap, 25c; fee, m o, 23c; cotton, 50c; newspapers and magazines, 57c; making 2 keys, 5c; express, \$1.75; car tickets, \$6.25; pitcher, 60c; J W Lowe.....	19 75
Hauling AM FED, J W Lowe.....	4 25
R R fare and expenses for oct, Saml Gompers.....	21 80
Drayage, Blue Line transfer co.....	2 00
Legal services, H W Wheatley.....	2 50
Organizing expenses, C Ford.....	10 70
1 iron safe, Carey safe co.....	146 00
Commission on advts.....	1,392 73
Reprinting proceedings, 1883 to 1900, Pantagraph printing and stationery co.....	1,889 54
Organizing expenses, W C Hahn.....	27 47
Printing nov AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	1,082 13
Printing 500 nov bulletins, \$5; mounding cuts, \$1.35; Law Reporter co.....	6 25
	<b>\$7,219 28</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand October 1, 1906.....	\$114,285 46
Receipts for month of October.....	17,323 26
Total.....	132,677 44
Expenses for month of October.....	17,219 28
Balance on hand November 1, 1906.....	114,858 21
General fund.....	19,713 20
Defense fund.....	95,284 02
Total.....	<b>\$114,858 21</b>

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Secretary A. F. of L.

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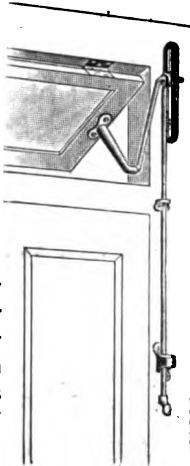
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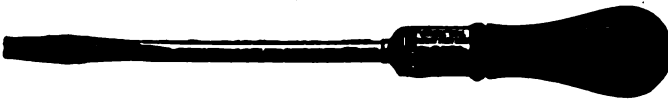
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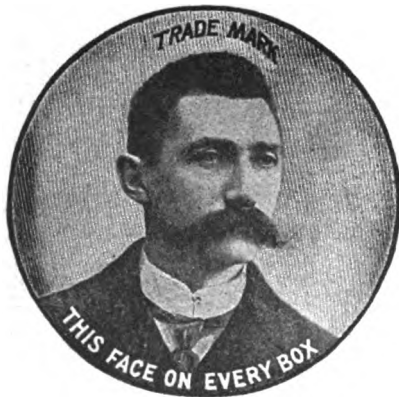


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